

Manual of Surgical Anatomy

Authorized by the Secretary of War
and under the Supervision of the Surgeon General
and Council of National Defense



Prepared Under the Direction of
THE DIVISION OF GENERAL SURGERY

In Collaboration With

The Divisions of Orthopedic Surgery
Surgery of the Head, Chest, Urinary Surgery and
the Advisory Staff in Surgery in the Office
of the Surgeon General U S Army

1918

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PREFACE

THE purpose of this Manual is to furnish the Medical Departments of the U S Army and Navy with a Surgical Anatomy in compact form

The subjects have been presented in the following order (a) *Transparencies or Projections* the various deeper structures are viewed in their natural positions as though the overlying structures were transparent (b) *Systematic dissections* the various structures are grouped in systems, such as the bones and ligaments muscles and tendons blood vessels nerves, lymphatics viscera etc (c) *Regional dissections* the various structures of a given region are shown without reference to systems (d) *Sections* the structures are shown as they appear in frontal sagittal and transverse sections (e) *Surgical incisions* a series of typical surgical incisions at the more common sites of surgical attack

The Manual is divided into four parts *Part I The Head and Neck Part II The Thorax and Abdomen Part III The Upper Extremity Part IV, The Lower Extremity* In each part the illustrations are arranged in the order stated in the preceding paragraph

Since the work is solely for the use of the United States Army and Navy and is intended primarily for the present emergency no text has been introduced We have however appended an Explanatory Index

The international -BNA- terms are used on all the illustrations and their equivalents may be found in the Explanatory Index The cross sections are numbered to correspond to the numbers on the key figures The key figures immediately precede the series of cross sections in each part

This work has been done in the Department of Anatomy of the University of Illinois The anatomical work has been under the direction of A C Eycleshymer assisted by V E Emmel R L Moodie W S Adkins A R Cooper and L N Boelio The surgical work has been under the direction of Lt Col M G Seelig M C U S Army assisted by O E Nadeau The illustrative work has been under the direction of Tom Jones assisted by W C Shepard H D More and Mrs N M Frain Others who have given material aid in the completion of the work are D M Blum, T B Magath Miss Broday and Miss Hubbell

The extensive use of serial cross sections in following the pathway and localizing the position of projectiles led us to ask of D Appleton & Company the privilege of using the nearly life size illustrations in a Cross Section Anatomy by Eycleshymer and Schoemaker as a basis for the cross sections in the present work This request was most generously granted

Rebman & Company have permitted us to use the figures on pp 104 110 184 186 187 190 from Bockenheimer and Frohse's Typical Operations those on pp 32 70 from Bardeleben's Applied Anatomy and those on pp 14 113 124 151 152 from Toldt's Anatomy

Lea & Febiger gave us permission to use from Gray's Anatomy the figure on p 16 from Gerrish's Anatomy the figure on p 127 and kindly permitted Major Kanavel to select for our use the figures on pp 209 212 213 229 248 from Kanavel's Infections of the Hand

William Wood & Company have given us the privilege of using from Cunningham's Text book of Anatomy the figures on pp 15 18 34 44 153 126 216 217,

281, 282, and have also permitted us to use the definitions of BNA terms in Stedman's Medical Dictionary as a basis for our Explanatory Index.

W. B. Saunders & Company have granted us the privilege of copying from Sobotta's McMurrich's Atlas and Text book of Human Anatomy the illustrations on pp. 3, 9, 10-27, 31, 63, 140, 143.

P. Blakiston's Son & Company have permitted us to copy the figure on p. 27 from Morris's Human Anatomy.

From McEwen's Atlas of Head Sections we have made modifications of two sections on pp. 71, 72 from Quain's Superficial and Surgical Anatomy the figures on pp. 318, 319.

The French anatomies have served as a basis for the following modified figures: from Poirier and Charpy, those on pp. 17, 19 from Testut's *Traté d'Anatomie Humaine*, those on pp. 226, 290, from Snoddy, the figures on pp. 123, 214, 28, from Testut and Jacob's *Traté d'Anatomie Topographique*, the figures on pp. 50, 52, 53, 54, 93, 94, 105 from Marion's *Technique Chirurgicale*, the figures on pp. 44, 317.

We also have made use of the descriptive anatomies of Spalteholz, Birdsleben, Rauber, Kopsch, Frohse's *Anatomical Charts*, the topographical anatomies of Merkel, Corning, Schultze, Braune, Joessel and Waldeyer, Rudinger's *Topographical Surgical Anatomy*, Treves, Keith *Surgical Anatomy* by Mulberger. The illustrations of typical incisions are based on Kocher's *Operative Surgery* and Bockenheimer and Frohse's *Typical Operations*.

The figures on pp. 227, 30 have been modified from Pirogoff, 185, 59.

Most of the illustrations are original and have been prepared especially to meet the present needs of the Army and Navy medical departments. In every instance the illustrations taken from other sources have been redrawn, relabeled and modified to meet the specific needs of this Manual.

The civil sale of the Manual is prohibited, its use being restricted to the Army and Navy.

Washington, D. C., Sept., 1918

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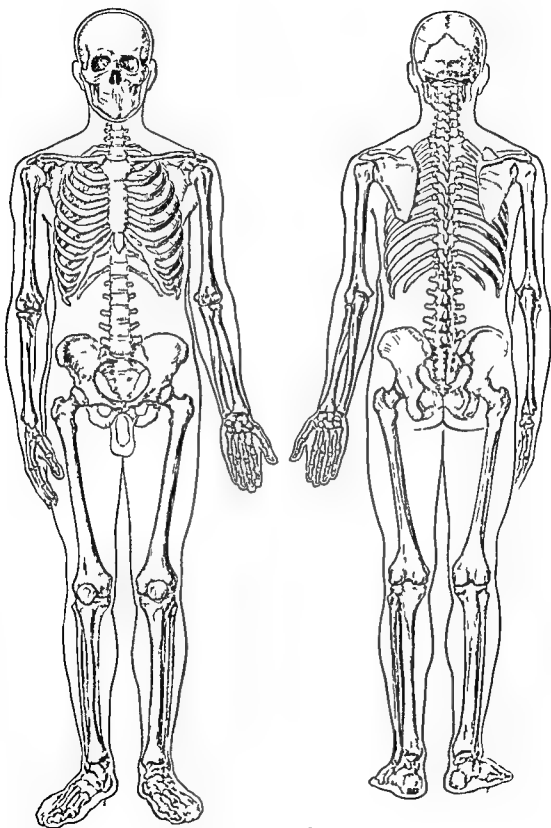
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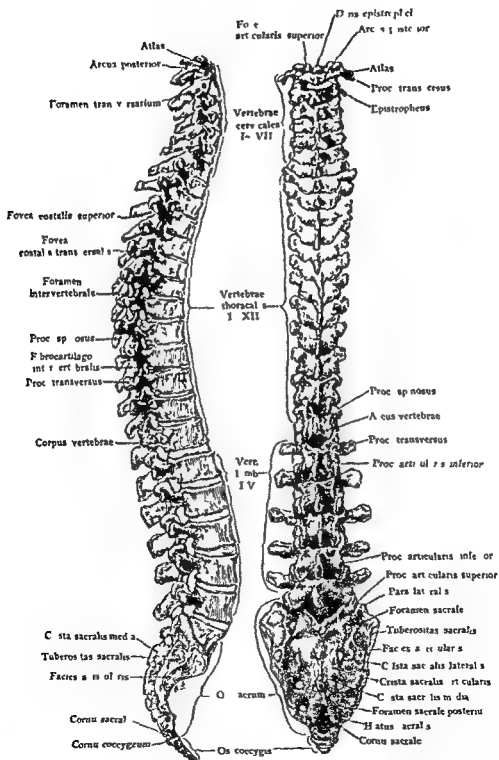
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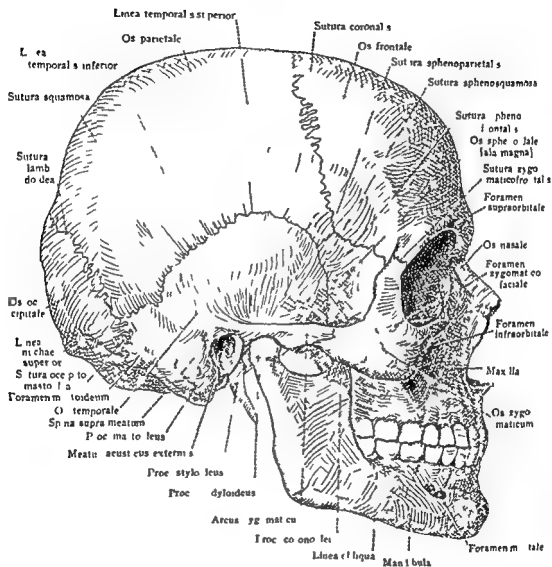
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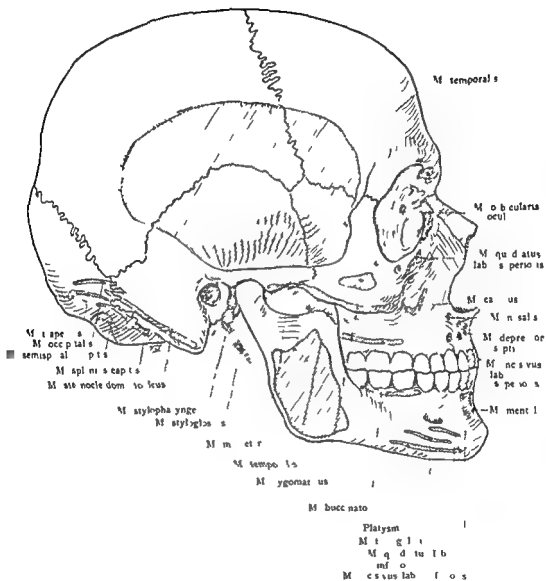
The human skeleton



Vertebral column lateral and posterior views

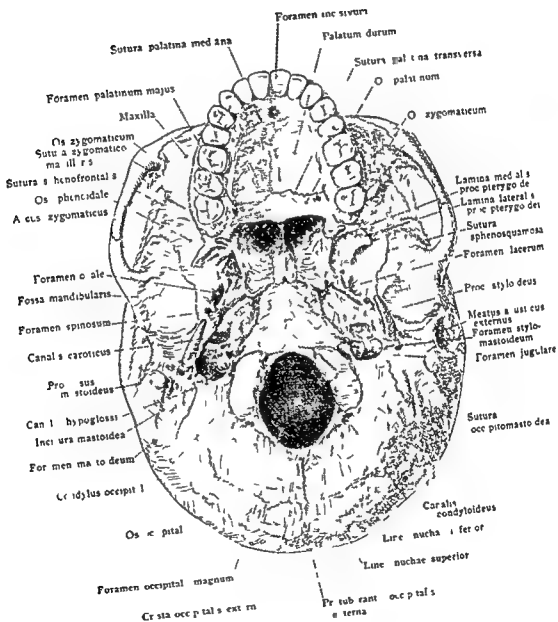


Skull and mandible lateral view

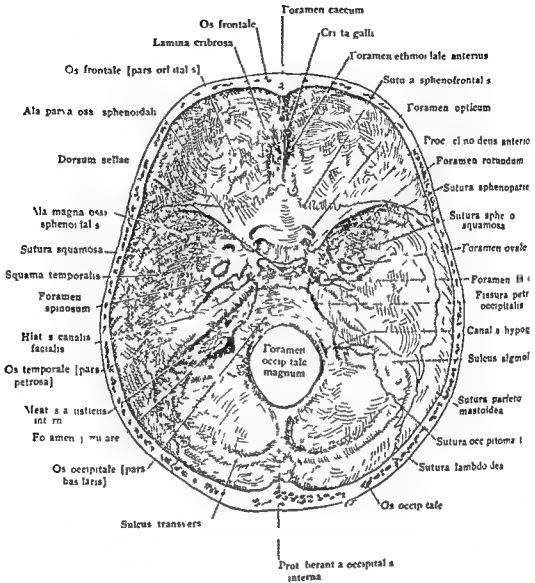


Skull and mandible with muscle attachments lateral view

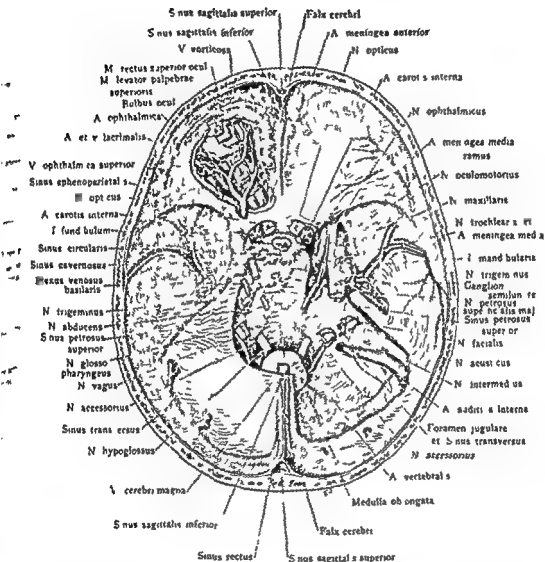
SKULL



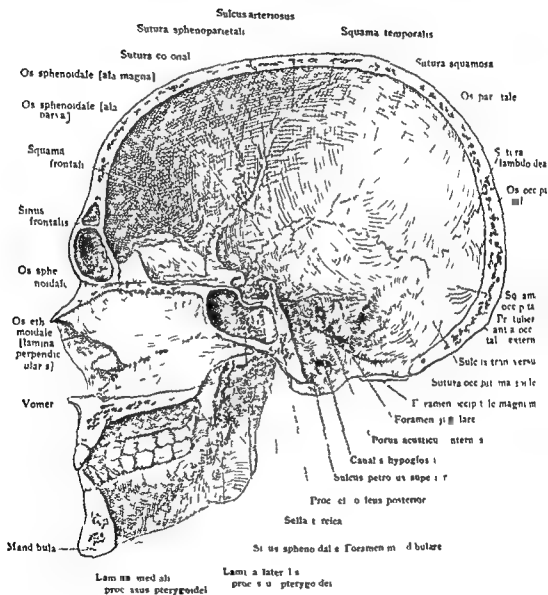
Base of skull



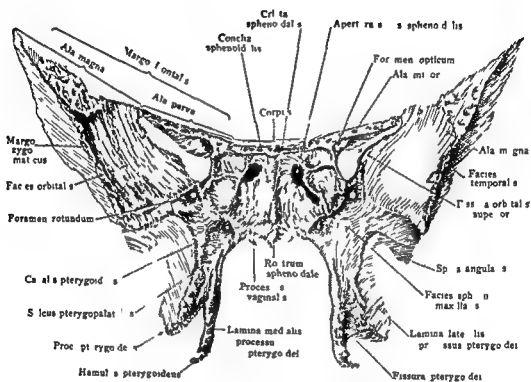
Base of the skull from within



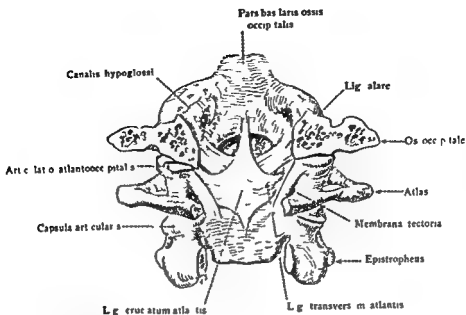
Inner view of the base of the skull showing the dura mater with its arteries and veins, the vessels of the orbit and the course of the twelve pairs of cranial nerves through the dura mater.



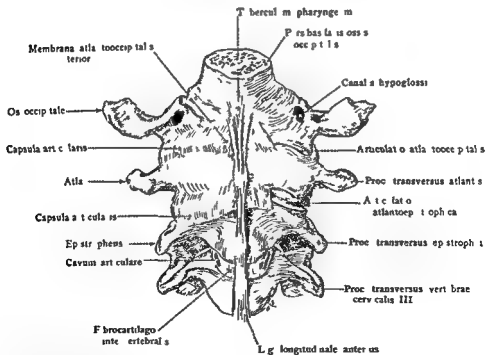
Median section of the skull and mandible viewed from the left



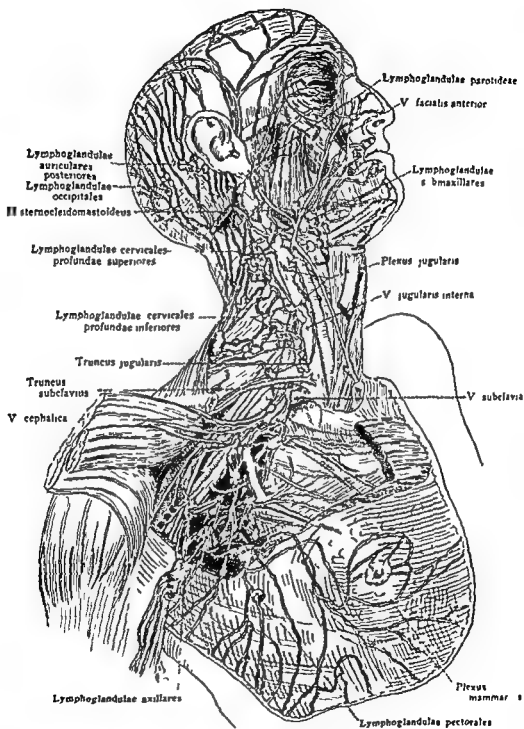
Sphenoid bone viewed from in front



The ligaments connecting the occipital bone and the first three cervical vertebrae viewed from in front. The bodies of the vertebrae have been removed.

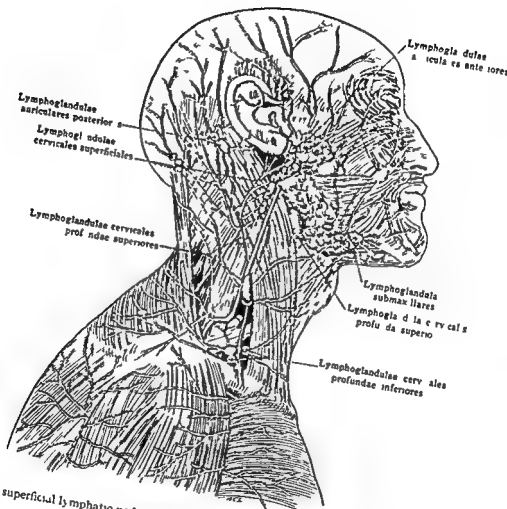


The ligaments connecting the occipital bone and the first and second cervical vertebrae viewed from behind. The vertebral arches have been removed.

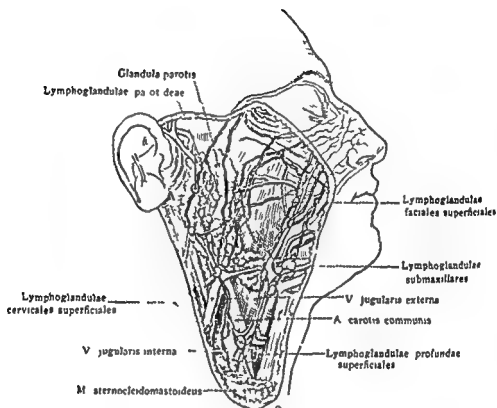


The deep lymphatic nodes and vessels of the right side of the head and neck and of the axillary and mammary regions.

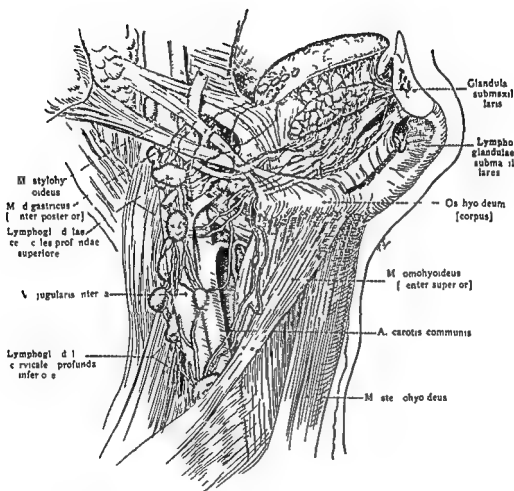
LYMPHATICS OF HEAD AND NECK



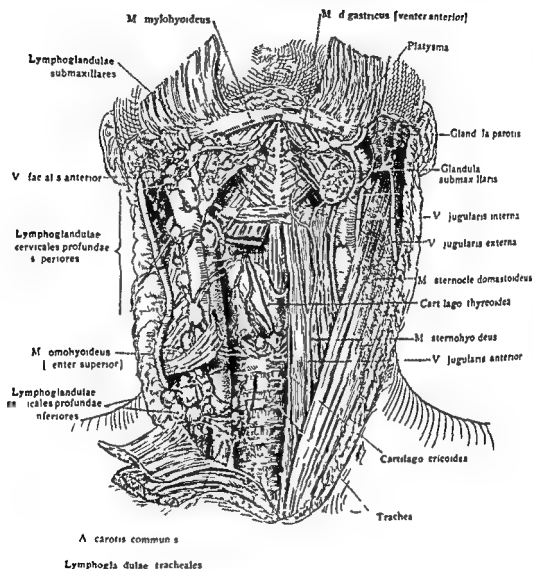
The superficial lymphatic nodes and vessels of the right side of the head and neck



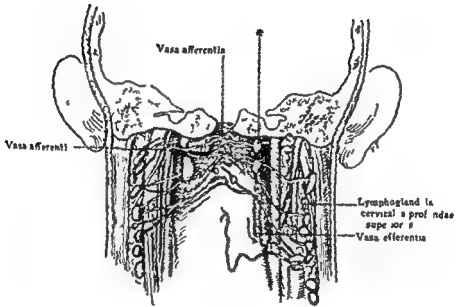
The superficial lymphatic nodes and vessels of the right side of the face



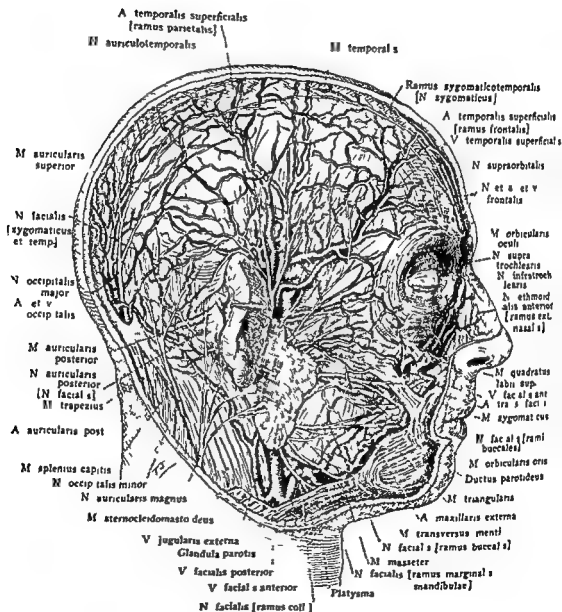
The deep cervical lymphatic nodes and vessels of the right upper cervical triangle. The lymphatic drainage of the tongue is shown.



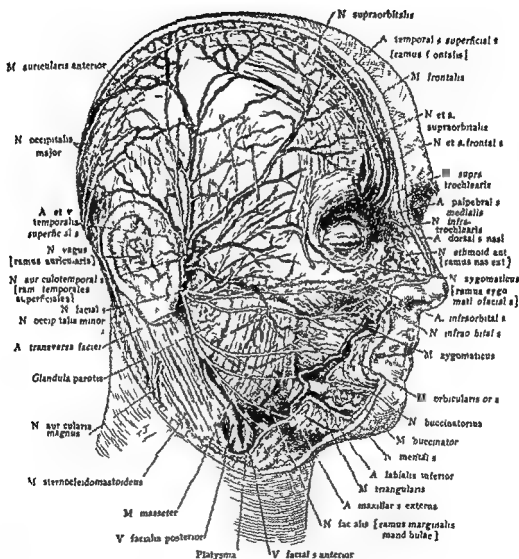
Deep lymphatic nodes and vessels of the anterior portion of the neck



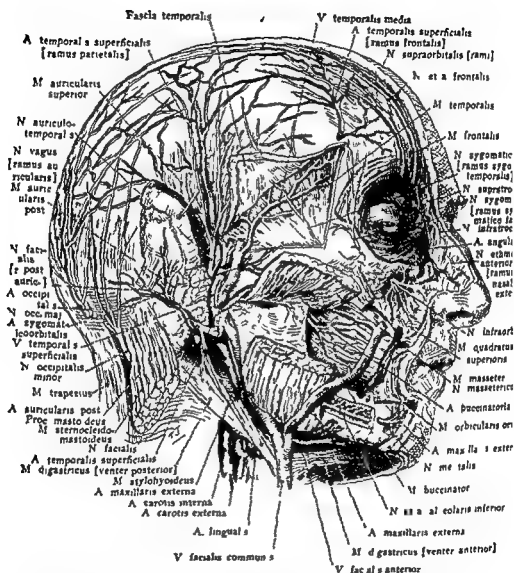
The relation of the deep cervical lymphatic nodes and vessels to the posterior wall of the pharynx is seen from behind. The () indicates the retropharyngeal lymph nodes.



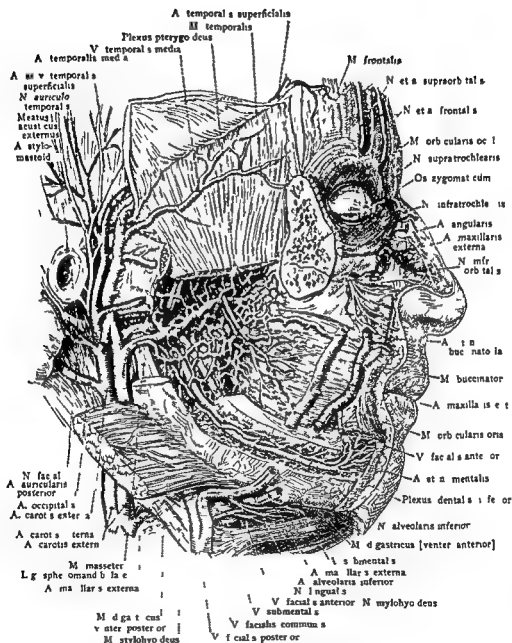
Dissection of the superficial structures of the right side of the head. The ear is pulled forward and a portion of the platysma has been removed.



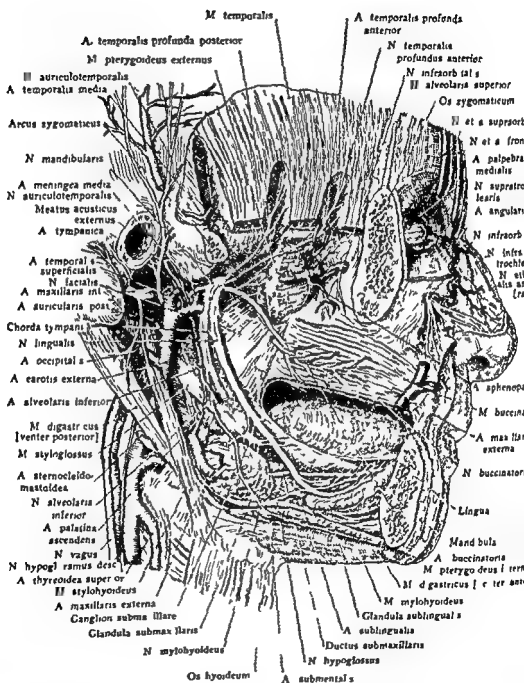
Deeper dissection of the superficial structures of the right side of the head. Some of the facial muscles have been cut away, divided or reflected downwards.



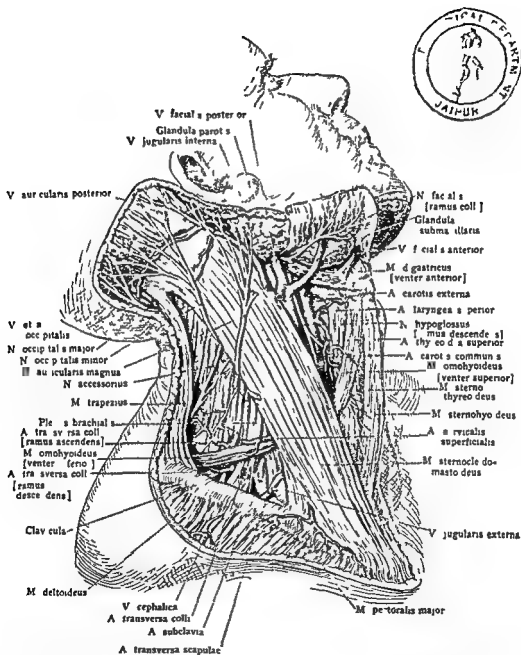
Dissection of the deeper structures of the right side of the head after removal of the parotid gland and facial nerve with exposure of structures in the mandibular canal and internal to the masseter muscle and the temporal fascia



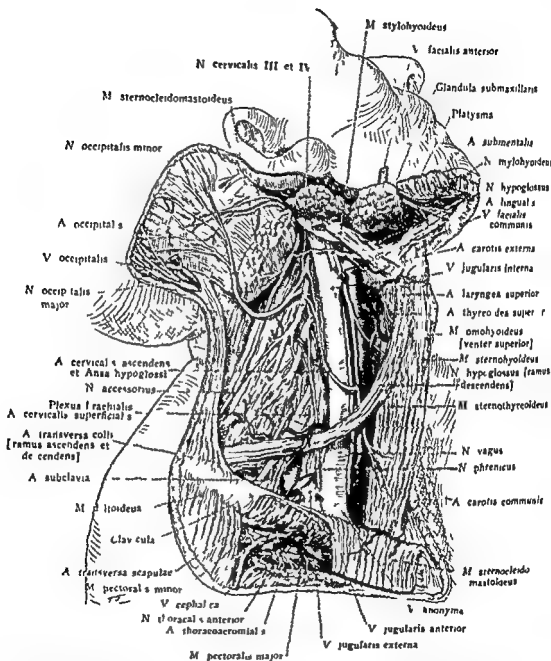
Deep dissection of the nerves and blood vessels of the right side of the head after removal of ascending ramus of mandible and zygomatic arch



Deep dissection of the right side of the face after removal of the zygomatic arch, right mandibular ramus and the lower half of the buccinator muscle



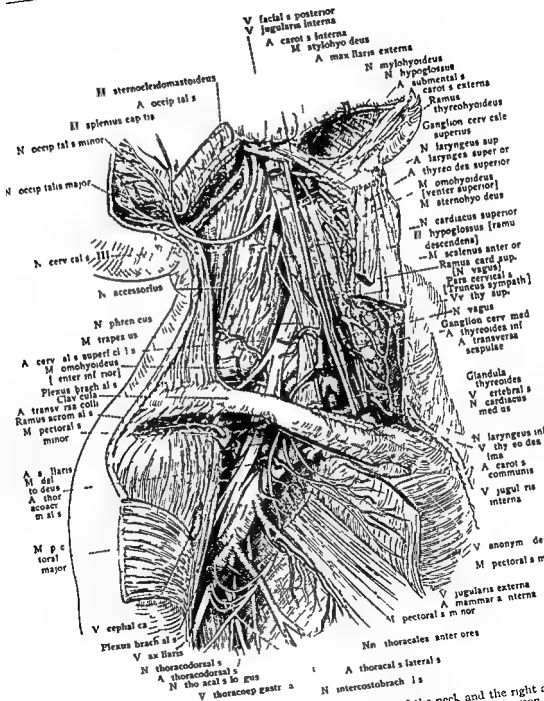
Dissection of the superficial structures of the right side of the neck, after removal of the superficial layer of the cervical fascia and the superficial veins. The superficial cervical artery in this instance is comparatively small and is partly replaced by the ascending branches of the transverse cervical artery.



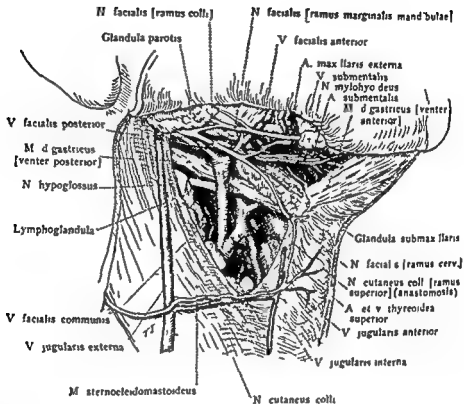
Dissection of the deeper layer of the right side of the neck. The greater part of the sternocleidomastoid muscle, the superficial vein, common facial and smaller veins have been removed. The branches of the cervical plexus have been cut away except the lesser occipital phrenic and musculocutaneous.

DISSECTION OF NECK AND ANTHA

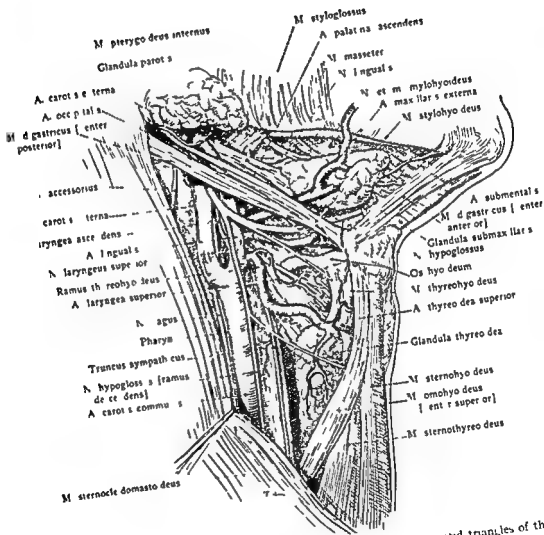
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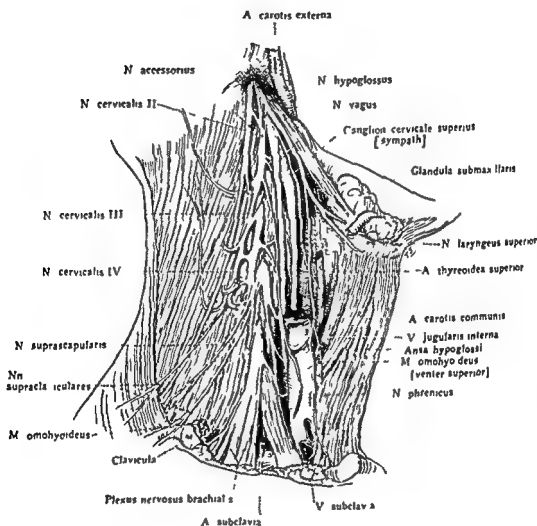
Dissection exposing the deep structures of the right side of the neck and the right fossa after the removal of the greater portion of the infrahyoid muscles the common artery the sternocleidomastoid and the pectoralis major and minor muscles



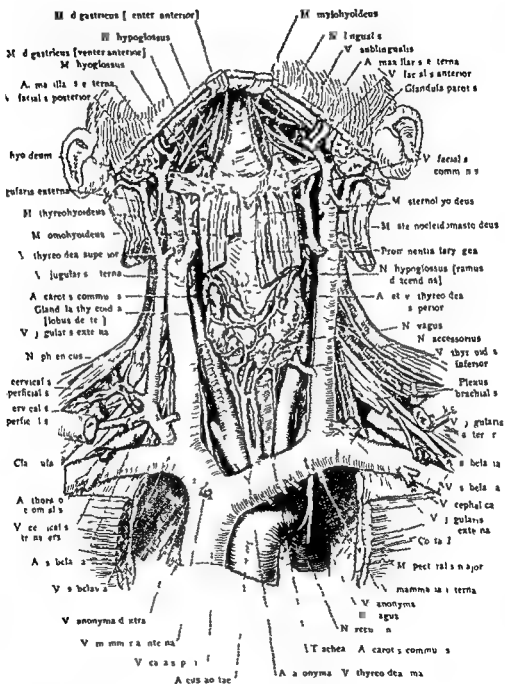
* Dissection of the right hyoid region showing superficial and deep structures. The anterior portion of the submaxillary gland has been removed in order to expose the underlying structures.



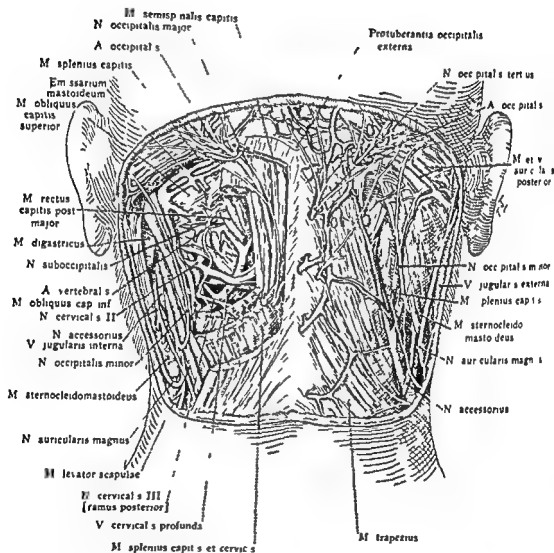
Dissection of the large blood vessels of the submaxillary and carotid triangles of the side of the neck.



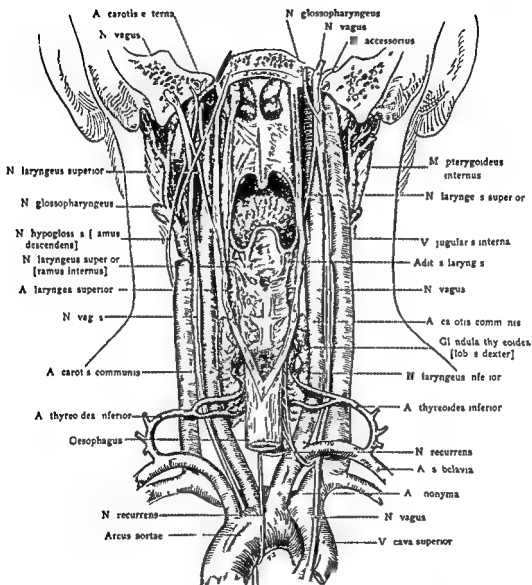
Dissection of the right cervical plexus and the superior sympathetic ganglion



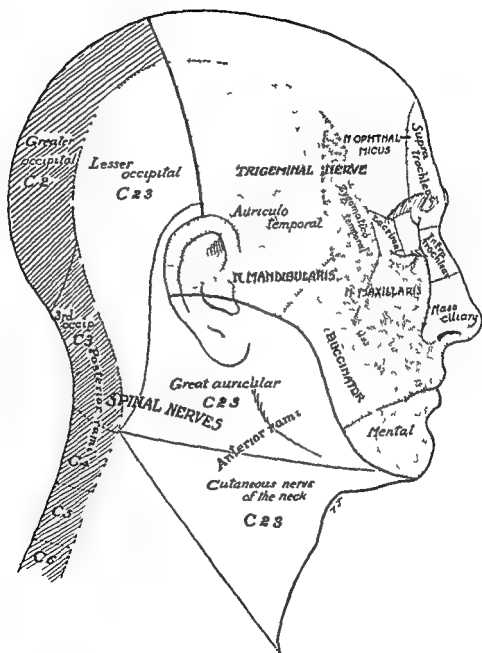
Dissection of the interior aspect of the neck after removal of the sternum portions of the clavicles and many of the muscles



Dissection of the posterior aspect of the neck, showing on the right the superficial structures and on the left some of the deep structures after removal of portions of the muscles

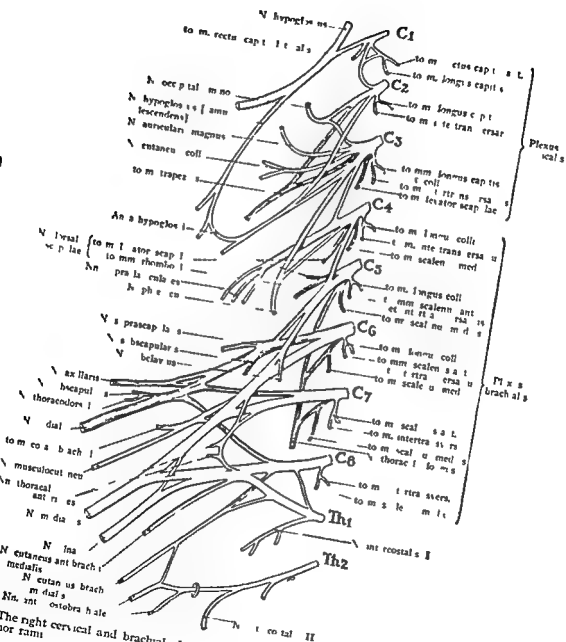


The pharynx and larynx in relation to the great blood vessels of the neck, as seen from behind after removal of the vertebral column and adjoining structures



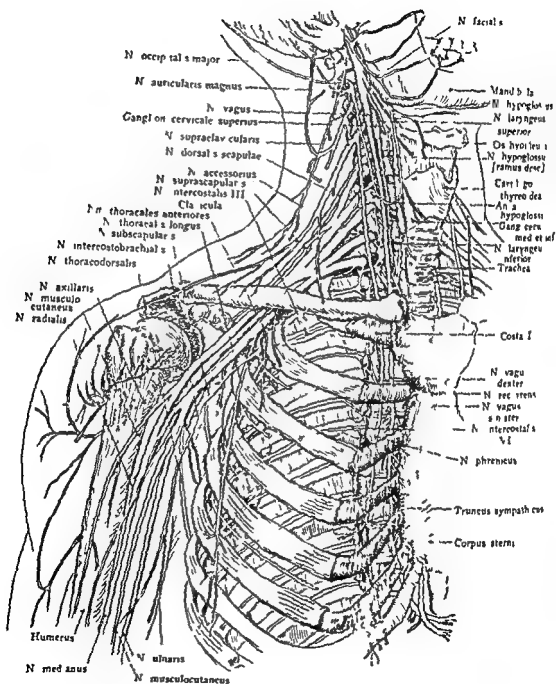
Cutaneous nerve areas of the head and neck

CERVICAL AND BRACHIAL NERVE PLEXUSES

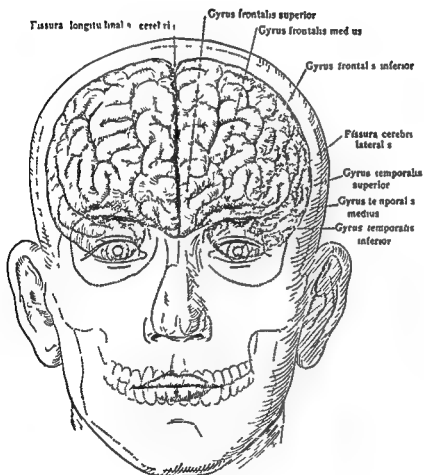


The right cervical and brachial plexuses

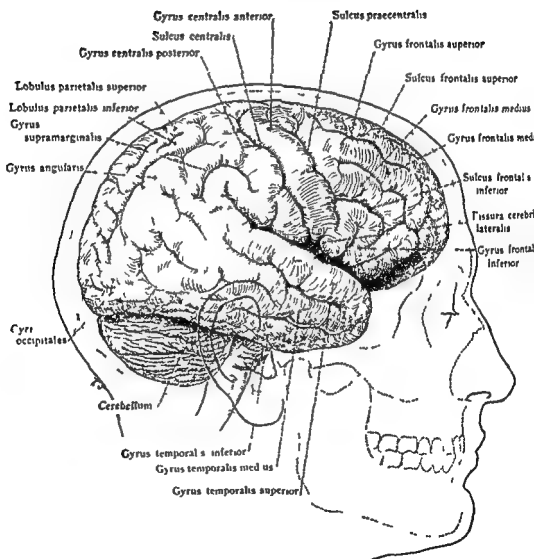
The shaded portions are the derivatives of the



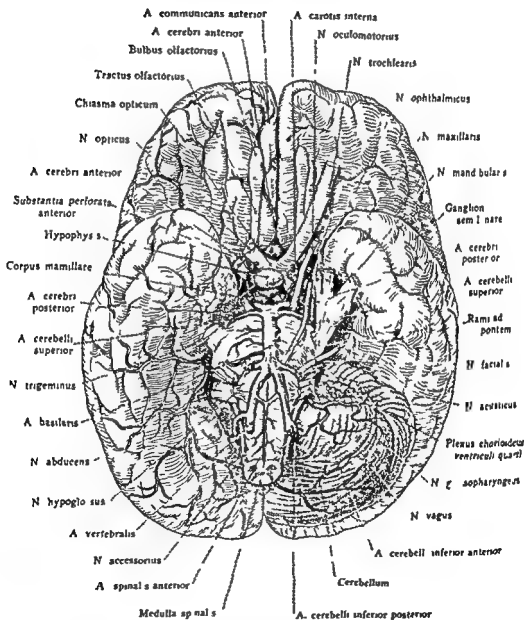
The right cervical and brachial plexuses of the system, and sympathetic nerves and their branches



The brain in its relation to the skull and face anterior view

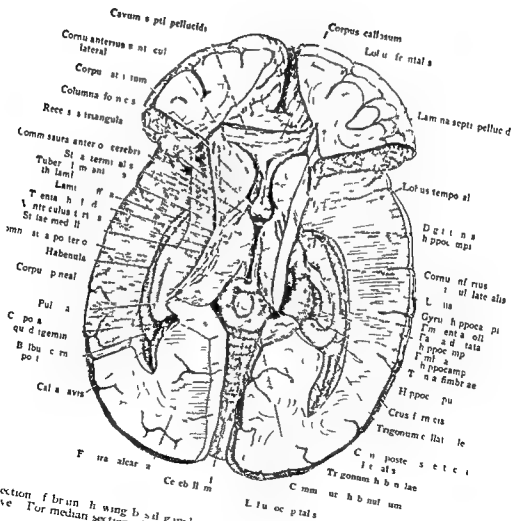


The brain in its relation to the skull and face lateral view

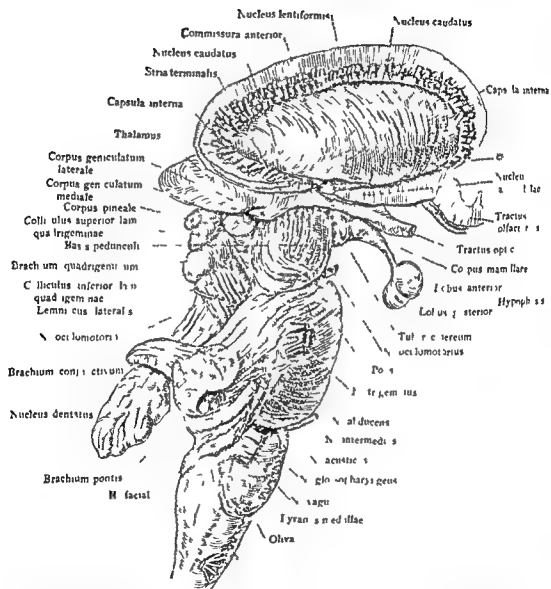


The base of the brain together with arterial supply

DISSSECTION OF BRAIN — BASAL GANGLIA

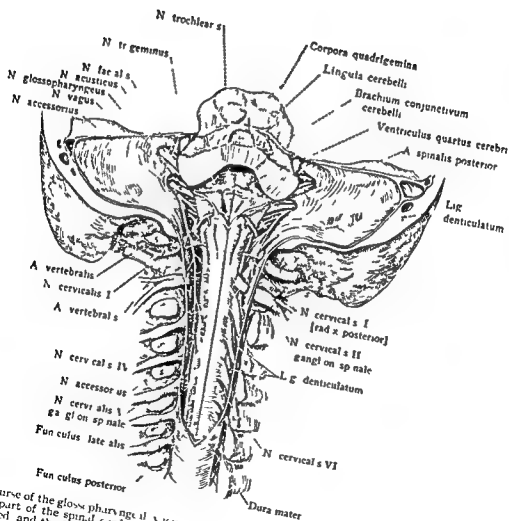


Dissection of brain showing basal ganglia, third ventricle and adjacent structures viewed from above. For median section of brain see p. 73.

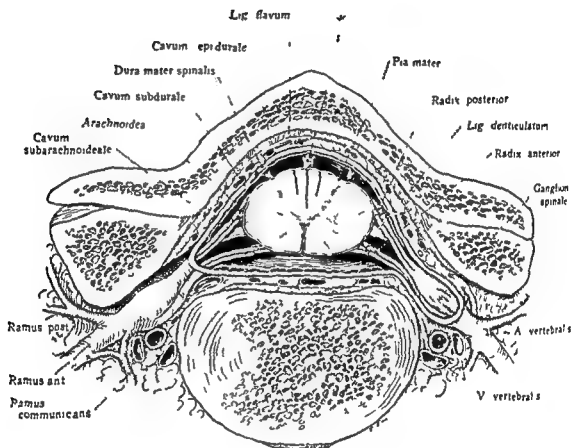


The right lateral aspect of the brain stem after the cerebral hemispheres (except the Corpus striatum) and the cerebellum (except the Nucleus dentatus) have been removed. The () indicates the point of union of the lentiform and caudate nuclei.

DISSECTION OF MIDBRAIN AND CERVICAL NERVES



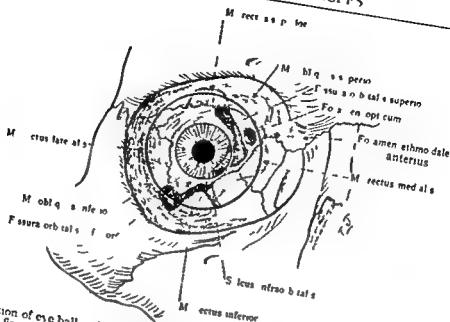
The course of the glossopharyngeal, vagus and accessory nerves in the skull and the medulla and upper part of the spinal cord viewed from behind. The cerebrum and cerebellum have been removed and the fourth ventricle exposed.



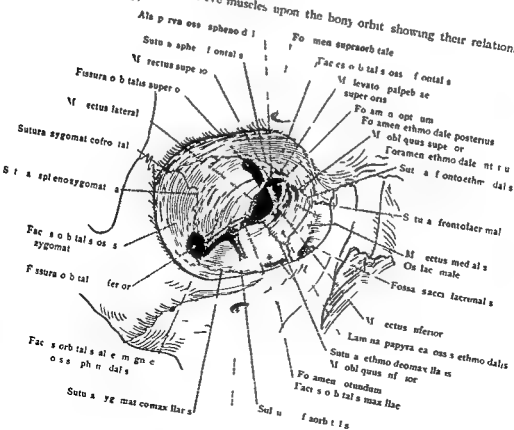
Meninges of the spinal cord. Cross-section through fourth cervical vertebra. The (1) indicates the posterior subarachnoid septum.

BONY ORBIT WITH MUSCLES

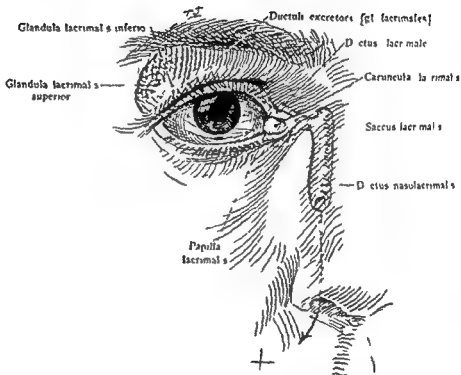
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Projection of eye ball and eye muscles upon the bony orbit showing their relations to vessels and fissures



Bony orbit with attachment of eye muscles



Surface projection of the lacrimal apparatus shown in blue

DISSSECTION OF LACRIMAL APPARATUS

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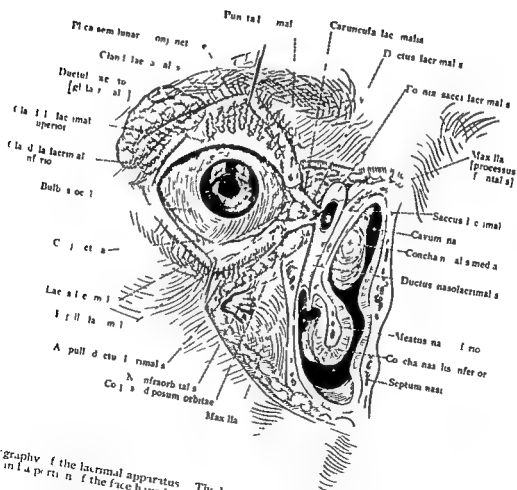
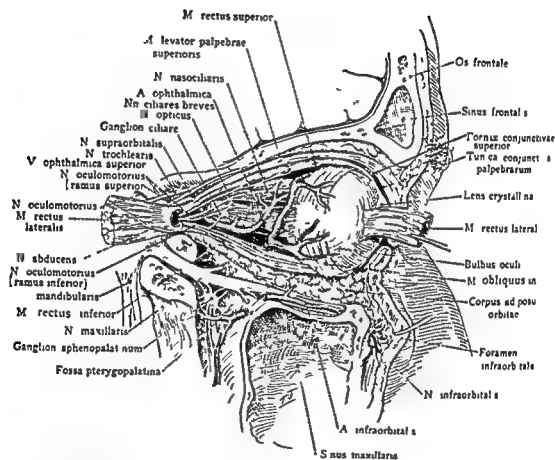
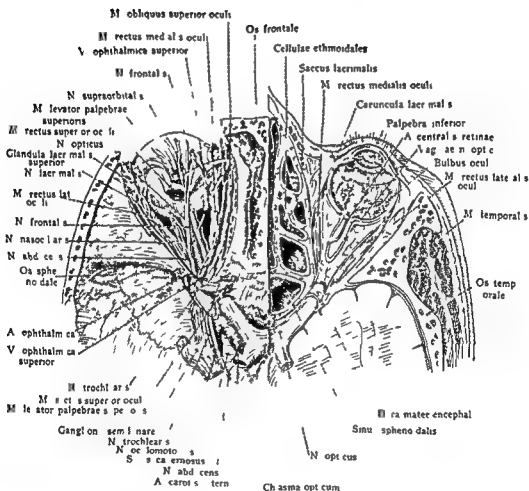


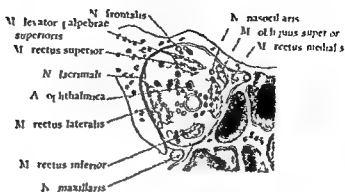
Diagram of the lacrimal apparatus. The lacrimal and tarsal glands are shown in blue. The diagram is a sagittal section of the face, showing the eye, the lacrimal gland, the lacrimal duct, the lacrimal sac, and the nasolacrimal duct. The lacrimal gland is located in the upper part of the orbit, and the lacrimal duct is located in the lower part of the orbit. The lacrimal sac is located in the medial canthus of the eye, and the nasolacrimal duct is located in the nasal cavity. The diagram is labeled with various anatomical structures, including the eye, the lacrimal gland, the lacrimal duct, the lacrimal sac, the nasolacrimal duct, the maxilla, the nasal cavity, the nasal concha, the nasal meatus, the nasal septum, the orbit, the tarsal gland, and the lacrimal gland.



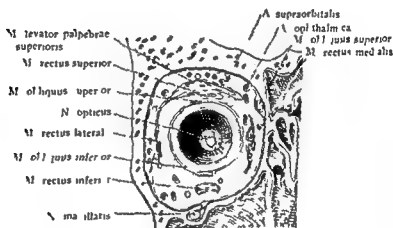
Dissection exposing the contents of the right orbital cavity. Lateral view. The lateral rectus muscle has been turned aside.



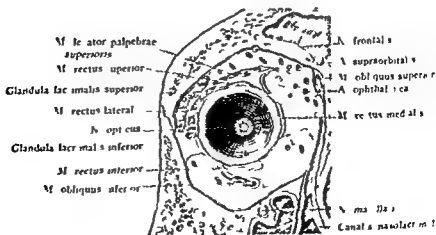
Dissection of the orbital cavity viewed from above. The right side represents a horizontal section taken at a somewhat deeper level than the dissection at the left.

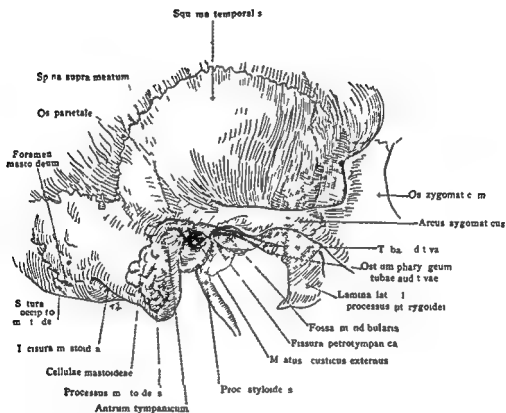


D Section passes slightly posterior to the eyeball

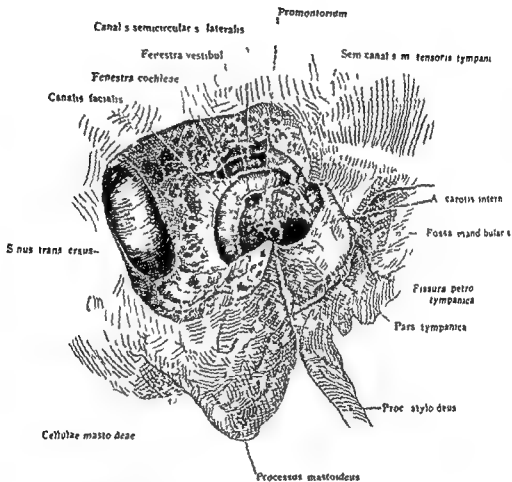


E Section passes through the vitreous body of the eyeball

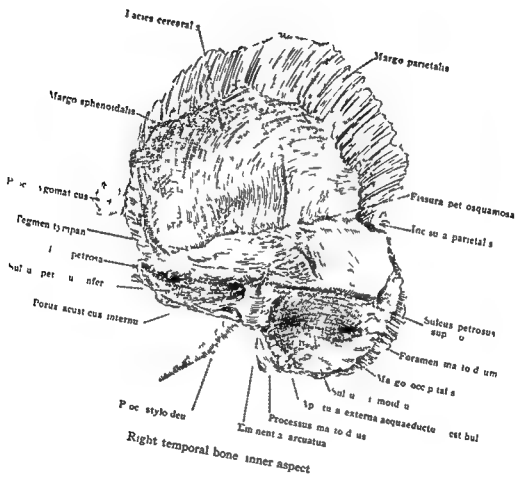


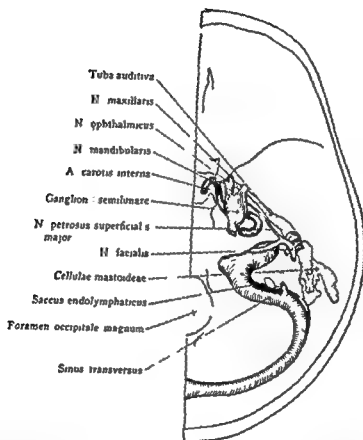


Temporal bone viewed from right side showing surface projection of mastoid cells and Eustachian tube (tuba auditiva)

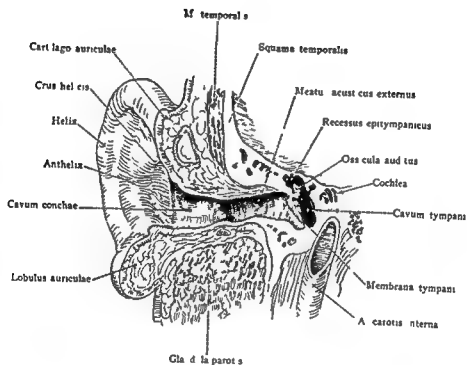


Dissection of right temporal bone showing relations of mastoid cells to transverse facial canal and carotid artery

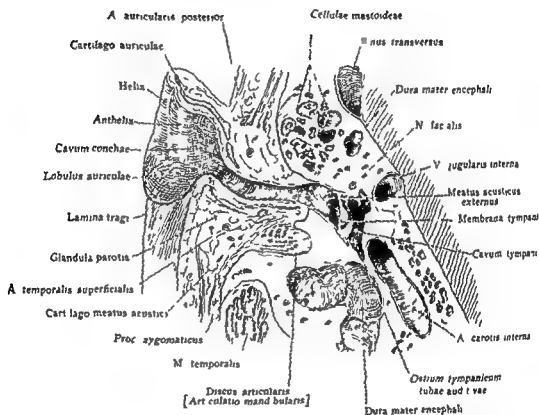




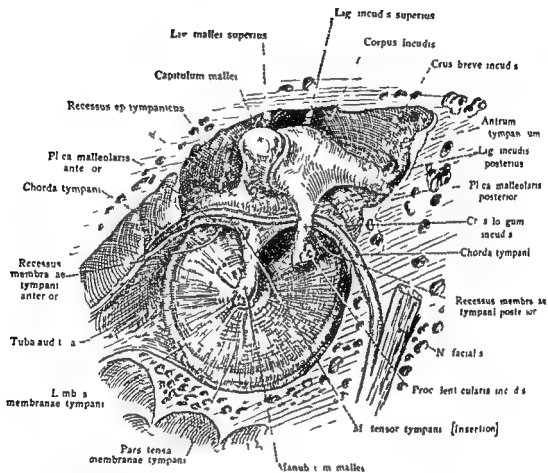
Projection of the middle ear (stippled) the Eustachian tube, the Gasserian ganglion and the transverse sinus upon the middle and posterior fossae of the right half of the skull viewed from above



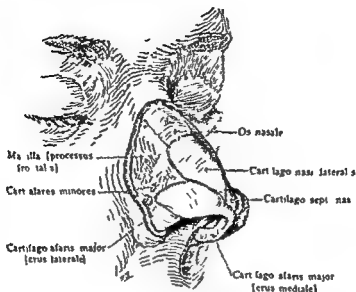
Vertical section through the right external acoustic canal viewed from in front



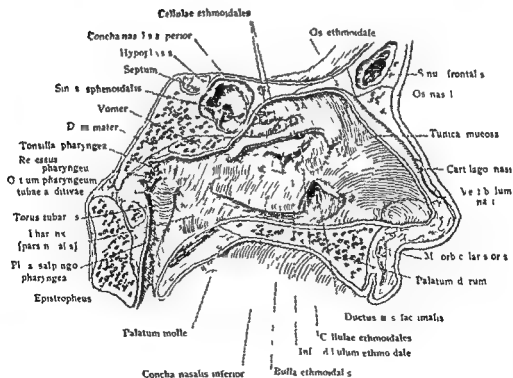
Horizontal section through the right external acoustic canal viewed from above



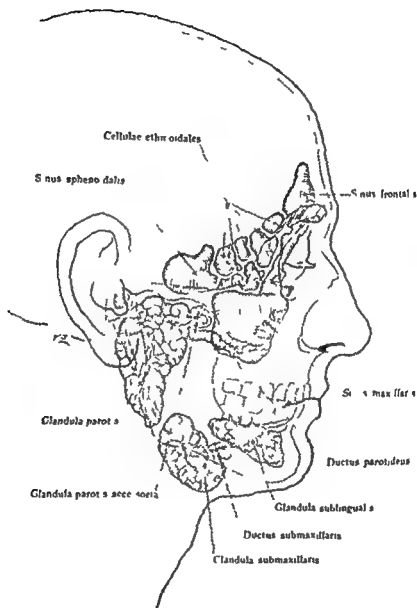
Right ear drum with the malleus and incus as seen from within and slightly from above. The (*) indicates the position of the anterior process of the malleus.



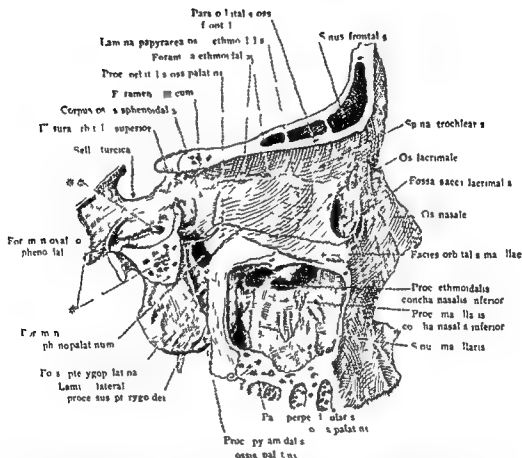
The bones and cartilages of the nose.



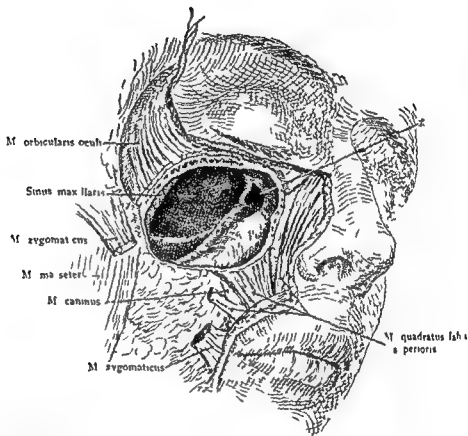
The lateral wall of the left nasal cavity has been excised to expose the structures and orifices situated beneath it. A part of the anterior portion of the inferior turbinate bone has been removed. The original borders of the turbinated bones are indicated by dotted lines. The superior turbinate bone is intact. The orifices of the left sphenoidal and frontal sinuses are indicated by arrows.



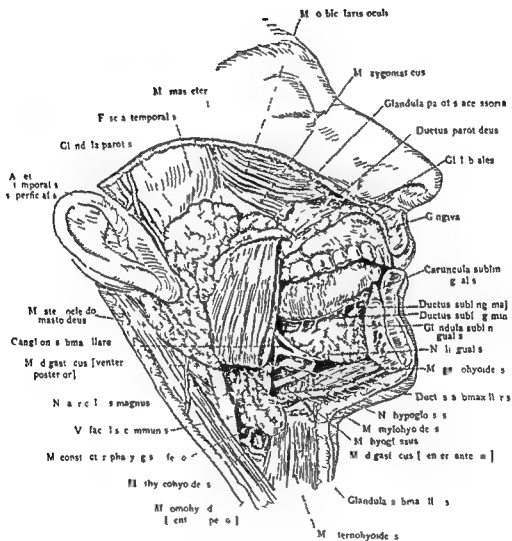
Surface projection of the salivary glands (blue) and accessory nasal sinuses (red)



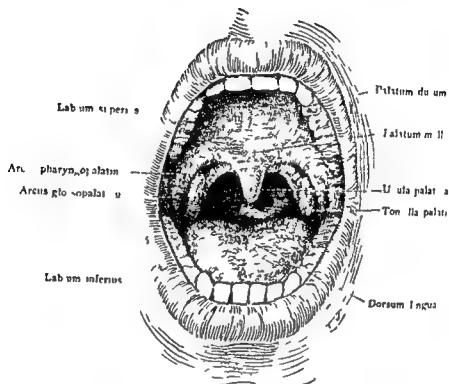
Right pterygopalatine fossa from without. The greater portion of the ala magna oss. sphenoid. of the lateral part of the corpus maxillae and of the pars orbita oss. front. have been removed by a sagittal section exposing the medial wall of the sinus maxillaris and of the orbit. () indicate a probe through the foramen rotundum. () indicate a probe through the Canalis pterygoideus.



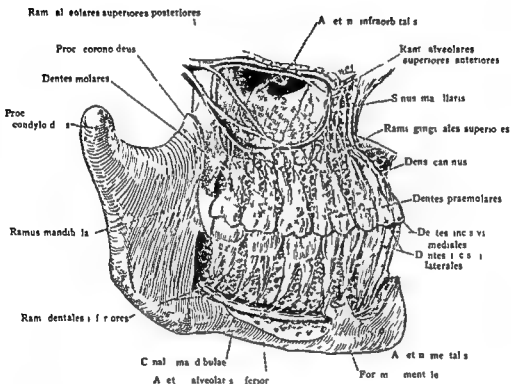
Exposure of the right maxillary sinus after removal of facial muscles. The () indicates the opening (ostium maxillare) of the maxillary sinus into the nose.



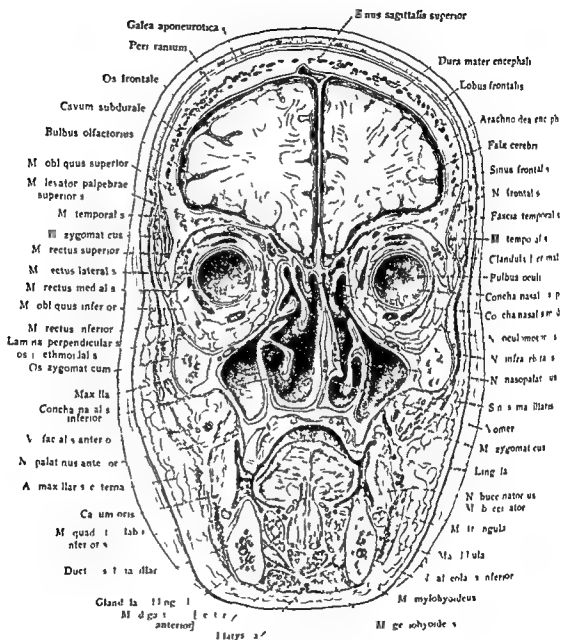
Dissection exposing the salivary glands and their ducts



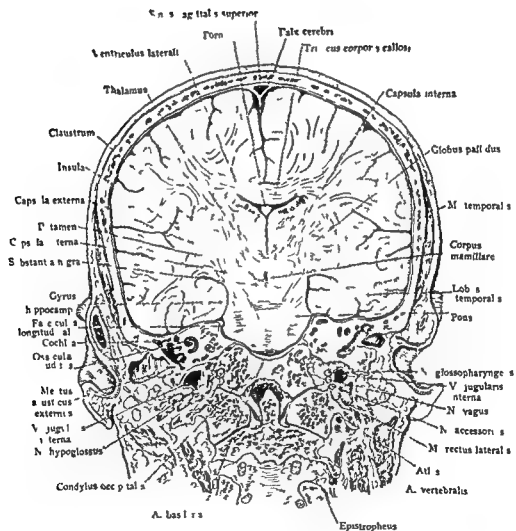
The oral cavity seen from in front



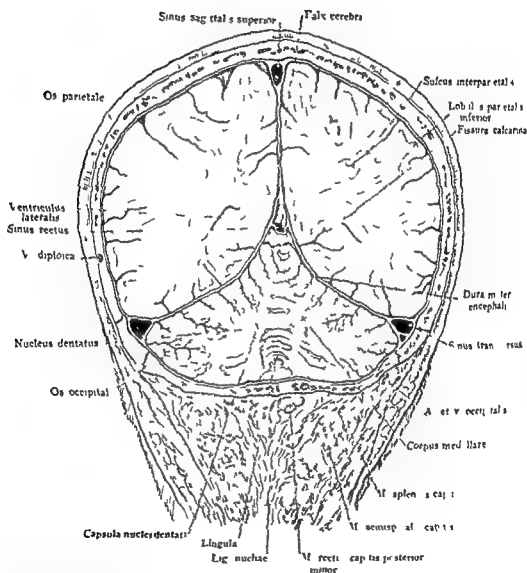
Dissection of the nerves and blood vessels of the permanent teeth viewed from the right. Portions of the maxilla and mandible have been chiseled away to expose the roots of the teeth.



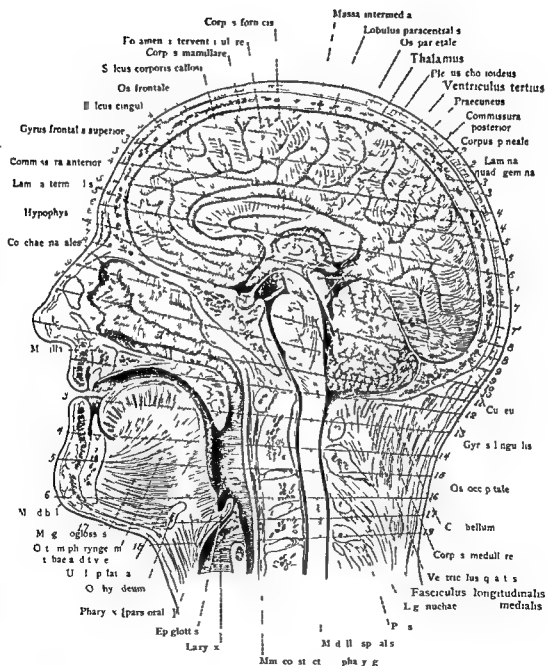
Frontal section of the head through the orbits viewed from in front



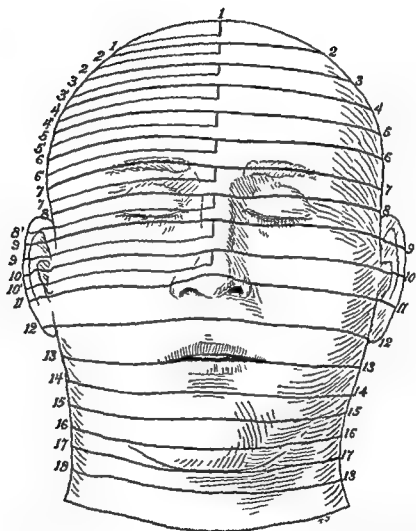
Frontal section of the head passing through external and internal auditory meatus as seen from in front



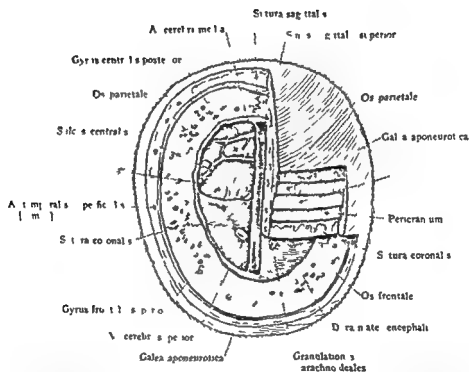
Frontal section of the head passing through the parietal and occipital cerebral lobes and the cerebellar hemispheres viewed from behind



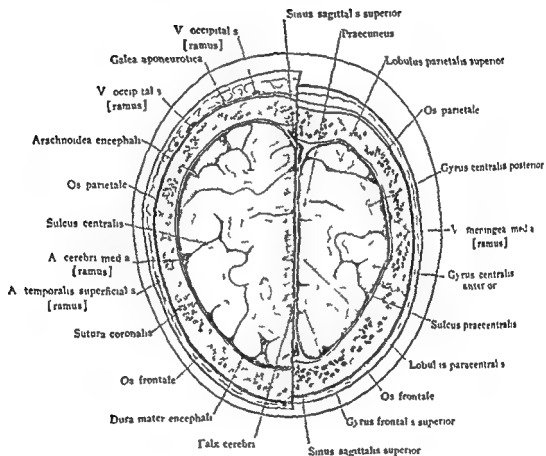
Median sagittal section of the head with levels of cross sections shown in red



Key figure to cross sections of head and neck. The numbers on the right indicate sections which have been taken at intervals of one centimeter. The figures 1 to 10 have been taken midway of the thicker sections at intervals of one half a centimeter. Sections 1 to 10 show on the right the higher level (e.g. 2) and on the left the lower level (e.g. 1). The upper surface is shown in all sections.



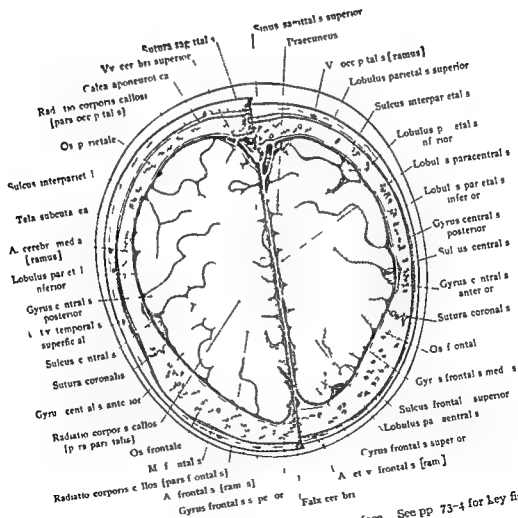
Section two inches above superior orbital border. Upper surface. The () on right indicates subaponeurotic tissue. () on left indicates pia mater. See pp. 73-4 for key figure.



Section one centimeter below preceding figure. Upper surface See pp 73 4 for key figure

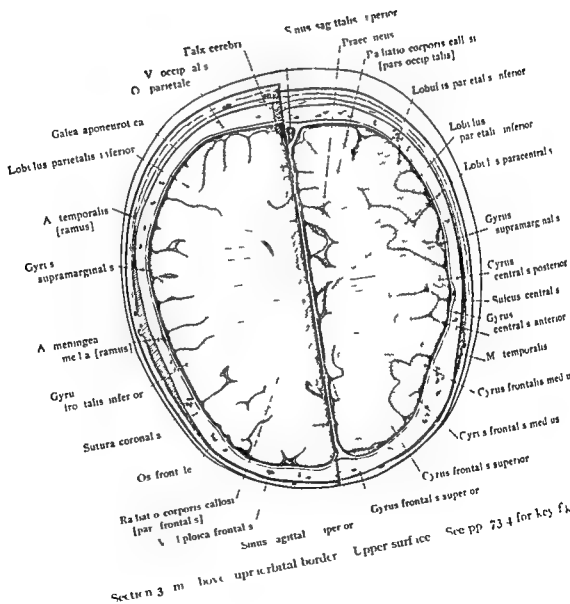
CROSS SECTION No 3 OF HEAD

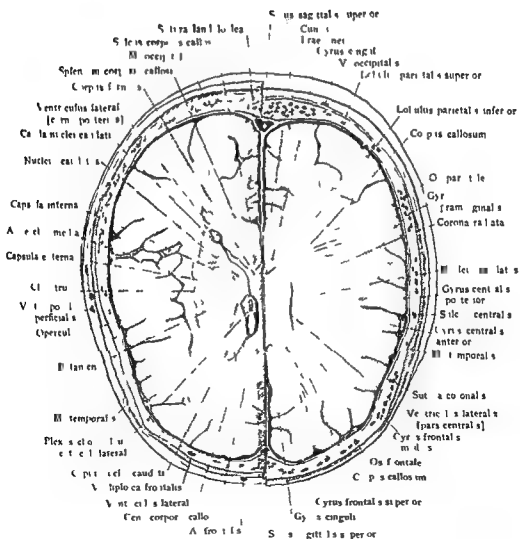
77



Section 4 cm above supraorbital border Upper surface See pp 73-4 for key figure.

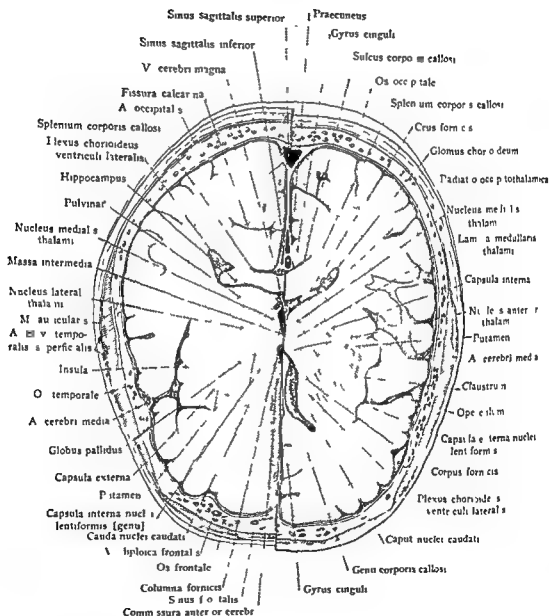
CROSS SECTION No 4 OF HEAD



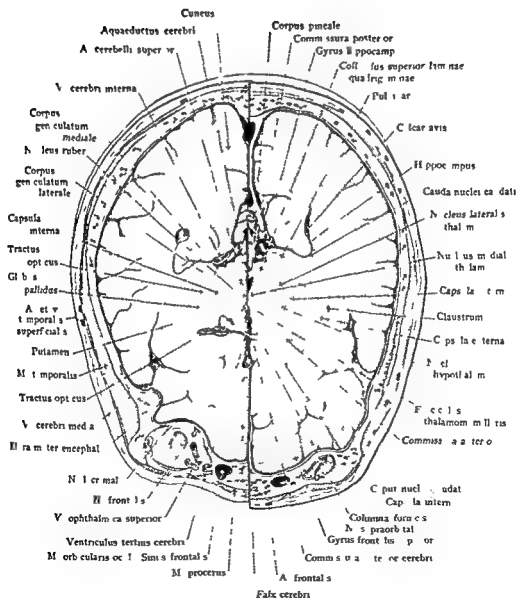


^aSection two centimeters above orbit. Upper surface. See pp. 73-4 for key figure.

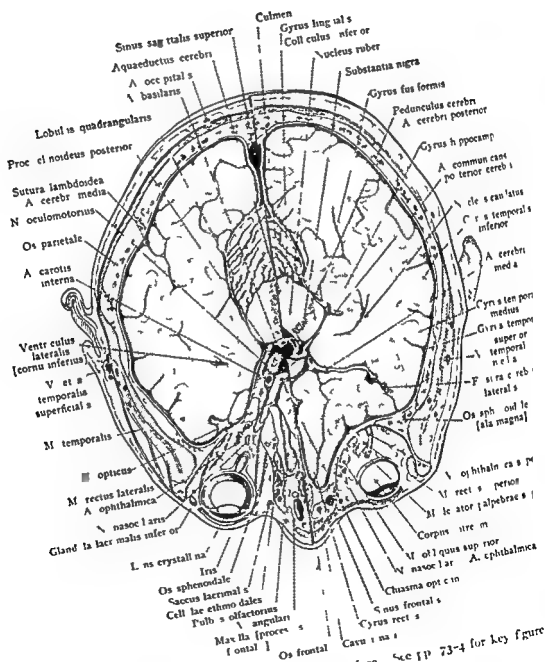
CROSS SECTION No 6 OF HEAD



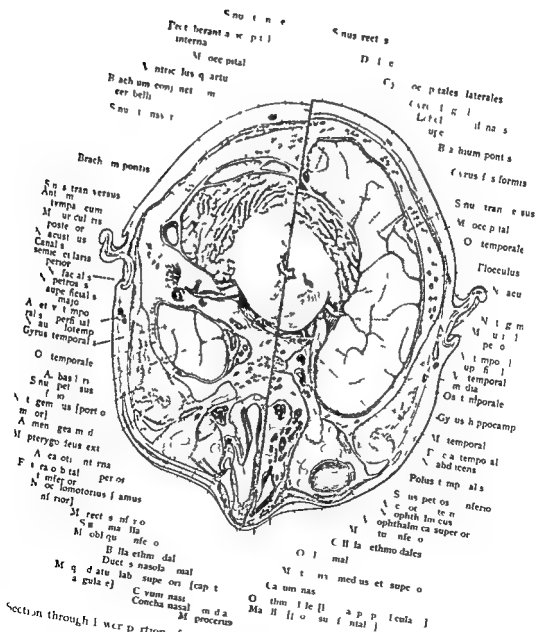
Section one centimeter above orbit Upper surface See pp 73-4 for key figure



Section at supraorbital margin Upper surface See pp 73-4 for key figure

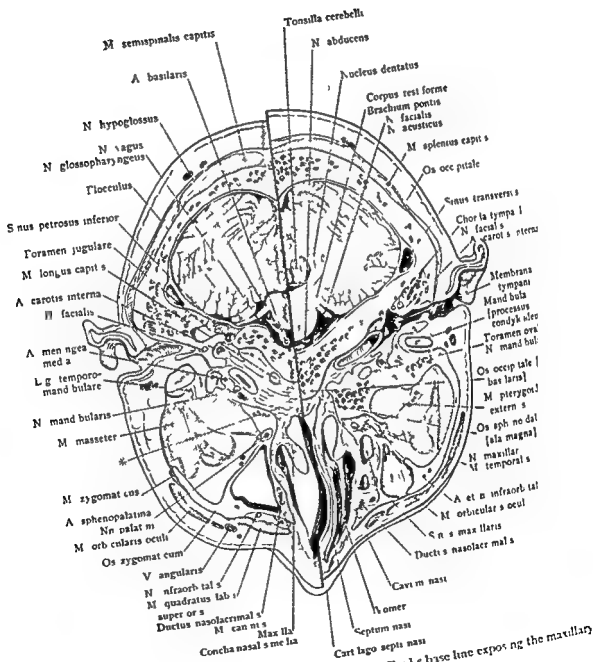


Section through the eyeballs Upper surface See pp 73-4 for key figure

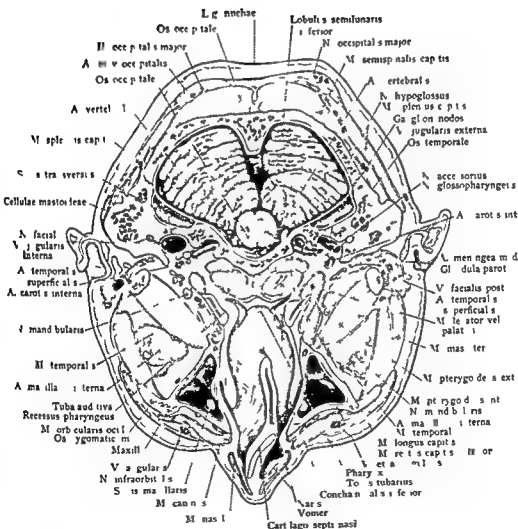


Section through 1/2 of orbit. Upper surface. See pl. 3-4 for key figure.

CROSS SECTION No 10 OF HEAD

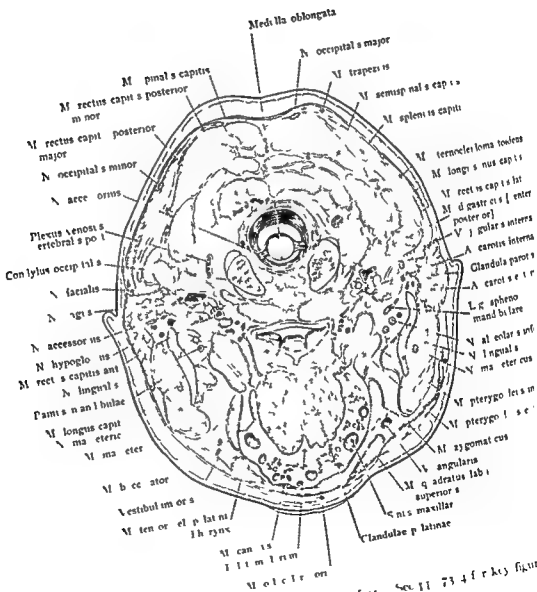


Section immediately below the orbits at the level of Reil's base line exposing the maxillary sinus. Upper surface. See pp 73-4 for key figure.

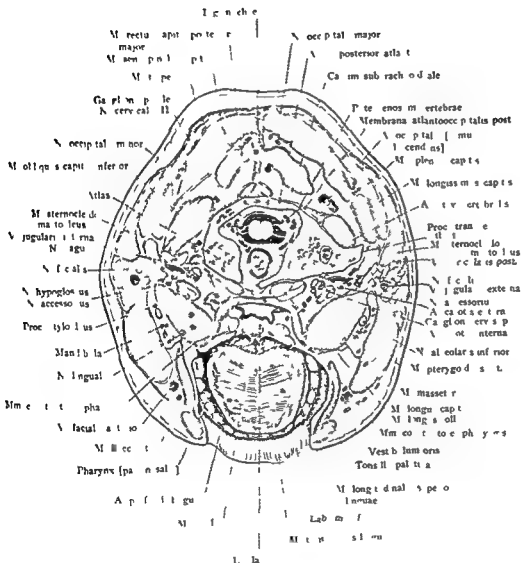


Section through the nasopharynx Upper surface See pp 73-4 for key figure

CROSS SECTION No 12 OF HEAD

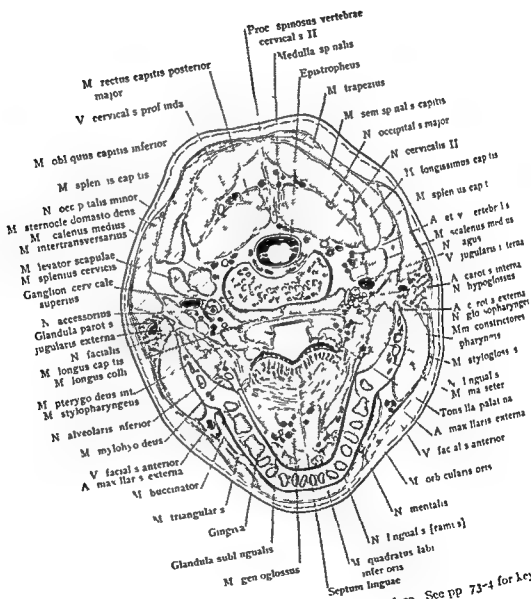


Section through the head, upper surface. See II 734 for key figure.

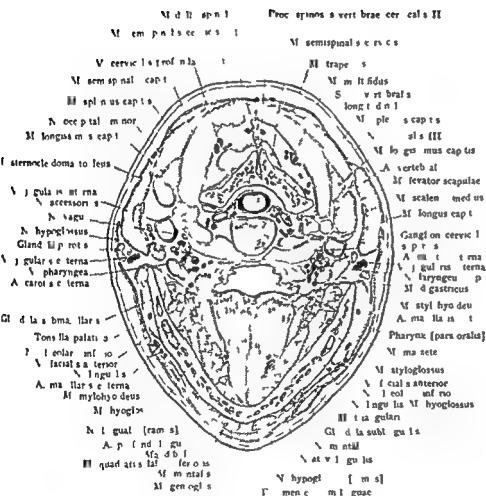


Section through the oral cavity. Upper surface. See pp 73-4 for key figure

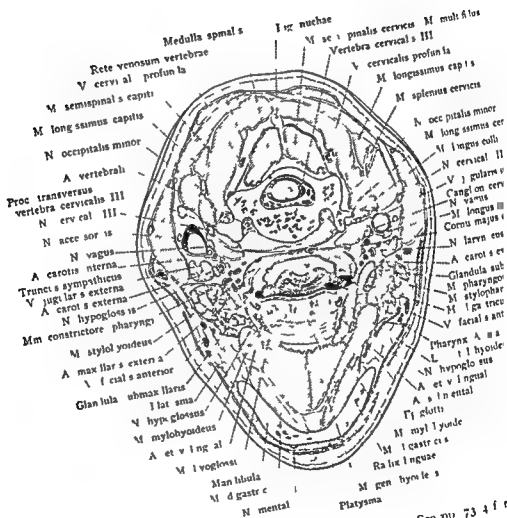
CROSS SECTION No 14 OF HEAD



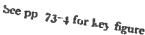
Section through the body of the mandible Upper surface See pp 73-4 for key figure

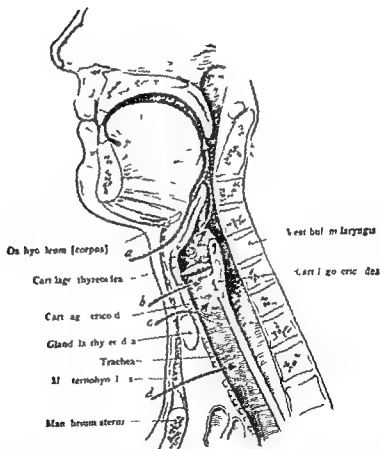


Section through the inferior portion of the mandible Upper surface See pp 73-4 for figure

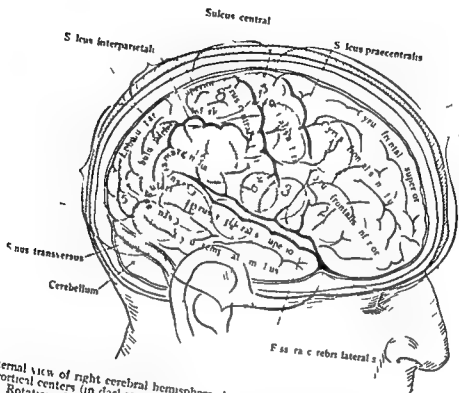


Section passing through point of chin Upper surface See pp 73 & refer to figure





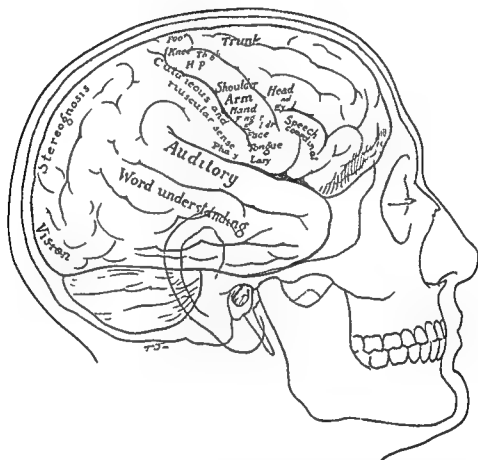
Operative approaches through the front of the neck to the larynx pharynx and trachea
 a Approach to pharynx between the hyoid and the thyroid cartilages. b Approach to the larynx between the thyroid and cricoid cartilages. c Approach to the larynx below the cricoid cartilage and above the isthmus of the thyroid gland. d Approach for low tracheostomy.



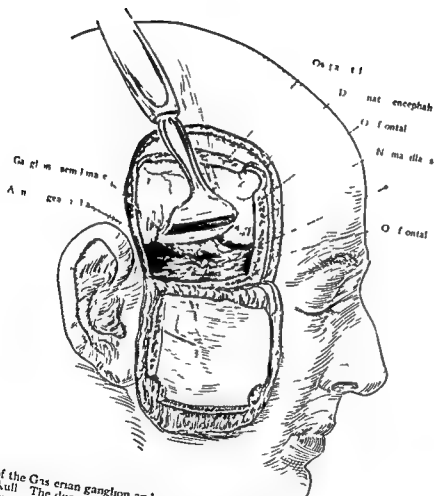
External view of right cerebral hemisphere showing (in light red) the cortical centers and subcortical centers (in darker red)

- 1 Rotation of the head toward the opposite side
- 2 Motor aphasia Since the third frontal convolution has been drawn from a direct view (unshortened) the frontal area of speech appears greatly magnified
- 3 Paralysis of the striated muscles of the tongue face oesophagus and larynx
- 4 Paralysis of the arm and hand
- 5 Paralysis of the leg and foot
- 6 Sensory disturbances of the face
- 7 Sensory disturbances of the arm and the sensation of touch
- 8 Sensory disturbances of the leg
- 9 Island aphasia
- 10 Situated in the upper temporal convolution and in the gyrus temporalis transversus (Heschl's convolution)
- 11 Sensory aphasia
- 12 Near the convexity Alesia and agraphia In the depth near the median surface pure alesia
- 13 Next to it Amnesic aphasia in the depth apraxia
- 14 Amnesic aphasia and optic tactile aphasia
- 15 In bilateral destruction Loss of psychological perception of visual objects The occipital brain appears shortened in the drawing
- 16 Deviation conjugue

The () indicates the central region of the cortex

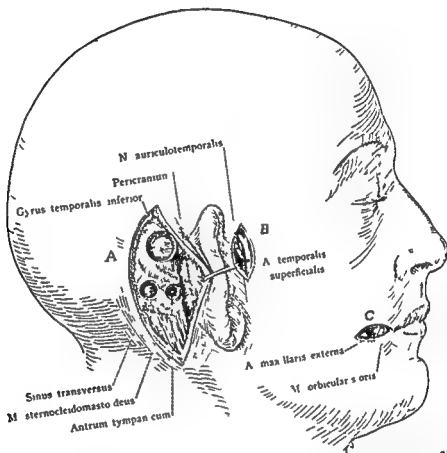


The brain in its relation to the skull showing the chief cortical centers of the left hemisphere. The center for speech co-ordination is not so well developed in the right hemisphere as here shown but is present in the left hemisphere.

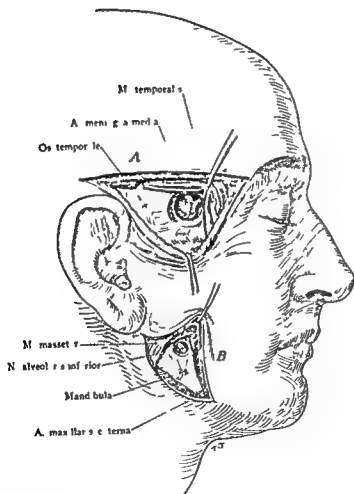


Exposure of the Glomus semilunatum and middle meningeal artery through a flap incision of the scalp and skull. The dura mater and brain are retracted upwards. The () points to the Foramen spinosum through which the middle meningeal artery passes as it enters the cranial cavity.

TYPICAL INCISIONS

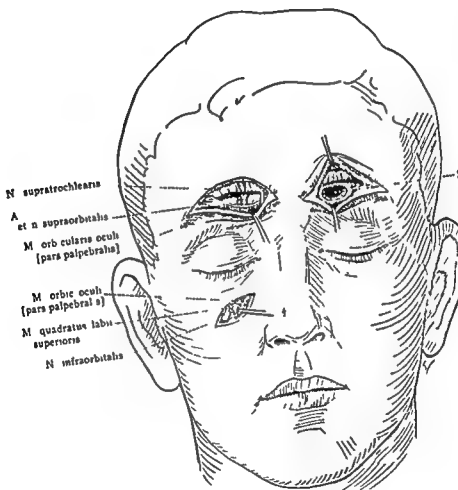


A Y-shaped incision with trephine openings over important structures (sinus antrum gyrus inferior temporalis) B Incision exposing the superficial temporal artery and auriculotemporal nerve C Incision exposing the external maxillary (facial) artery

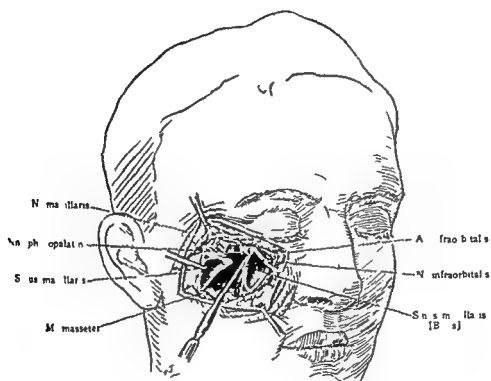


A Exposure of the middle meningeal artery thru a trephine opening in the skull. B Exposure of the inferior alveolar nerve thru a trephine opening in the mandible and facial artery (A maxillaris externa)

TYPICAL INCISIONS



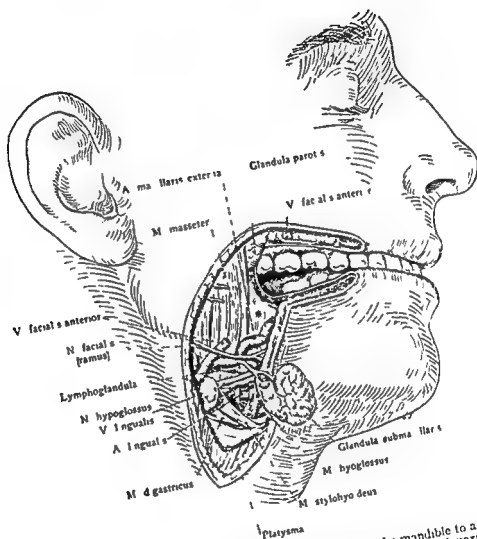
Incisions with exposure of the supraorbital artery and nerve, the infraorbital nerve and the frontal sinus.



Exposure of the second (upper maxillary) division of the trigeminal nerve at the foramen ovale. The probe is in the foramen ovale.

TYPICAL INCISIONS

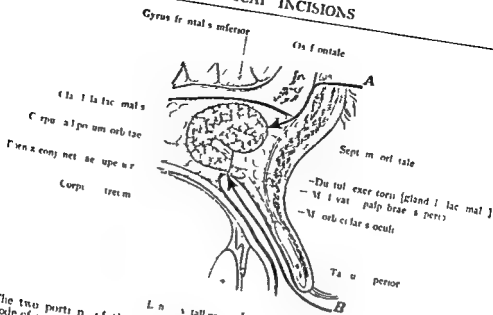
104



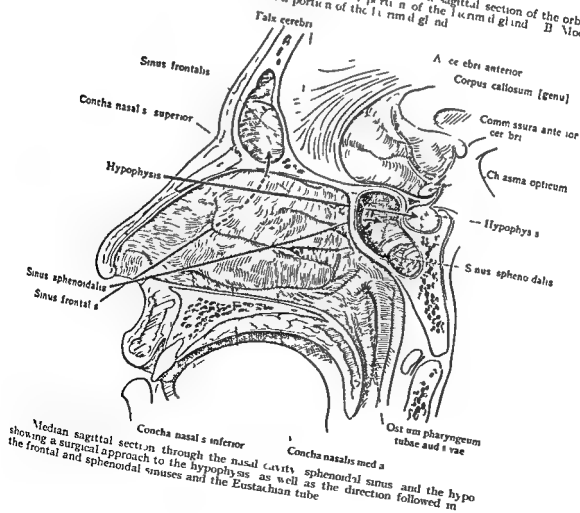
An angular incision from the corner of the mouth across the mandible to a point opposite the hyoid bone to show the structures encountered in this region. The submandibular gland has been displaced anteriorly. The () indicates the periosteum of the mandible.

TYPICAL INCISIONS

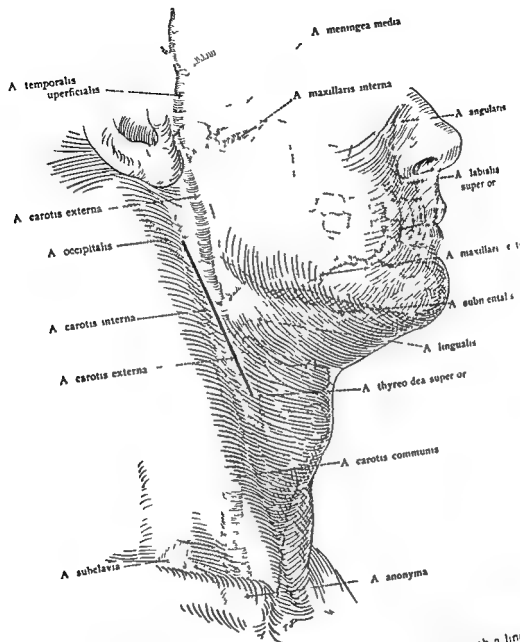
105



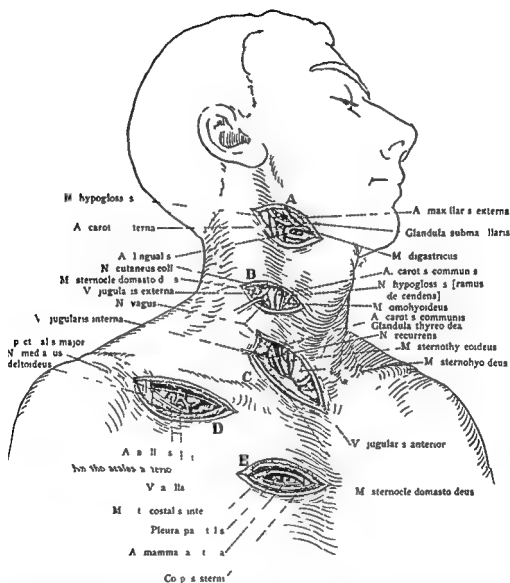
The two portions of the lacrimal gland is seen in a lateral sagittal section of the orbit. Mode of entrance for extirpation of the palpebral portion of the lacrimal gland. B. Mode of entrance for extirpation of the orbital portion of the lacrimal gland.



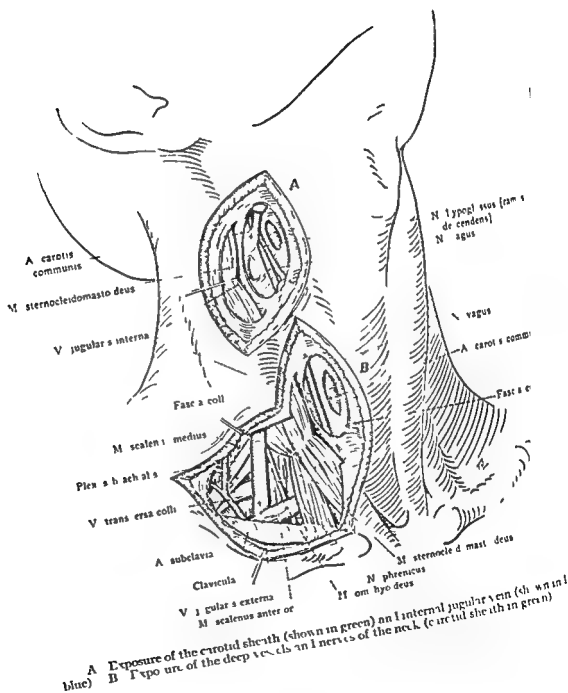
Median sagittal section through the nasal cavity, sphenoidal sinus and the hypophysis showing a surgical approach to the hypophysis as well as the direction followed in the frontal and sphenoidal sinuses and the Eustachian tube

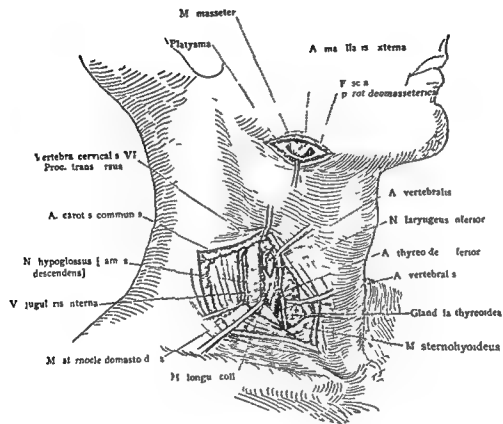


Surface projection of the arteries of the neck and face (in red) with a line of incision (black) anterior to the sternocleidomastoid muscle through which the common internal and external carotids and the superior thyroid lingual and facial (A maxillaris externa) arteries may be ligated.

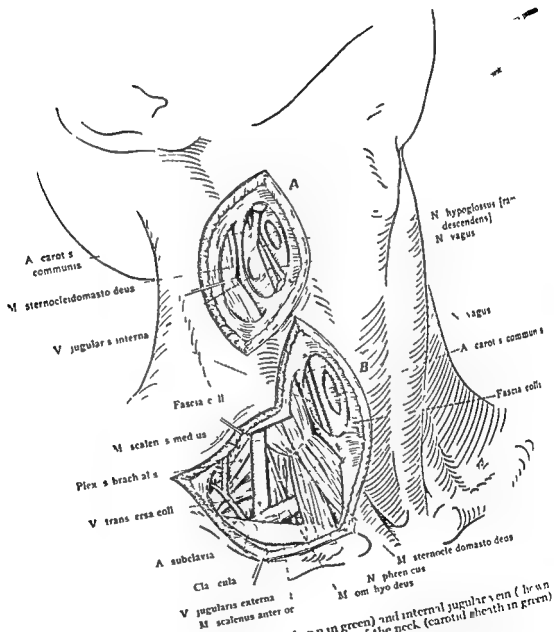


Incisions in the neck and thorax showing chief points for ligation. A Exposure of the lingual artery above the greater cornu of the hyoid. B Exposure of the common carotid at the level of the cricoid cartilage. C Exposure of the innominate artery. D Exposure of the first part of the axillary artery beneath the clavicle. E Exposure of the internal mammary artery.

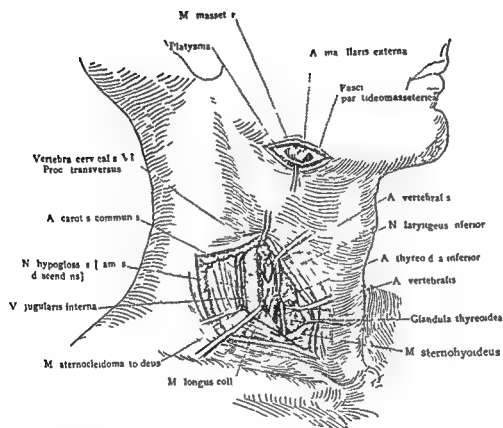




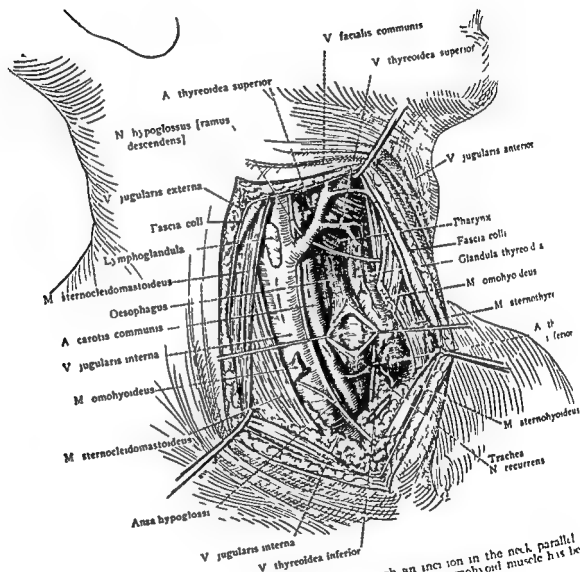
Exposure of the external maxillary (facial) artery of the common carotid inferior thyroid vertebral arteries and of the recurrent laryngeal (laryngeus inferior) nerve.



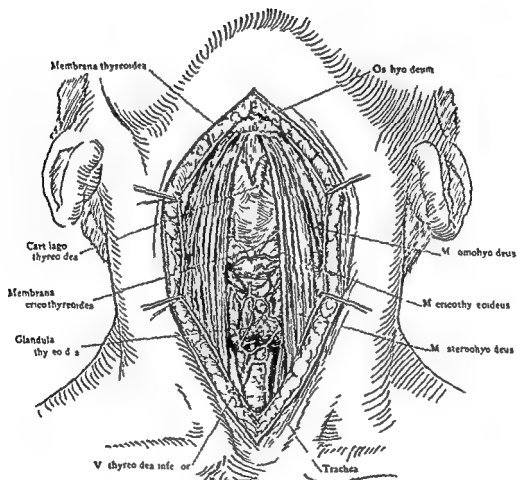
- 1 Exposure of the carotid sheath (shown in green) and internal jugular vein (shown in blue)
 B Exposure of the deep vessels and nerves of the neck (carotid sheath in green)



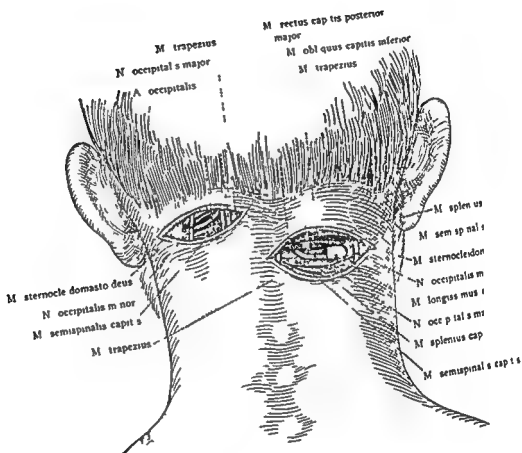
Exposure of the external maxillary (facial) artery of the common carotid inferior thyroid vertebral arteries and of the recurrent laryngeal (N. laryngeus inferior) nerve



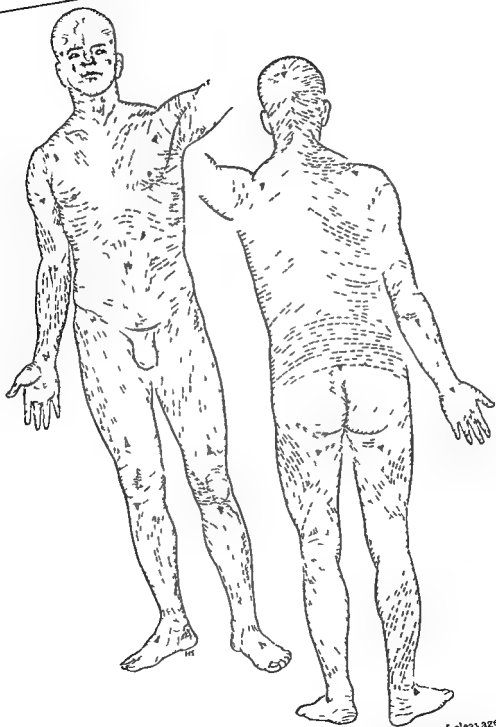
Exposure of the oesophagus and trachea through an incision in the neck parallel to the anterior border of the right sternocleidomastoid muscle. The omohyoid muscle has been divided.



A mid line incision in the neck from the hyoid bone to the suprasternal notch

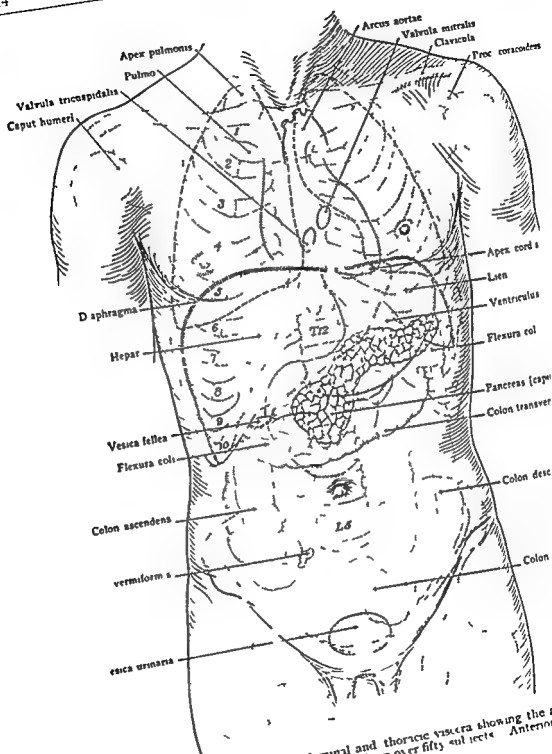


Exposure of the occipital artery and the small occipital nerve in incision to the left. On the right exposure of a large segment of the great occipital nerve.

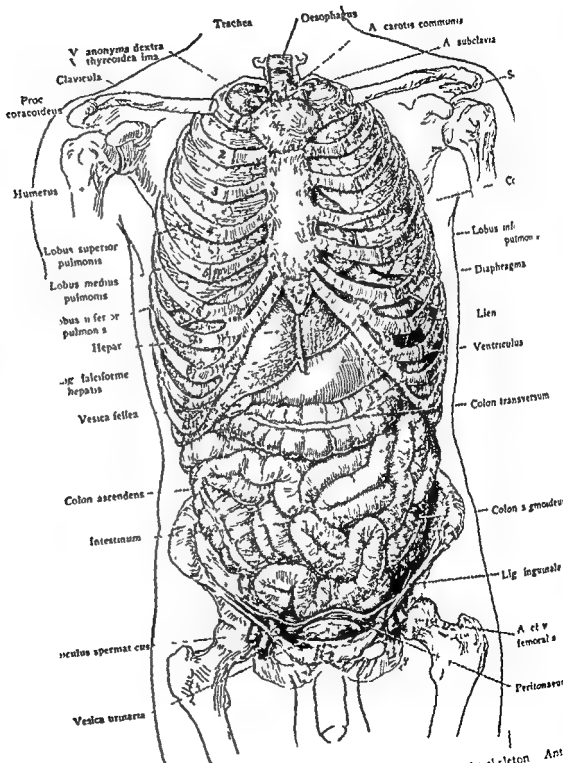


Lines of incisions through the skin. These figures represent the lines of cleavage in the skin and also the chief directions of subcutaneous connective tissue, blood vessels and nerves. As a rule, incisions may be made along these lines down to the deeper structures with the least important structures.

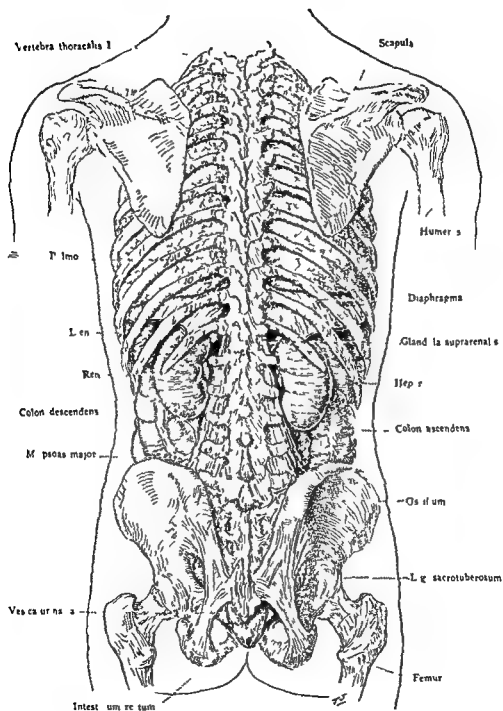
PROJECTION OF VISCERA OF TRUNK



Surface projection of the abdominal and thoracic viscera showing the average vertebral levels of organs based upon reconstructions from over fifty subjects. Anterior view

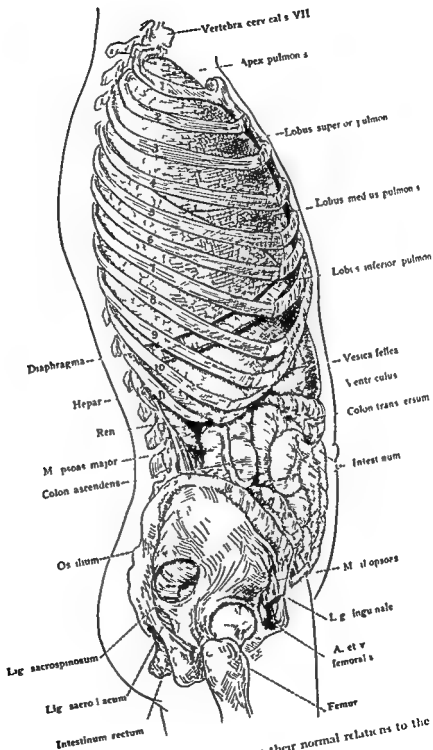


Thoracic and abdominal viscera shown in their normal relations to the skeleton. Ant.

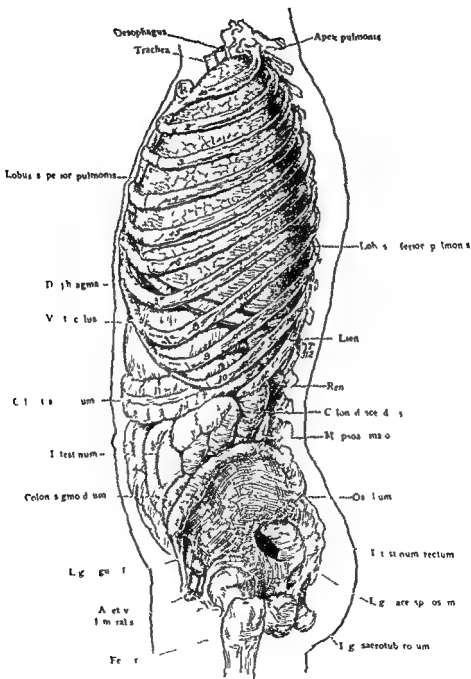


Thoracic and abdominal viscera shown in their normal relations to the skeleton. [Po tensor view]

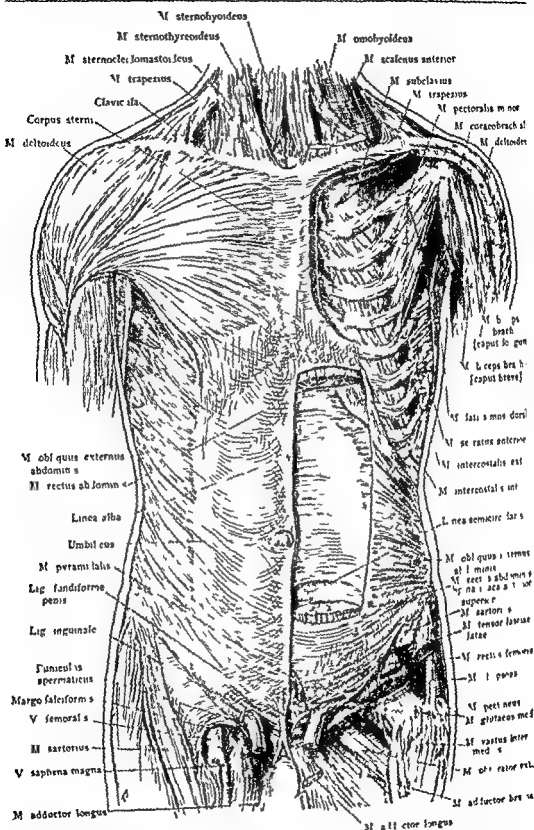
VISCERA OF TRUNK IN SITU



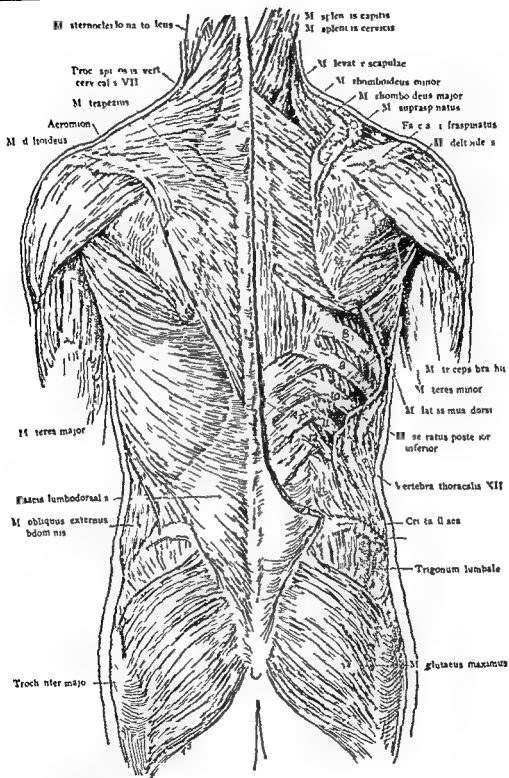
Thoracic and abdominal viscera shown in their normal relations to the skeleton from the right side.



Thoracic and abdominal viscera shown in their normal relation to the skeleton from the left side



Superficial and deep muscles of the trunk. The sternocleidomastoid, pectoralis major, anterior portion of deltoid, the external oblique, aponeurosis of the internal oblique, tensor fasciae latae, sartorius, rectus femoris, iliopectineus, adductor longus and the gracilis muscles of the left side have been cut away to expose the underlying muscles. An erect view.



Superficial and deep muscles of the trunk. The latissimus dorsi and the trapezius on right side have been cut away to expose the underlying muscles. Posterior view

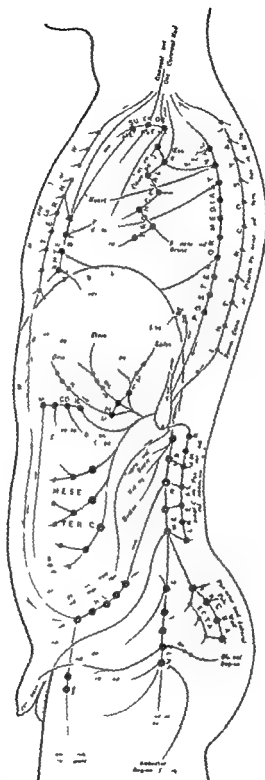
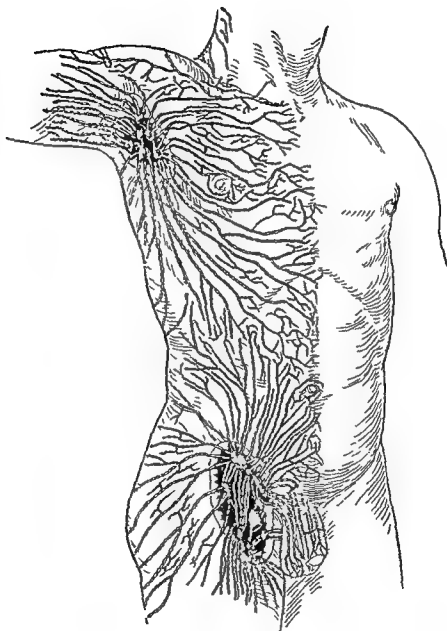
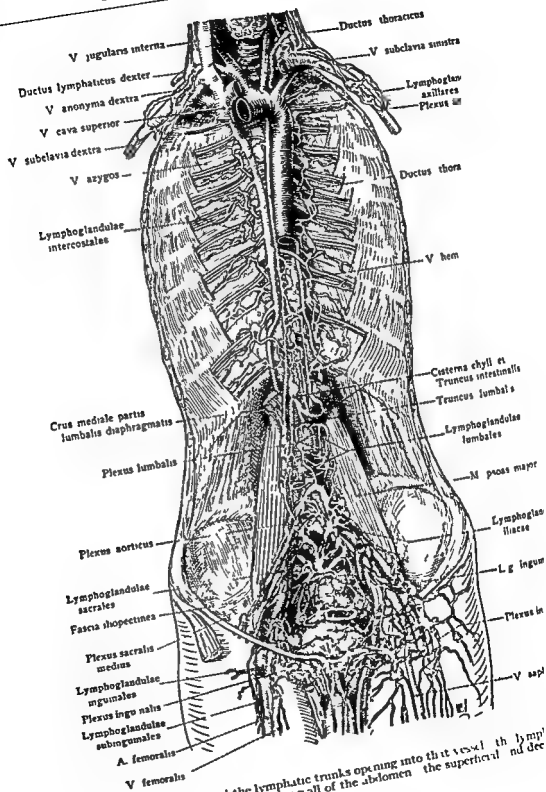


Diagram showing the distribution of the chief lymphatic groups and their tributaries. The arrows show the direction of lymph drainage.

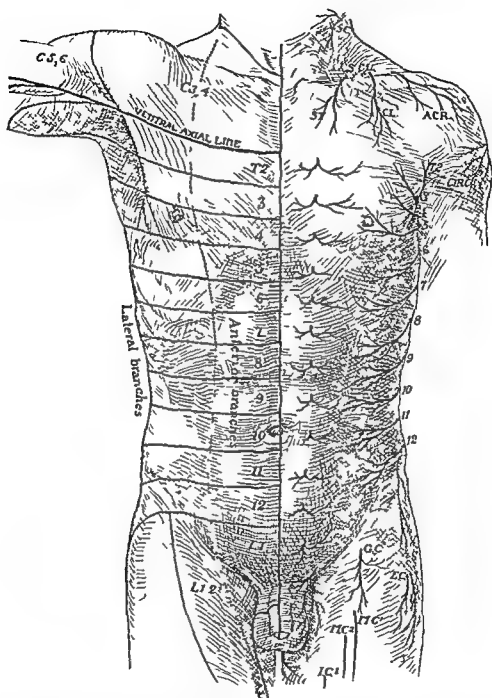


Superficial lymphatics of the trunk, axilla and groin

DEEP LYMPHATICS OF TRUNK

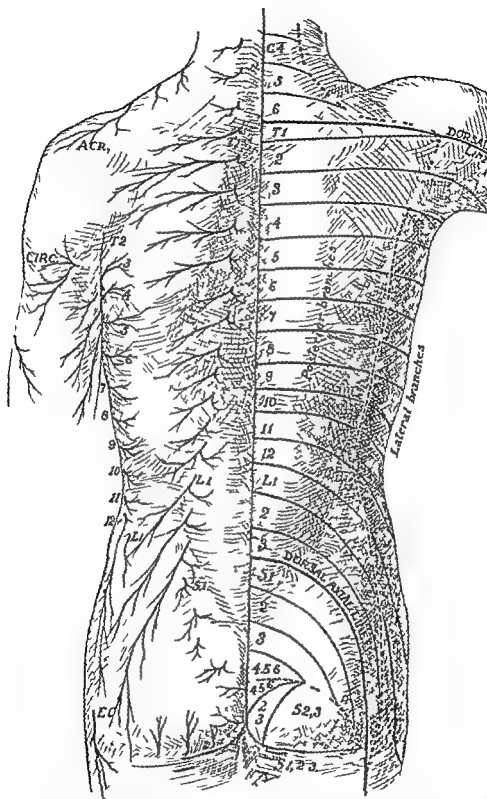


The thoracic duct in the lymphatic trunks opening into the vessel the lymph
and lymphatic glands of the posterior wall of the abdomen the superficial and dee
vessels and lymphatic glands of the groin



The distribution of cutaneous nerves on the front of the trunk. On one side the distribution of the several nerves is represented the letters indicating their nomenclature. CIRC Cutaneous branch of axillary nerve. EC Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve. CC Lumbo-inguinal nerve. IC¹, MC¹ and MC² Anterior cutaneous rami of the femoral nerve. SC L cutaneous colli. SC¹ Supraclavicular nerves of which St represents the anterior. CL the middle and ACR the posterior divisions. T 2-12 Lateral and anterior branches of thoracic nerves.

On the opposite side is a schematic representation of the areas supplied by the above nerves. the numerals and letters indicate the spinal origins of the nerves distributed to each area.



The distribution of cutaneous nerves on the back of the trunk. On the left side the distribution of the several nerves is represented, the letters indicating their nomenclature. ACR, Anterior or supraclavicular branches from cervical plexus. CIRC, Cutaneous branches of axillary nerve. LC, Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve. L1, Lateral cutaneous branch of iliohypogastric nerve. S1, Lateral branches of sacral nerves. T1-12, Cutaneous branches of the posterior rami of the thoracic nerves.

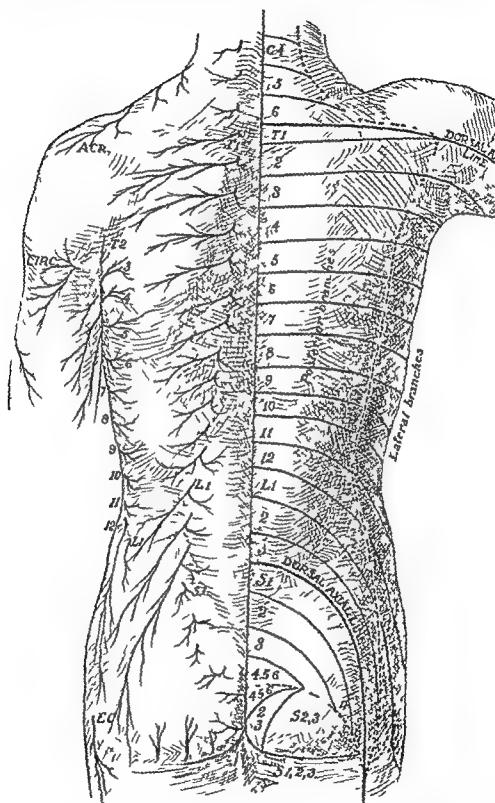
On the right side is a schematic representation of the areas supplied by the above nerves; the numerals and letters indicate the final origins of the nerves distributed to each area.

| | | MOTOR | SENSORY | REFLEX |
|--|-------|------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------|
| | 1 C | | | |
| | 2 | | Neck and scalp | |
| | 3 | Sterno masto d Trapezius | Neck and shoulder | |
| | 4 | | | |
| | 5 | D iaphragm | | |
| | 6 | Serrat u Shoulder | Sho lder | Scapular |
| | 7 | Arm } musc | Arm | |
| | 8 | Ha d (ulnar lowest) | Hand | |
| | 9 | | | |
| | 10 | | | |
| | 11 T | | | |
| | 12 | | | |
| | 13 | | | |
| | 14 | | Front of thorax | Ep gastric |
| | 15 | | | |
| | 16 | Intercostal m stles | X pho d area | |
| | 17 | | | |
| | 18 | | | |
| | 19 | | | |
| | 20 | Abd m anal muscles | Abd men (Umbil us 10th) | Abdominal |
| | 21 | | | |
| | 22 | | El ttock upper p rt | |
| | 23 | | | |
| | 24 L | | | |
| | 25 | | | |
| | 26 | Flexors hip | G on and scrotum (front) | Cremasteric |
| | 27 | Extensors knee | Lateral s de | |
| | 28 | Adductors h p | Thigh front | Knee jo nt |
| | 29 | | | |
| | 30 | | | |
| | 31 S | | | |
| | 32 | Abductors | M dnal s de | Gluteal |
| | 33 | E te () | Leg m d al d | |
| | 34 | Fle s kn () | El t ck lower | |
| | 35 | Muscles of leg m ing foot | B ck of thigh | Foot-clonus |
| | 36 | | Leg and foot | |
| | 37 | | s pt m d l p t | Plantar |
| | 38 | Pe neal and anal muscles | P neum and an | |
| | 39 | | | |
| | 40 Co | | Sk n from coccyx to anus | |

Table giving the approximate areas of distribution of the different spinal nerves with a diagram showing their respective levels of exit from the vertebral column.

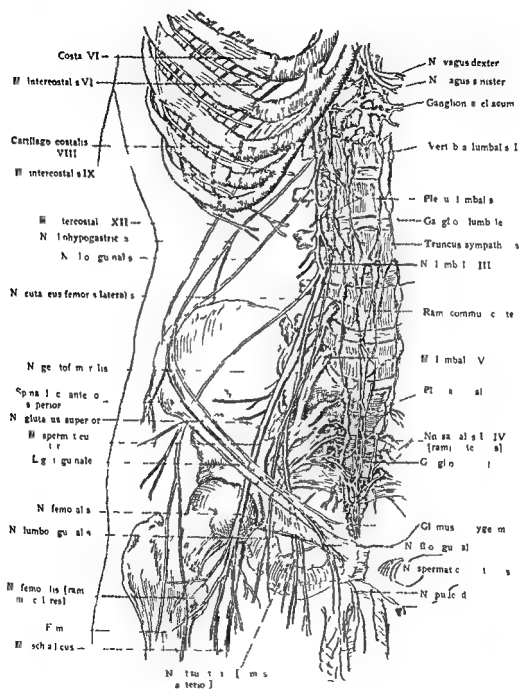
| | MOTOR | SENSORY | REFLEX |
|--|-------|-------------------|----------|
| | 1 C | | |
| | 2 | Neck and scalp | |
| | 3 | Neck and shoulder | |
| | 4 | | |
| | 5 | Shoulder | |
| | 6 | Arm | Scapular |
| | 7 | Hand | |
| | 8 | | |
| | 9 | | |
| | 10 | Front of thorax | |
| | 11 | | |
| | 12 | | |
| | 13 | | |
| | 14 | | |
| | 15 | | |
| | 16 | | |
| | 17 | | |
| | 18 | | |
| | 19 | | |
| | 20 | | |
| | 21 | | |
| | 22 | | |
| | 23 | | |
| | 24 | | |
| | 25 | | |
| | 26 | | |
| | 27 | | |
| | 28 | | |
| | 29 | | |
| | 30 | | |
| | 31 | | |
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| | | | |
| | | | |

Table giving the approximate areas of distribution of the different spinal nerves with a diagram showing their respective levels of exit from the vertebral column

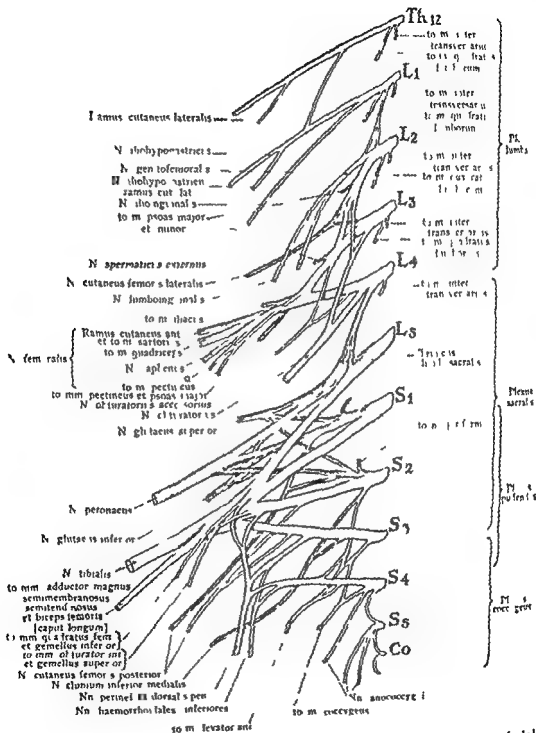


The distribution of cutaneous nerves on the back of the trunk. On the left is the distribution of the several nerves as represented by the letters indicating their nomenclature: ACR Anterior cervical branches from cervical plexus; CIRC Cutaneous branches of axillary nerve; T1-T12 Lateral femoral cutaneous nerve; L1-L2 Lateral cutaneous branches of the plexus of the lumbar nerves; S1-S4 Lateral branches of sacral nerve; T1-T12 Cutaneous branches of the plexus of the thoracic nerves.

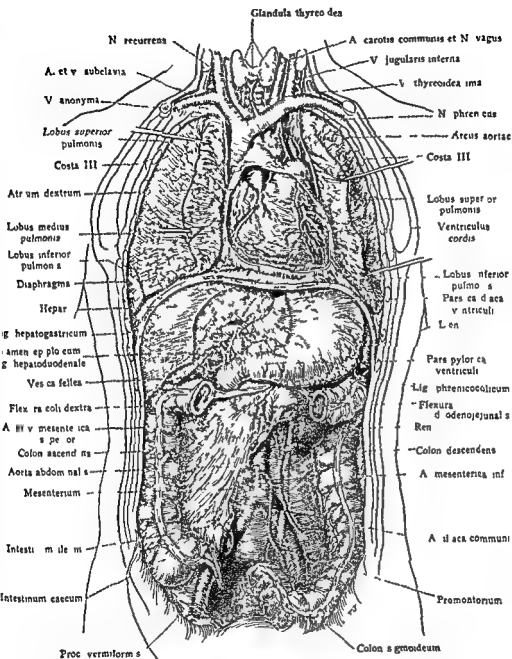
On the right side is a schematic representation of the areas supplied by the above nerves. The numerals and letters indicate the spinal origins of the nerves distributed to each area.



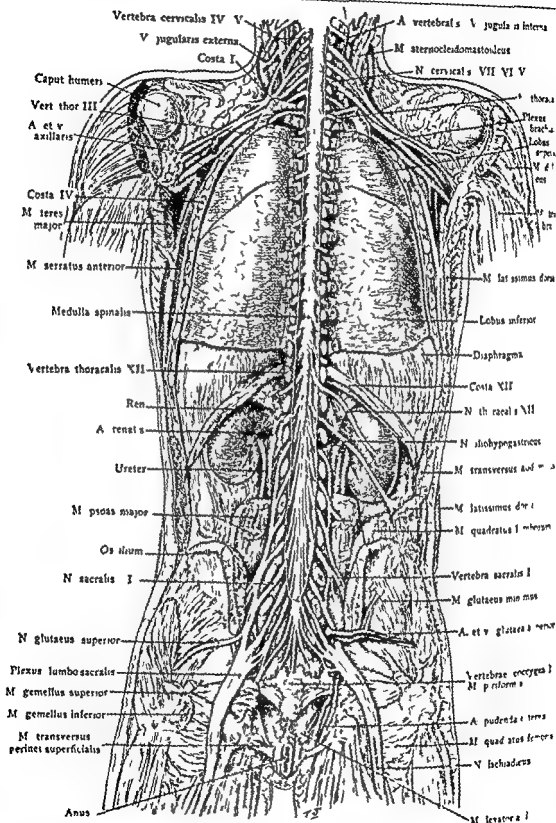
The right lumbar and sacral plexuses of systemic and sympathetic nerves and their branches. Sympathetic nerves uncolored; systemic nerves yellow.



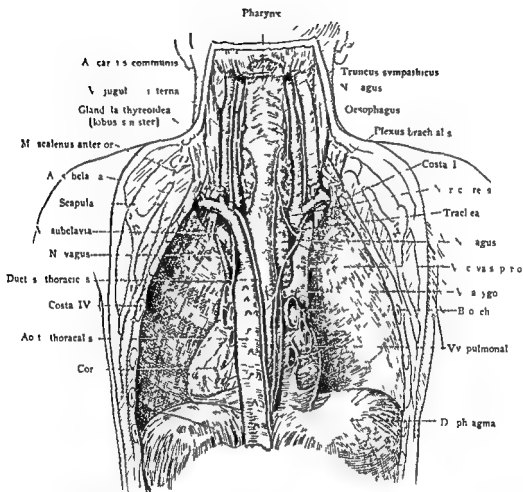
Right lumbar and sacral plexus—schematic viewed from in front. The darkly shaded trunks are derivatives of the dorsal half of the plexus.



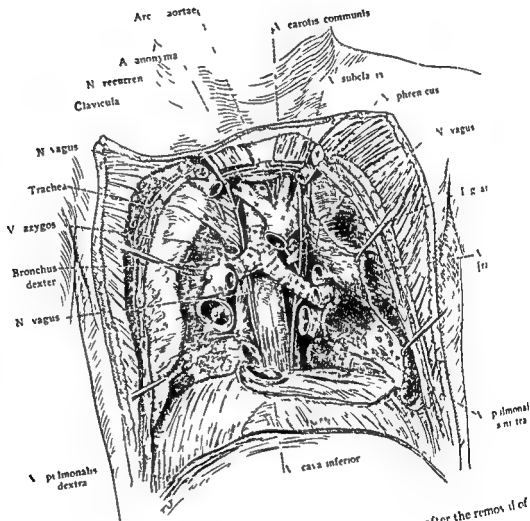
Position of the thoracic and abdominal viscera seen from in front after removal of the anterior thoracic and abdominal walls as well as portions of the thoracic and abdominal viscera



The spinal cord, spinal nerves, brachial and lumbar plexuses and the thoracic and abdominal viscera in place as seen from behind after removal of the posterior abdominal wall and the ribs.

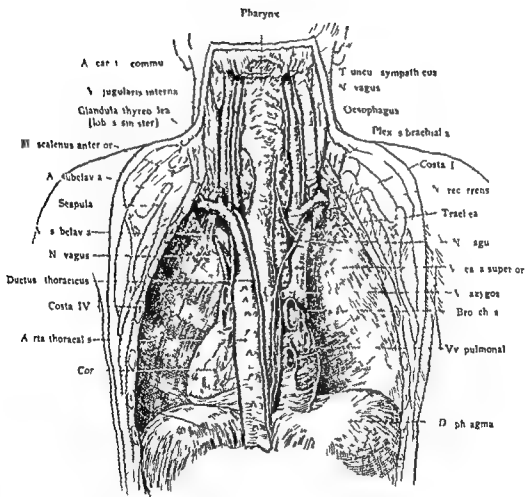


Structures of the mediastinum and neck, seen from behind after removal of the cervical and thoracic vertebrae: the lungs and the dorsal halves of the ribs.



Diaphragma

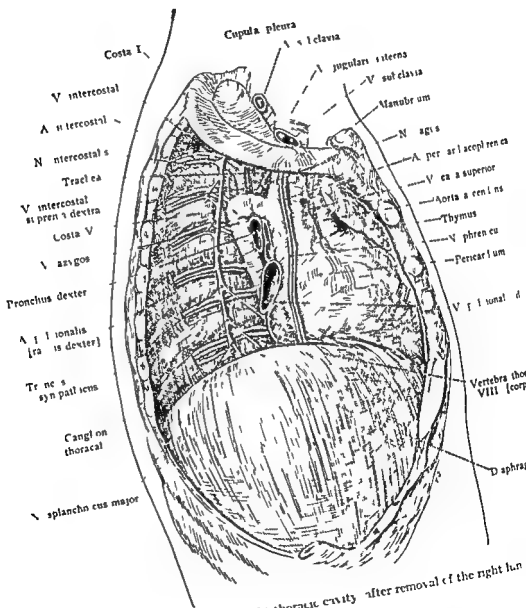
Topography of the retrocardiac structures of the mediastinum after the removal of the heart and pericardium



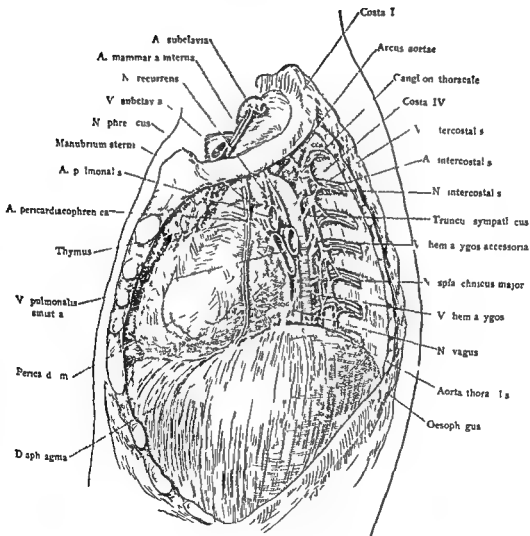
Structures of the mediastinum and neck seen from behind after removal of the cervical and thoracic vertebrae the lungs and the dorsal halves of the ribs

DISSECTION OF THORAX

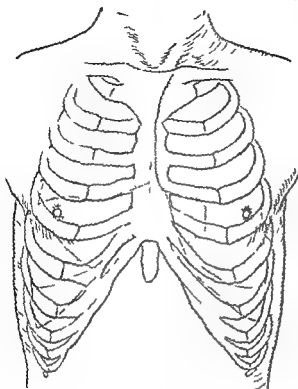
34



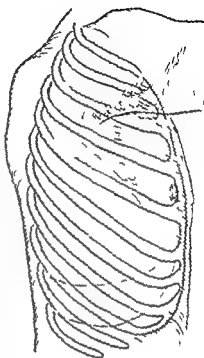
Deep structures of the right thoracic cavity after removal of the right lung



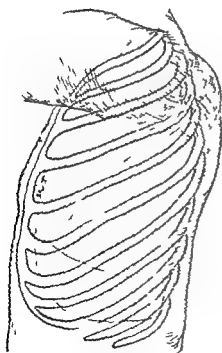
Deep structures of the left thoracic cavity after removal of the left lung



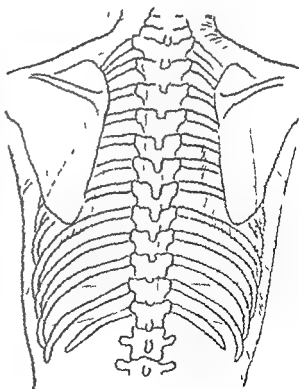
Front



Right Side

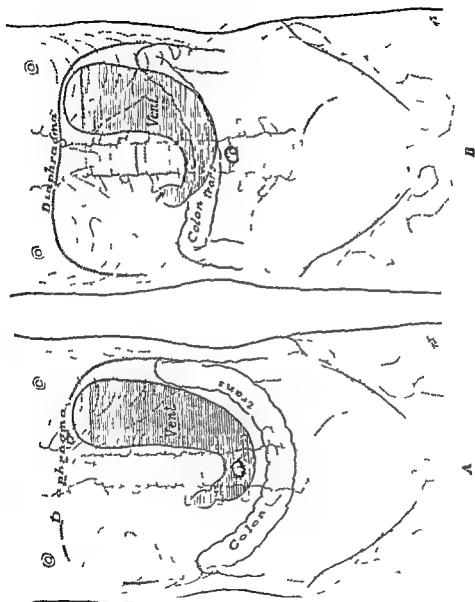


Left Side

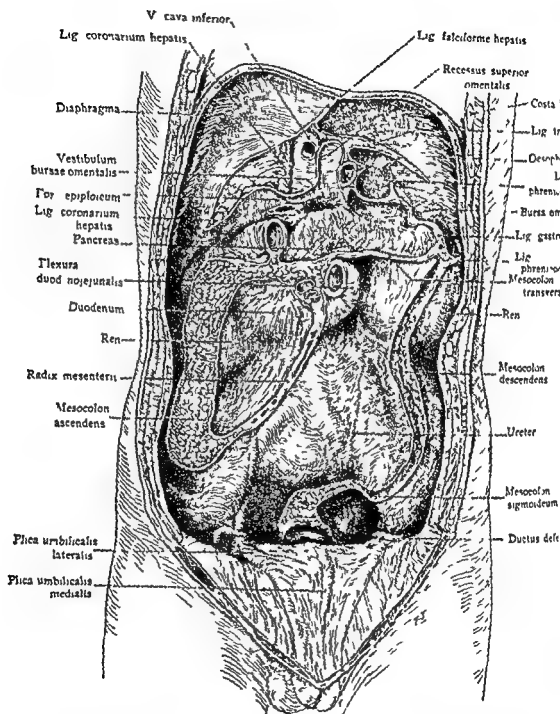


Back

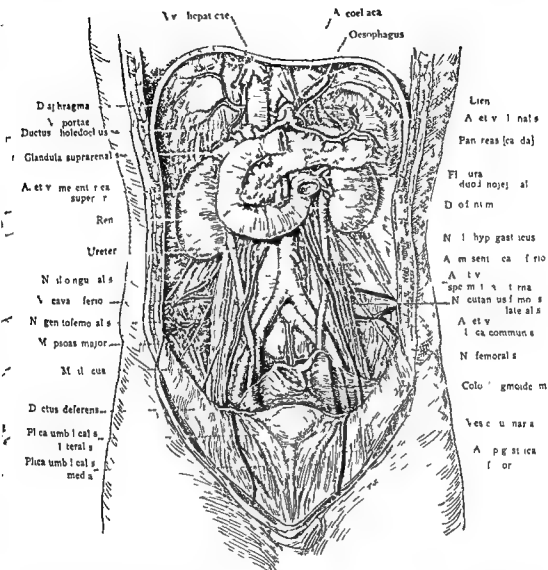
Schematic representation of the topography of the lungs and pleura. The yellow represents the lungs at expiration; the blue at inspiration.



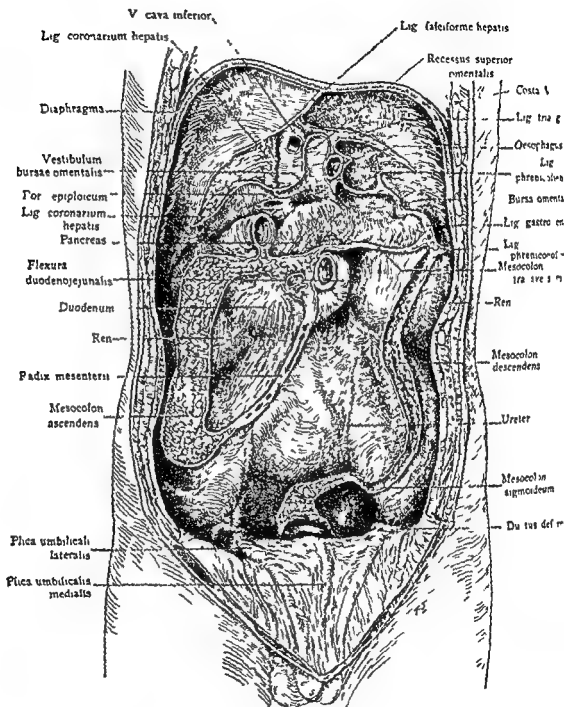
Topographical anatomy showing the average position of the normal in the stomach and colon determined by ray examination of a large number of normal men after opaque meals A Upright position B 1 rone position



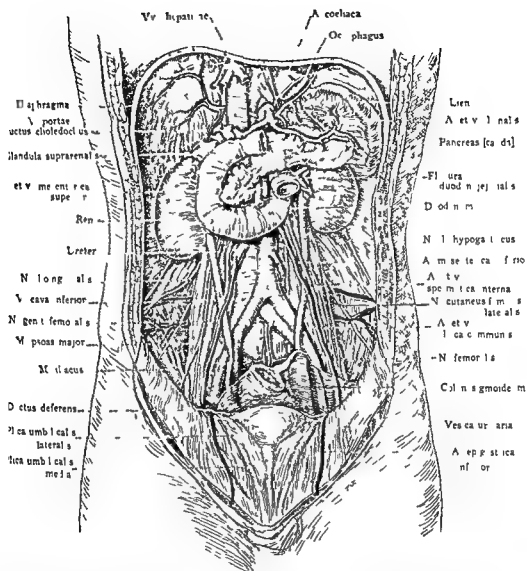
The posterior abdominal wall especially the omental bursa. The liver, stomach, spleen, large and small intestines have been removed. Only the duodenum, pancreas and rectum have been left in place. The lower portion of the anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward. Yellow indicates attachments of mesentery.



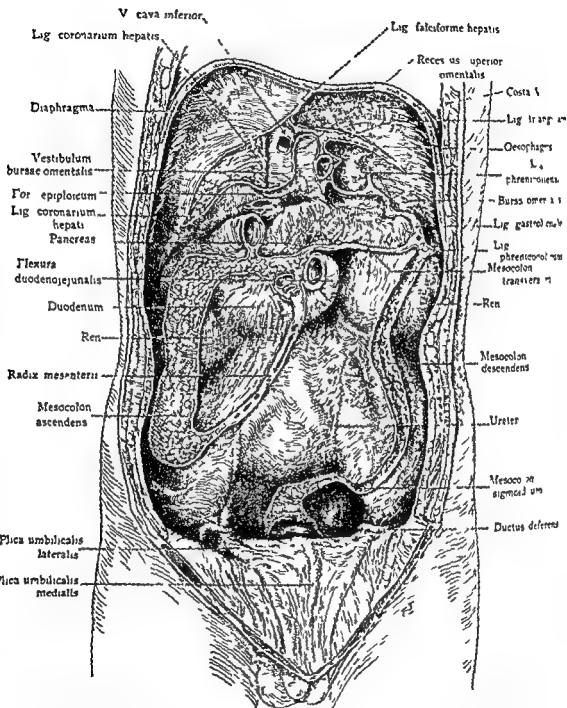
Duodenum pancreas spleen and the organs of the posterior abdominal wall in position. A portion of the lower anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward to show the urinary bladder and epigastric arteries.



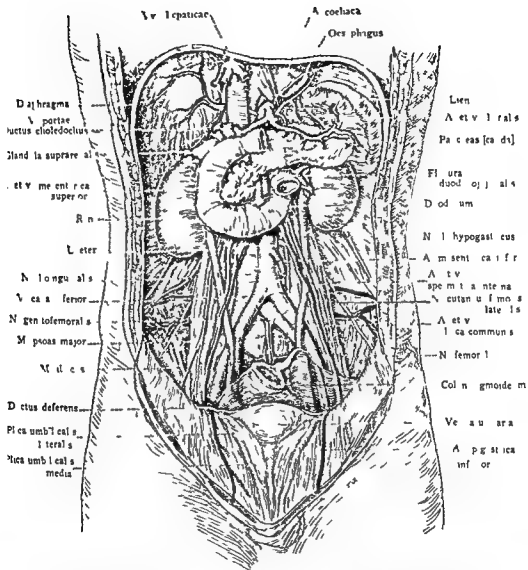
The posterior abdominal wall especially the omental bursa. The liver, stomach, pancreas, large and small intestines have been removed. Only the duodenum, pancreas and liver have been left in place. The lower portion of the anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward. Yellow indicates attachments of mesentery.



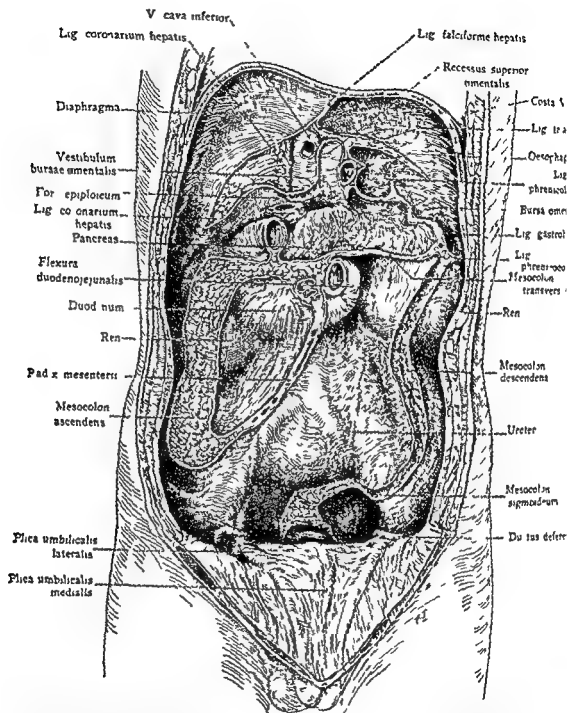
Duodenum pancreas spleen and the organs of the posterior abdominal wall in position. A portion of the lower anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward to show the urinary bladder and epigastric arteries.



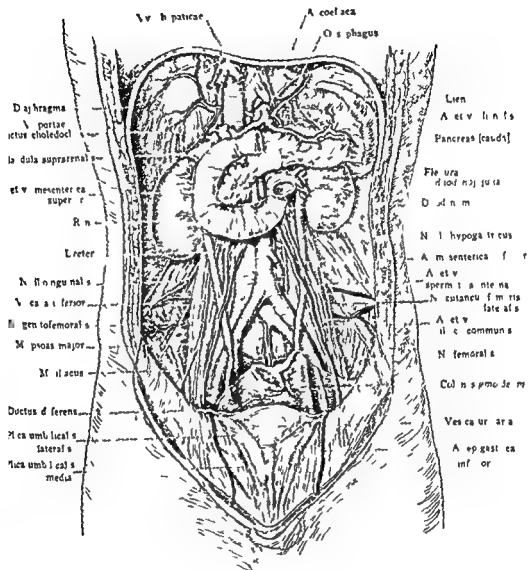
The posterior abdominal wall especially the omentum bursa. The liver stomach spleen large and small intestines have been removed. Only the duodenum pancreas and rectum have been left in place. The lower part of the anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward. Yellow indicates attachments of mesenteries.



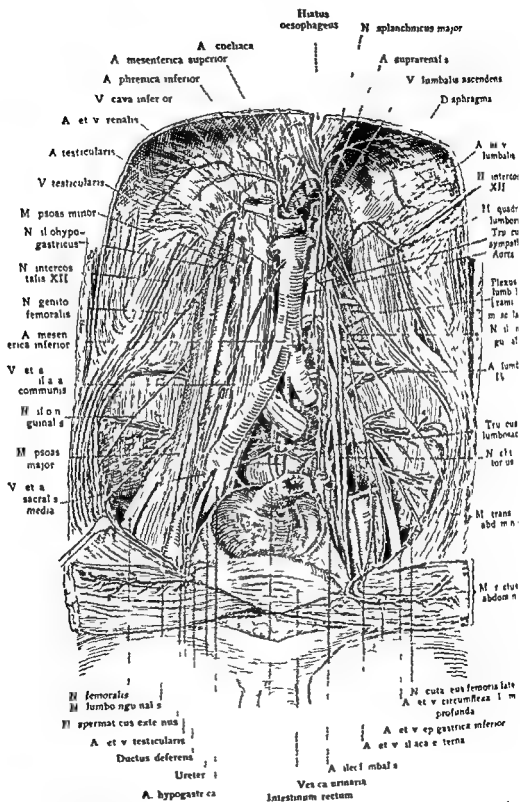
Duodenum pancreas spleen and the organs of the posterior abdominal wall in position. A portion of the lower anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward to show the urinary bladder and epigastric arteries.



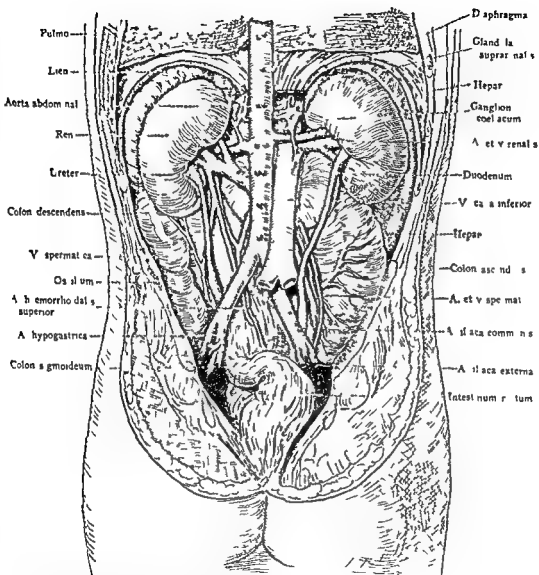
The posterior abdominal wall especially the omental bursa. The liver, stomach, spleen, large and small intestines have been removed. Only the duodenum, jejunum, ileum, and rectum have been left in place. The lower portion of the anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward. Yellow indicates attachments of mesentery.



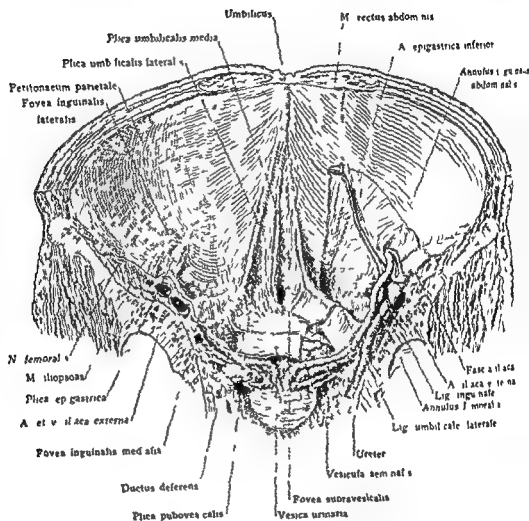
Duodenum pancreas spleen and the organs of the posterior abdominal wall in position. A portion of the lower anterior abdominal wall has been reflected downward to show the urinary bladder and epigastric arteries.



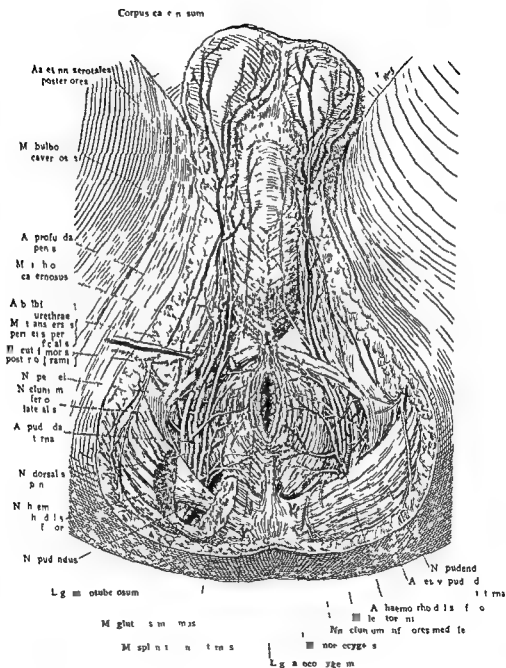
Deep dissection of the posterior portion of abdomen exposing the blood vessels and of the lumbosacral plexus



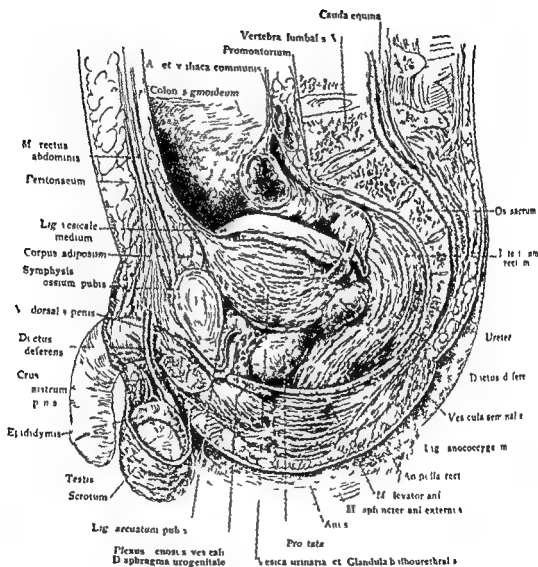
Dissection of the abdominal viscera viewed from behind. The relation of the duodenum and colon to the right kidney is clearly shown.



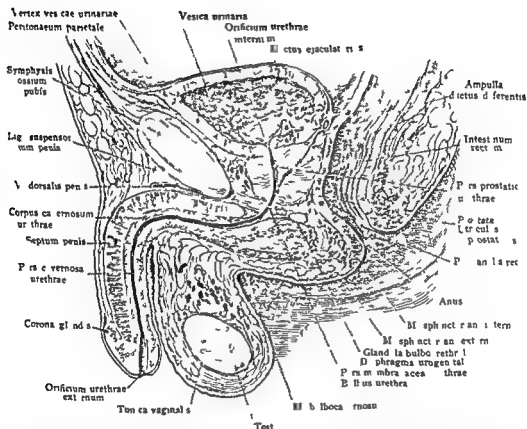
The lower portion of the anterior abdominal wall viewed from within



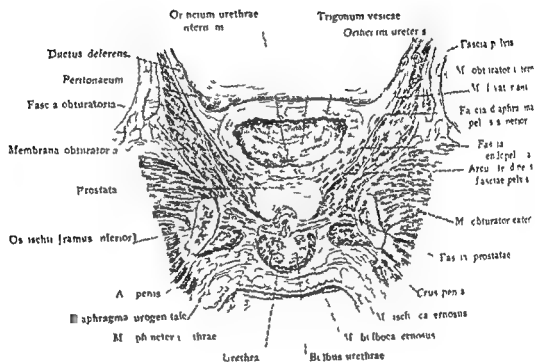
Dissection of the nerve and blood vessels of the perineum and scrotum



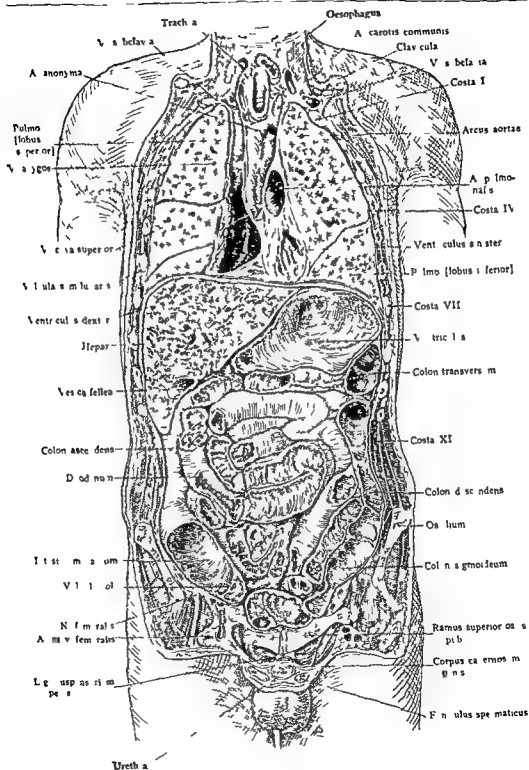
Male pelvis. Deep structures seen after removal of the left pelvic wall. The bladder and rectum are moderately distended.



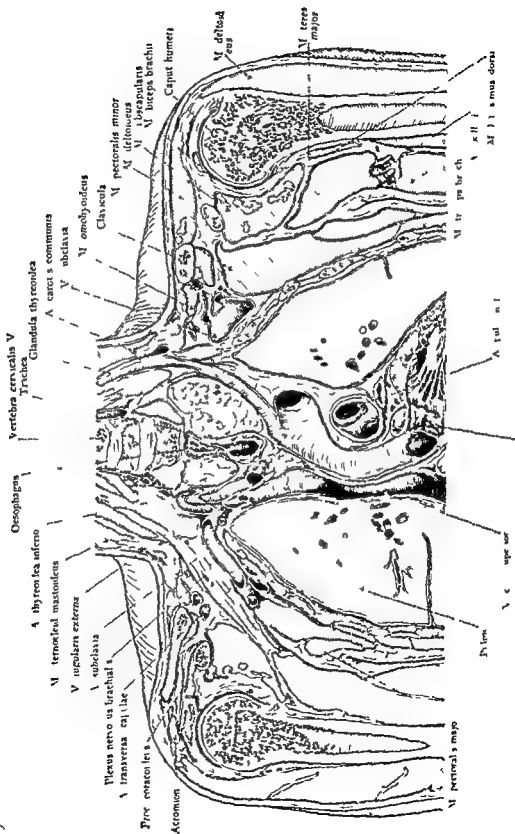
Median sagittal section through the pelvic organs in the male viewed from the left side. The urinary bladder has been only partly distended. The urethra is represented somewhat dilated.

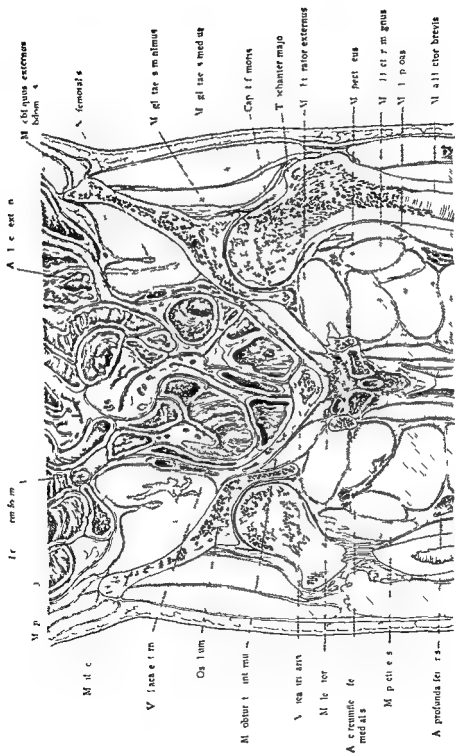


Frontal section of the male pelvis passing through the prostate viewed from in front

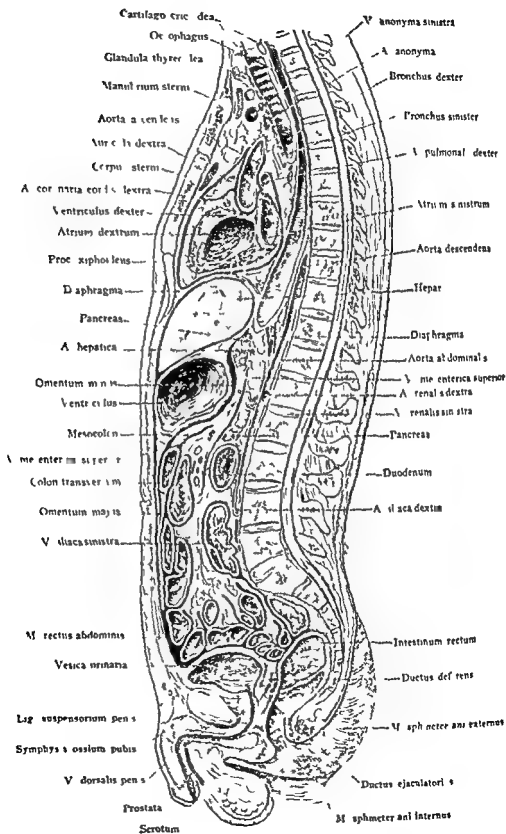


Frontal section of the male trunk. The plane of section passes anterior to the midline exposing the structures which lie immediately behind the anterior abdominal wall.



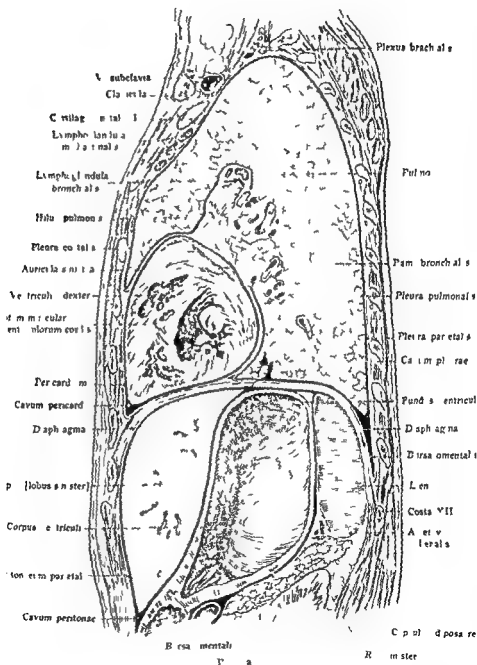


Frontal section of the male pelvis through the middle of the hip joints

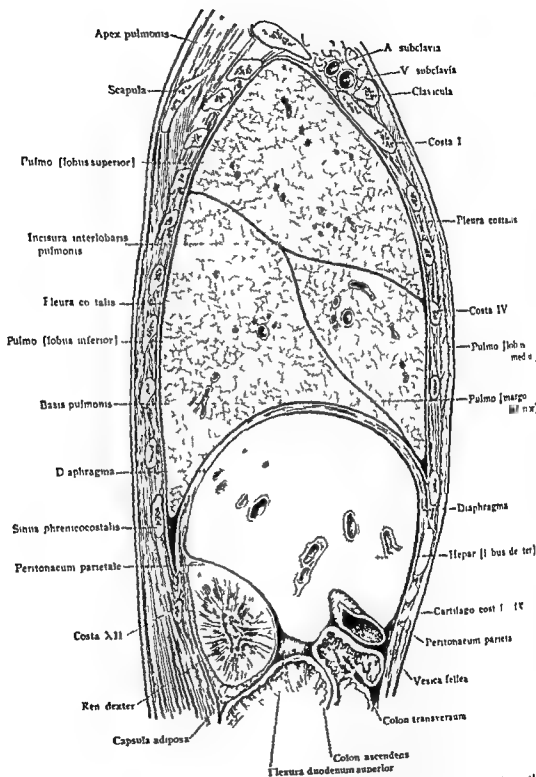


Median sagittal section of the trunk

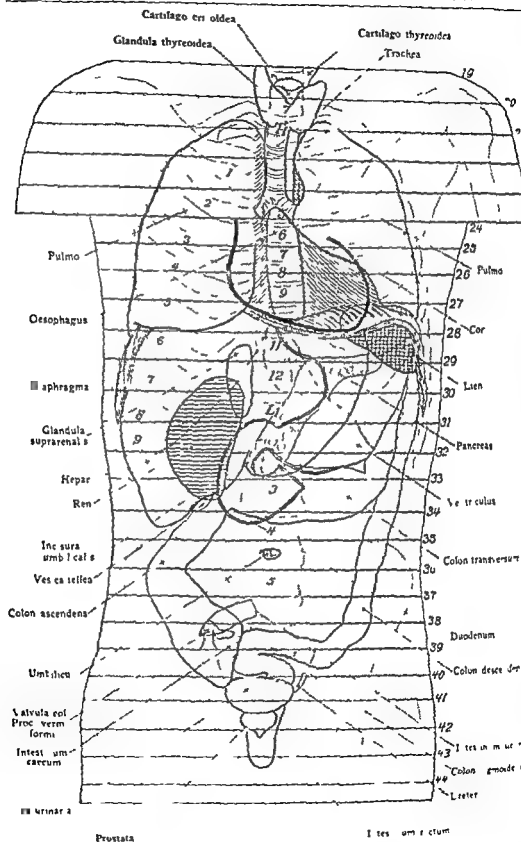
SECTION OF THORAX AND PART OF ABDOMEN



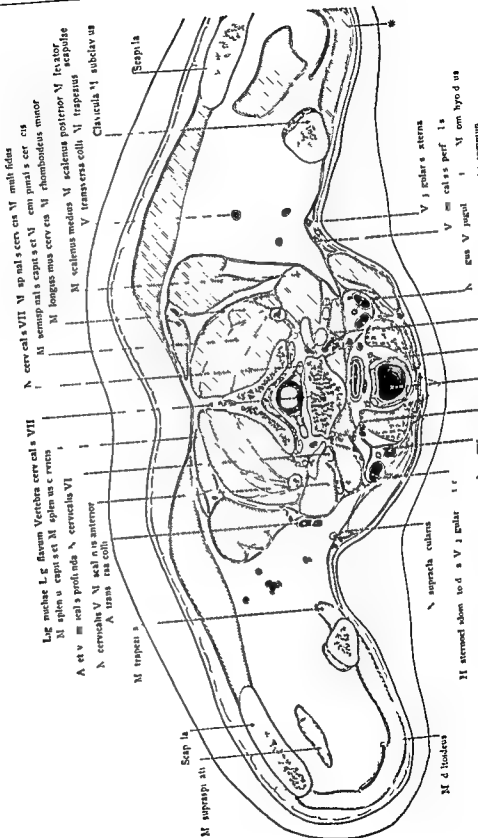
Lateral sagittal section through the left thorax and upper portion of abdomen viewed from left. The plane of the section lies 4 cm. to the left of the median plane.

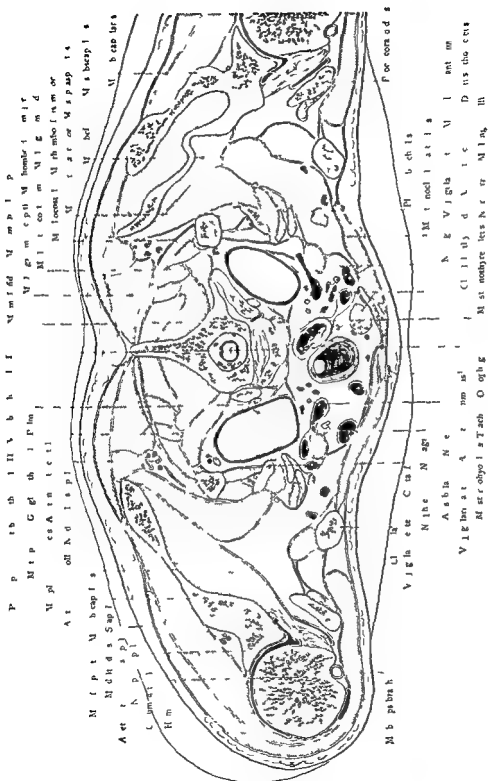


al section through the trunk 6 cm. to the right of the median plane viewed from the
 the close proximity of the duodenum and colon to the right kidney



Key figure to cross sections of the trunk with projection of abdominal and thoracic organs. The liver in this individual is abnormally large, and the hepatic flexure of the colon is unusually high (for more typical relations see pp. 114 and 116).





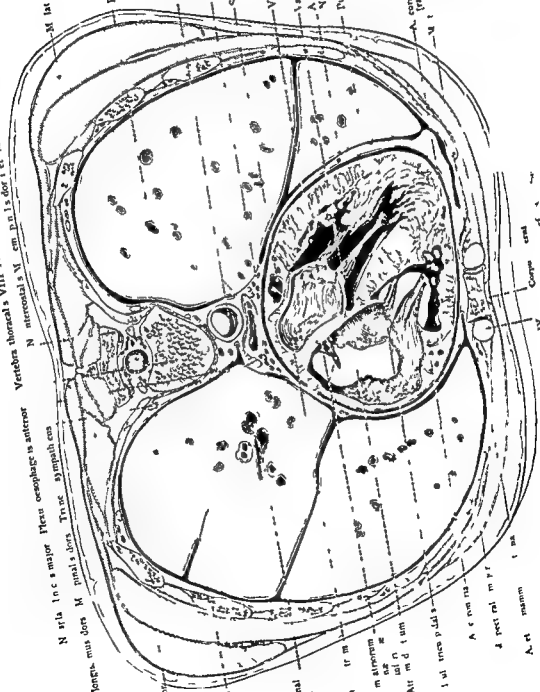
Section through the lumbar heads and the apices of the lungs Upper surface See pp 153-4 for key figure

CROSS SECTION No 26 OF TRUNK

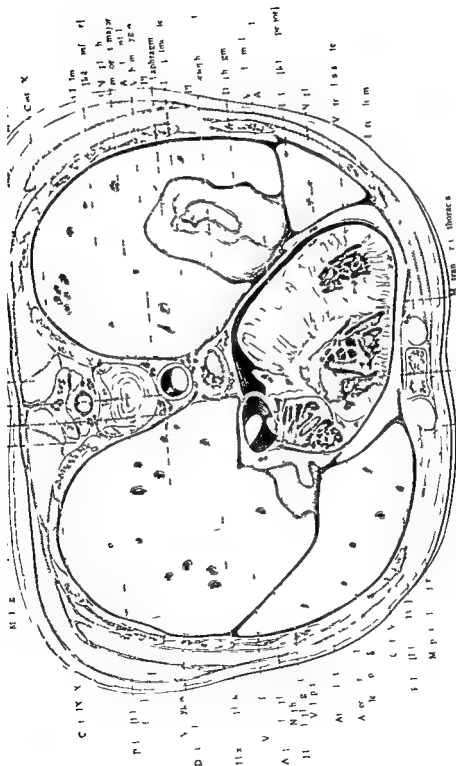
Vertebra thoracalis VIII Proc pnos aeri thor VII M trapez us
N intercostal s M em p n l s dor i et M multifidus

M longus mus dors
N sula lnc s major
Flexus oesophage is anterior
Trunc sympath cus

M lat sim is dors
Pulmo [lobus inferior]
Aorta thoracalis
Oesophagus
Lg p lmonale
Sinus coronarius
V atriculus a n s t r
Val ula m tral s
A pene rd acroph en ca
V l hien cus
Plimo [lobus superior]
A coron ri co d
[ramo descendens]
[ramo lncurs]

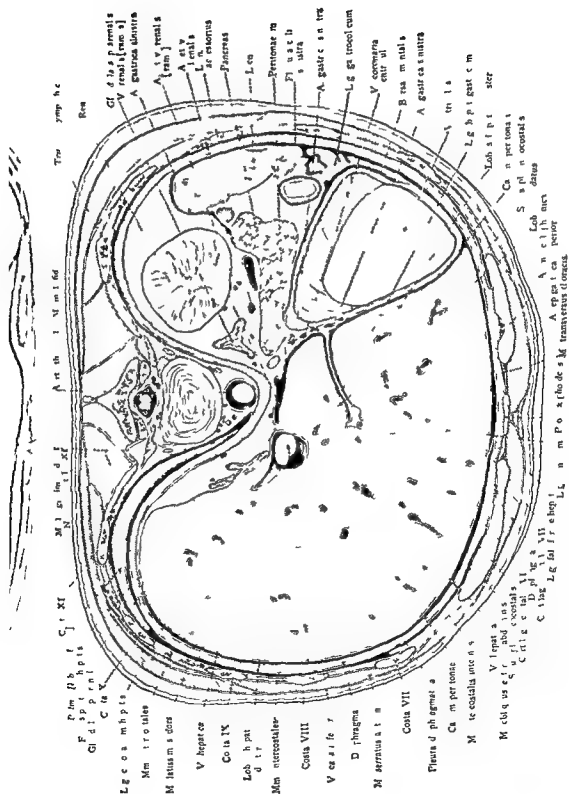


C laco on l IV
Corpore cerat
t na
A et radum
d peet cal m p r
A s em ra
V l ul tncu p dal s
Air m d tum
V al ul uol m
Sept m atrophum
Al m tr m
A p lmonal [ramo l]
Coia VII
q serrati anterior

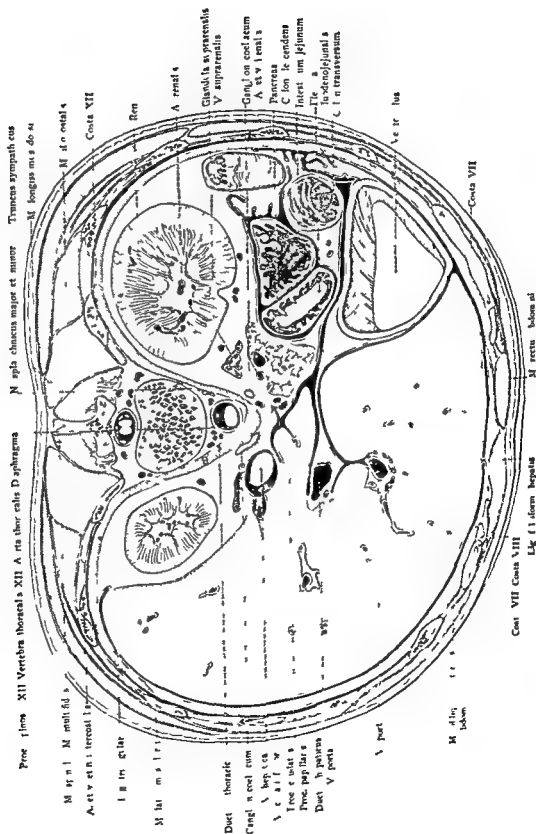


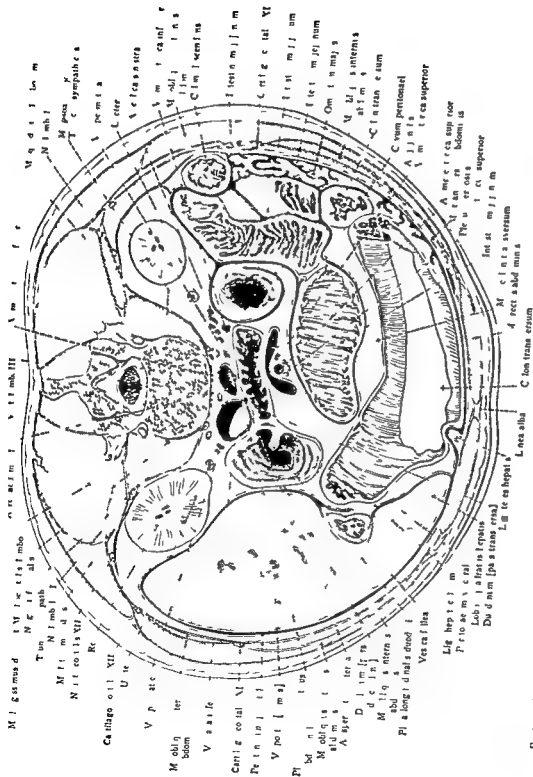
Upper surface. See pp 153-4

with the inferior vena cava, exposing the dome of the diaphragm on the right side.

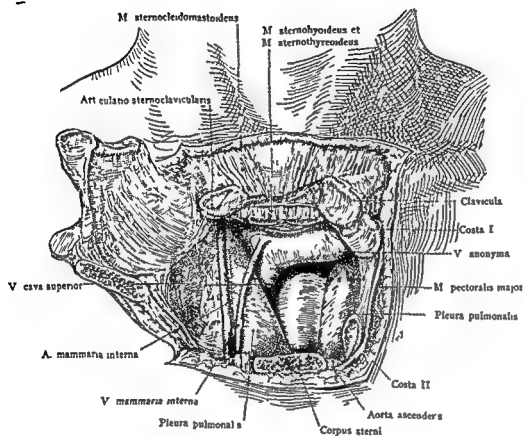


Section through the upper pole of the left kidney at the level of the tip of the xiphoid process. Upper surface. See pp 153-4 for key figure

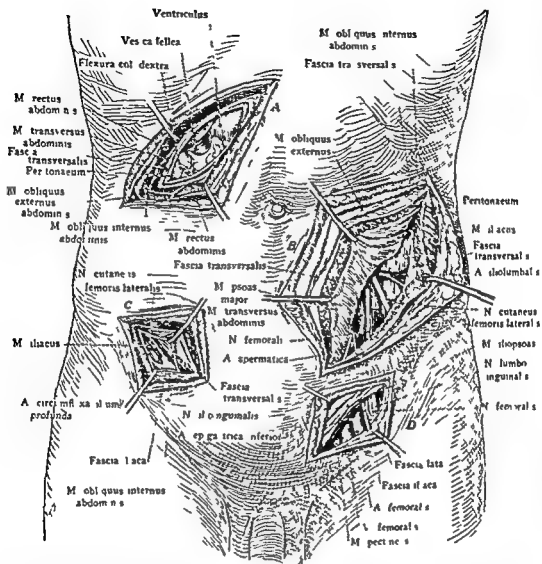




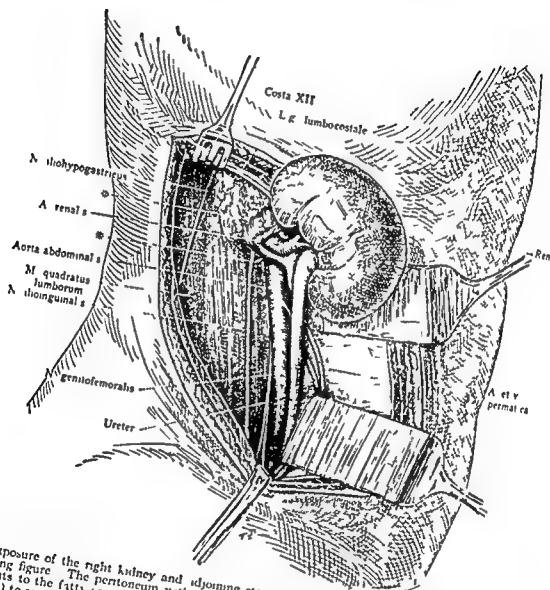
Section through the third lumbar vertebra and the inferior poles of the kidneys cutting the loop of the transverse colon surface The liver is unusually large in this individual See pp 153-4 for key figure



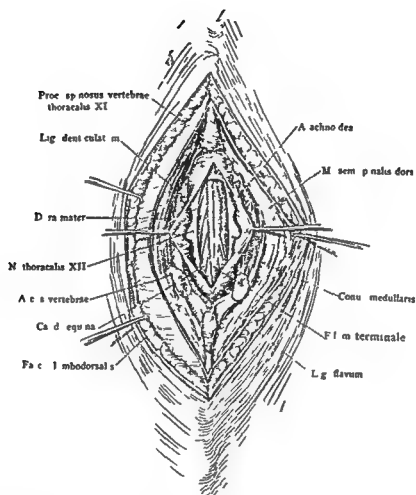
A flap incision with reflection of the manubrium sterni showing the structures of the anterior mediastinum. For other typical incisions of thorax see p. 10.



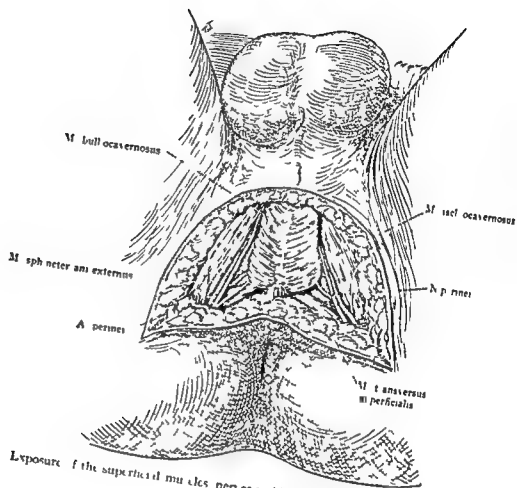
Incision in various regions of the abdominal wall. A. Large incision to right of umbilicus. B. Retroperitoneal exposure of the left iliac fossa. C. Incision for ligation of the deep circumflex iliac artery. D. Exposure of the deep structures of the left groin.



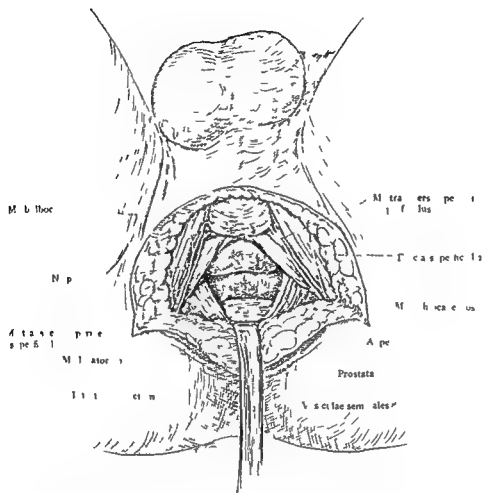
Exposure of the right kidney and adjoining structures through the incision shown in the preceding figure. The peritoneum with abdominal contents is retracted medially. The upper () points to the fatty capsule of the kidney which also contains the suprarenal body. The lower () to small azygos vein.



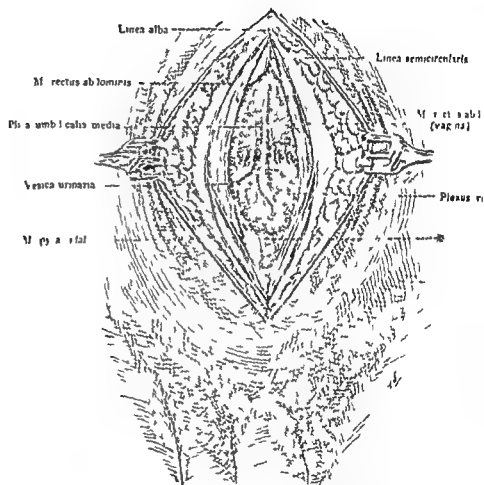
Exposure of the lower portion of the spinal cord by cutting away the arches of the twelfth thoracic and first lumbar vertebrae



Exposure of the superficial muscles, nerves and blood vessels of the perineum

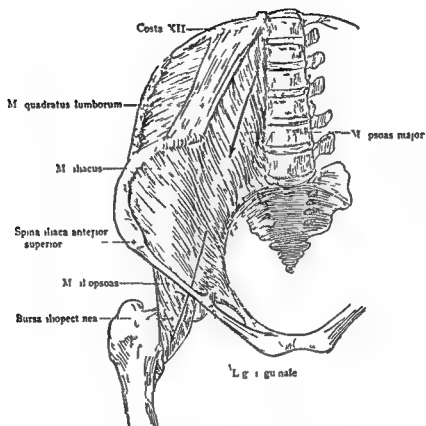


Exposure of the muscles nerves blood vessels of the perineum and the prostate bladder & rectum

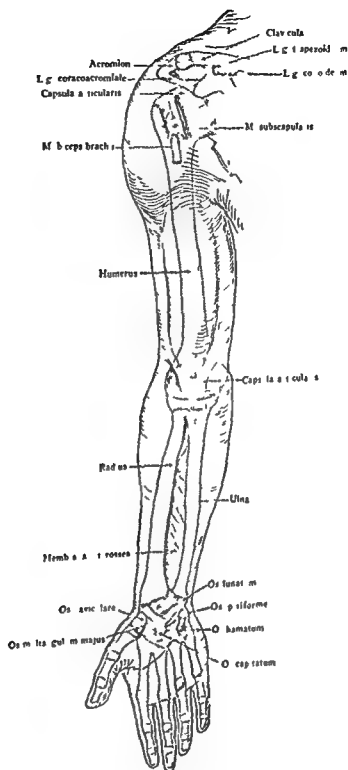


Median incision above the pubis to the prevesical space (space of Retzius) to show the peritoneum in the bladder when moderately distended. The () in the text is a mistake, it should be a line indicating the incision.

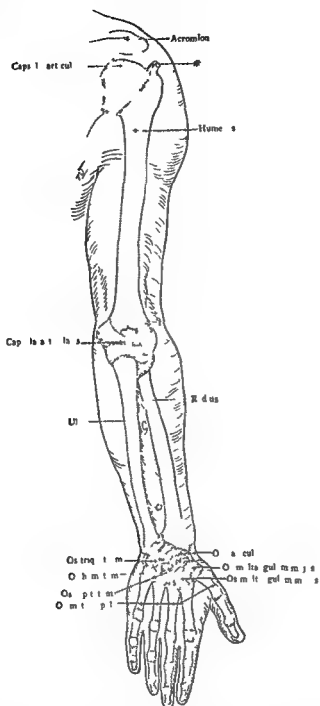
PATHWAY OF ILLIOPSOAS INFECTIONS



Fascia covering the iliopsoas muscle (shown in blue). The arrows indicate the common pathway of deep purulent infections about the lumbar spine or in the pelvis.

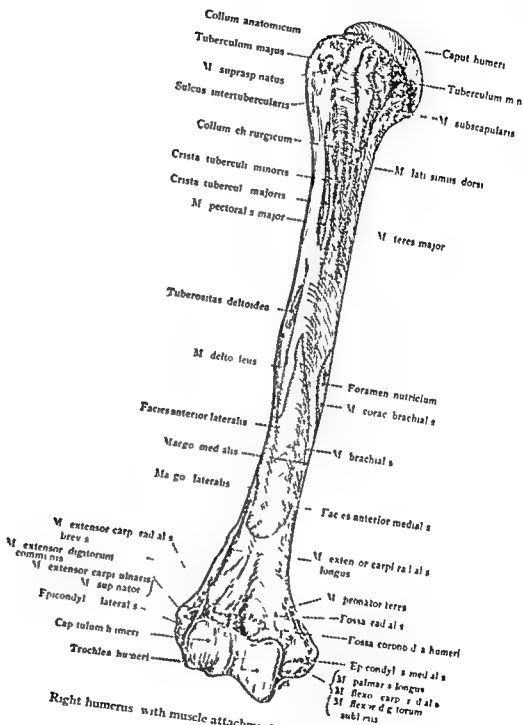


Surface projection of the skeleton, articular capsules and ligaments of the right arm. Anterior view.



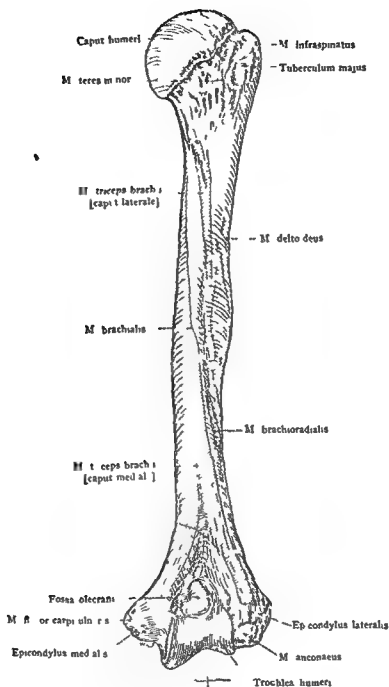
Surface projection of the skeleton and articular capsules and ligaments of the right arm
anterior view. The () indicates the attachments of the supraspinatus and infraspinatus muscles

HUMERUS WITH MUSCLE ATTACHMENTS



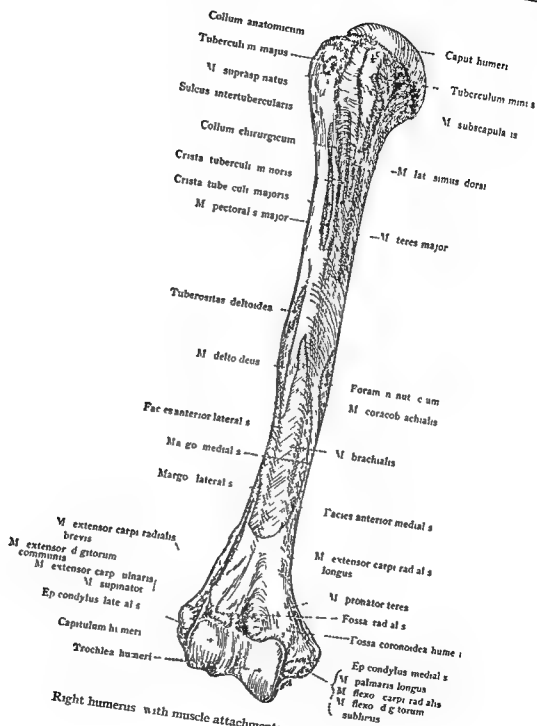
Right humerus with muscle attachments anterior aspect

HUMERUS WITH MUSCLE ATTACHMENTS

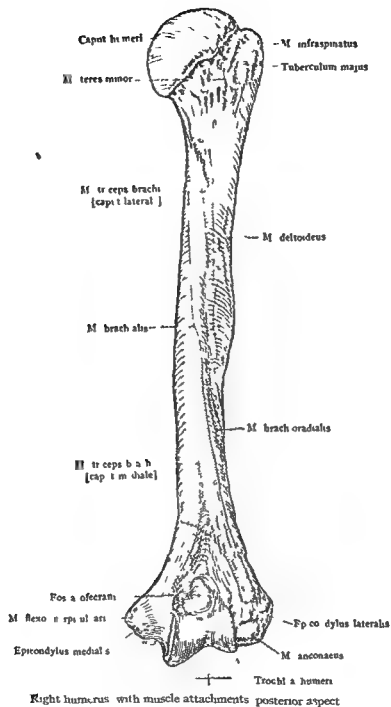


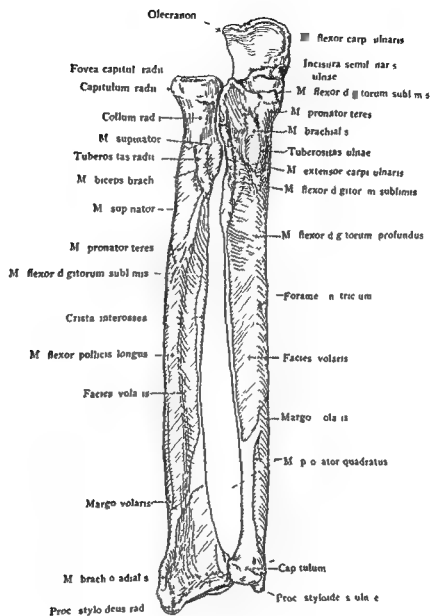
Right humerus with muscle attachments posterior aspect

HUMERUS WITH MUSCLE ATTACHMENTS

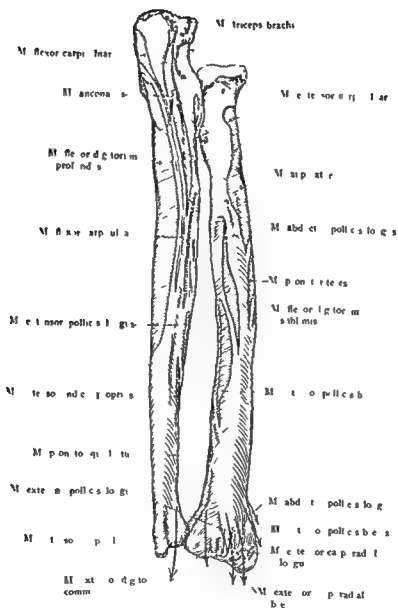


Right humerus with muscle attachments anterior aspect



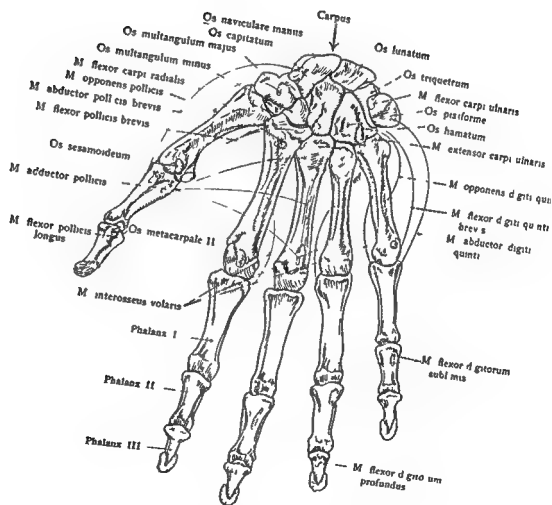


The bones of the forearm ulna and radius with muscle attachments viewed from in front

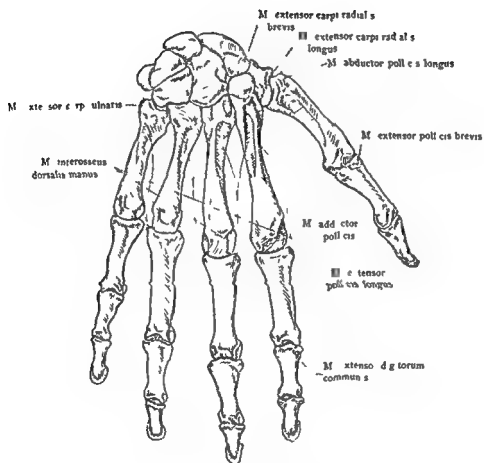


The bones of the forearm with muscle attachments posterior view

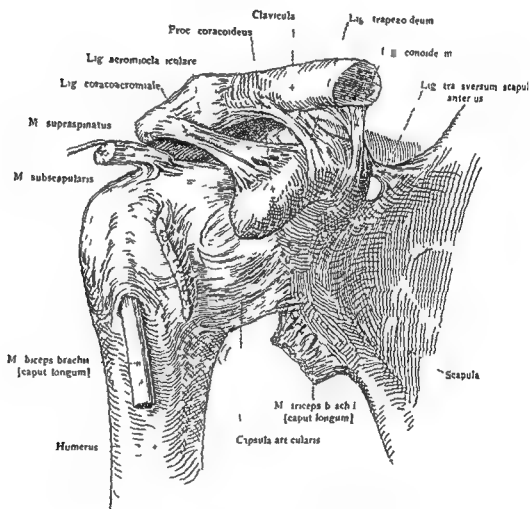
BONES OF HAND WITH MUSCLE ATTACHMENTS



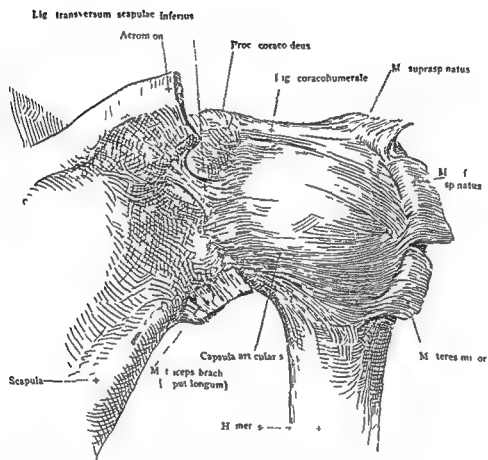
Bones of the right hand with muscle attachments palmar aspect



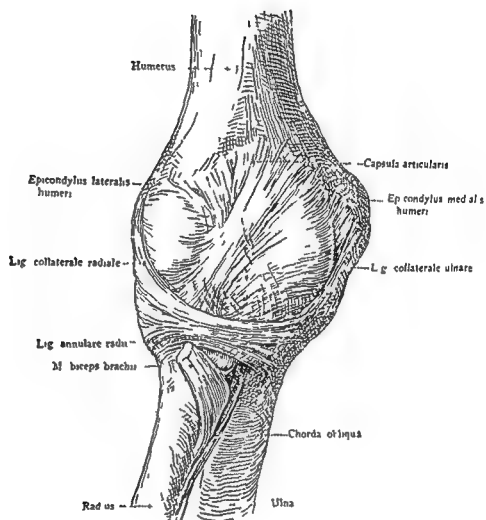
Bones of the right wrist and hand with muscle attachments dorsal aspect



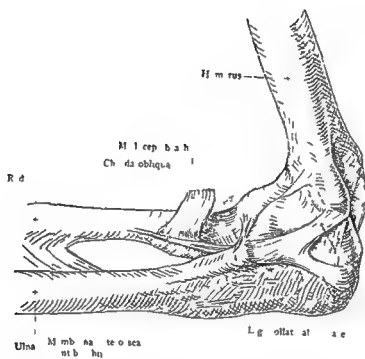
Ligaments of the right shoulder joint anterior view



Ligaments of the right shoulder joint posterior view. The acromion has been removed and only a portion of the scapula is shown.

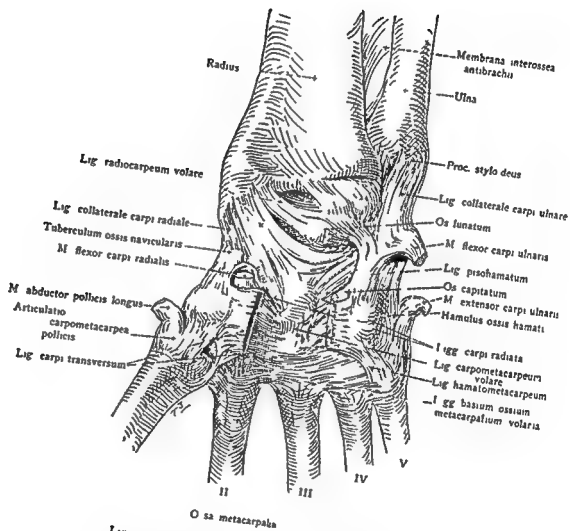


Ligaments of the right elbow joint anterior view

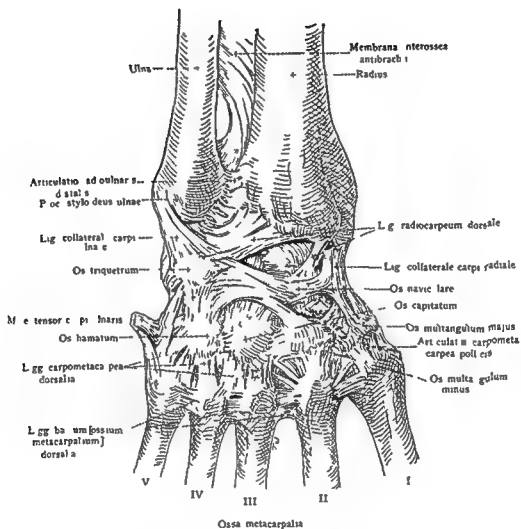


Ligaments of the right elbow joint viewed from the ulnar side

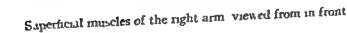
LIGAMENTS OF WRIST



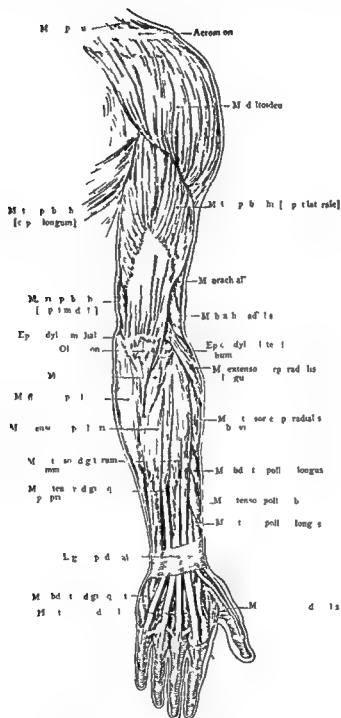
Ligaments of the right wrist palmar aspect



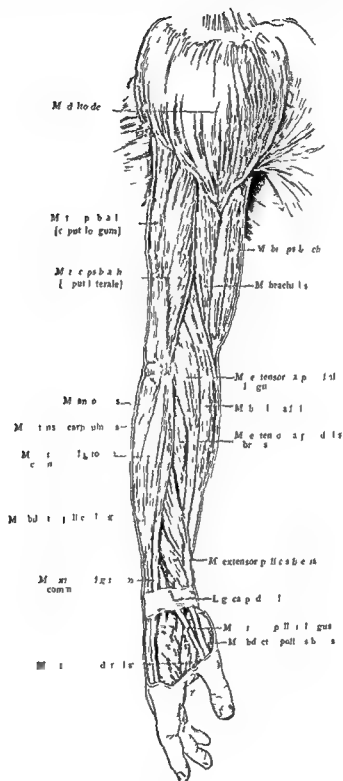
Ligaments of the right wrist posterior aspect

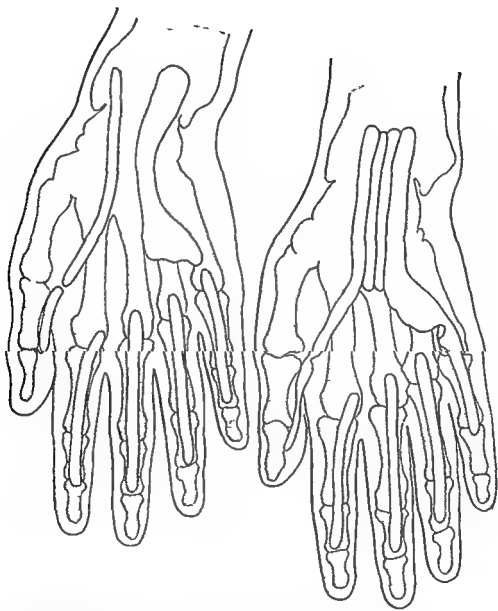


Superficial muscles of the right arm viewed from in front

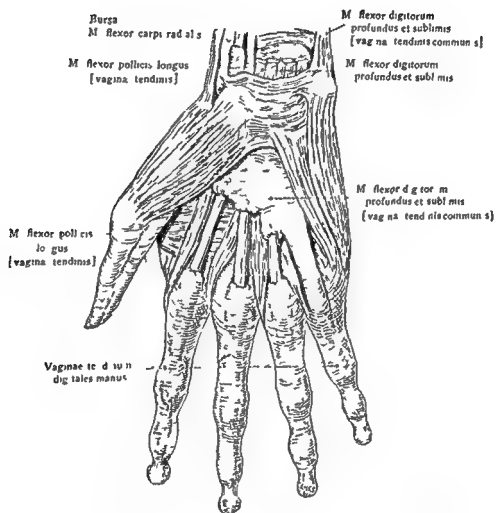


Superficial muscles of right arm posterior view

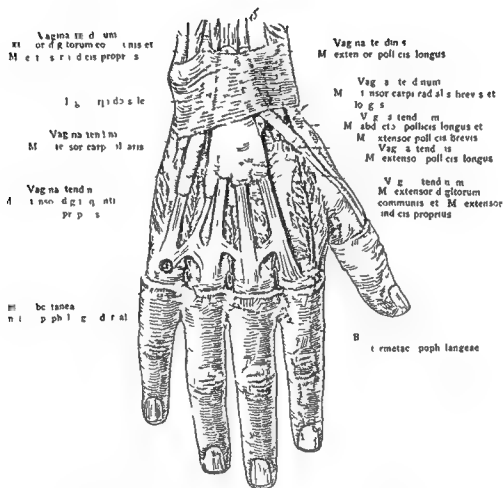




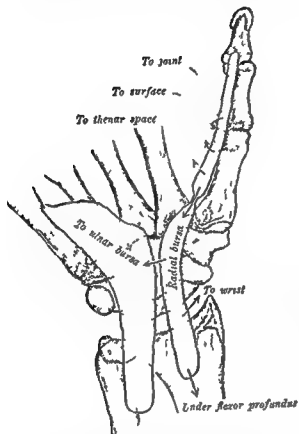
Projections of two types of flexor tendon sheaths. Note that in the hand upon the right side there is a continuation between the little finger and the ulnar bursa and also between the thumb and radial bursa. Note also the connecting sheaths between. In the hand upon the left side the sheaths are separated not alone from their respective fingers but from each other. The type noted upon the right side is the one usually found.



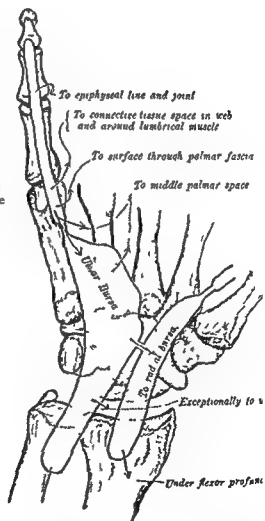
Tendon sheaths and bursae (red) of the palmar wrist of the right hand



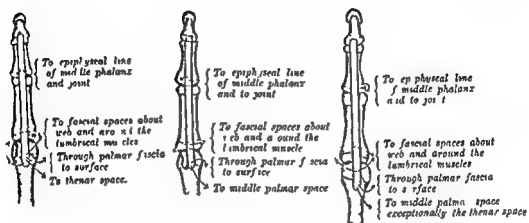
1 on 1 on sheaths n 1 bursae (red) of the dorsal surface of the right hand



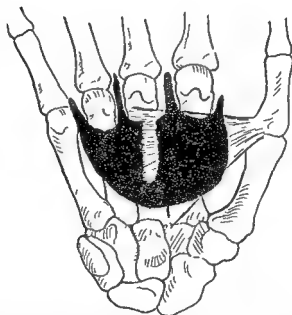
Schematic drawing showing probable extensions from infection of the tendon sheath of the thumb (Flexor longus pollicis)



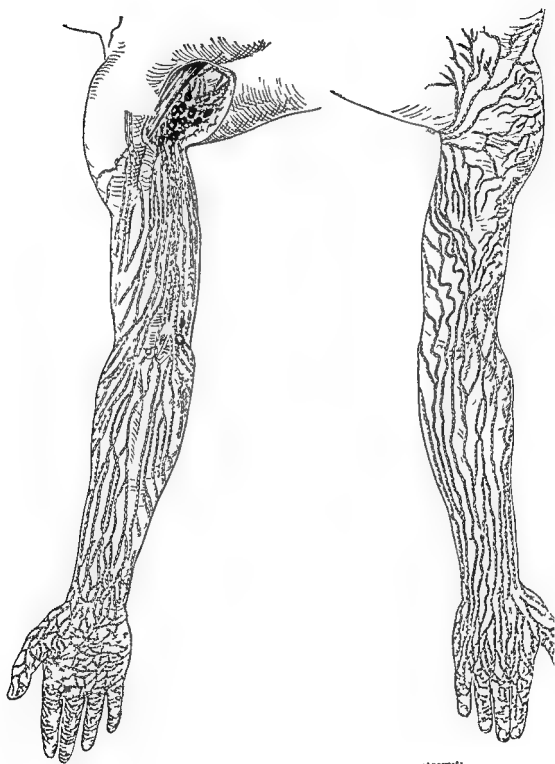
Schematic drawing showing the various probable extensions from an infection of the tendon sheath of the little finger



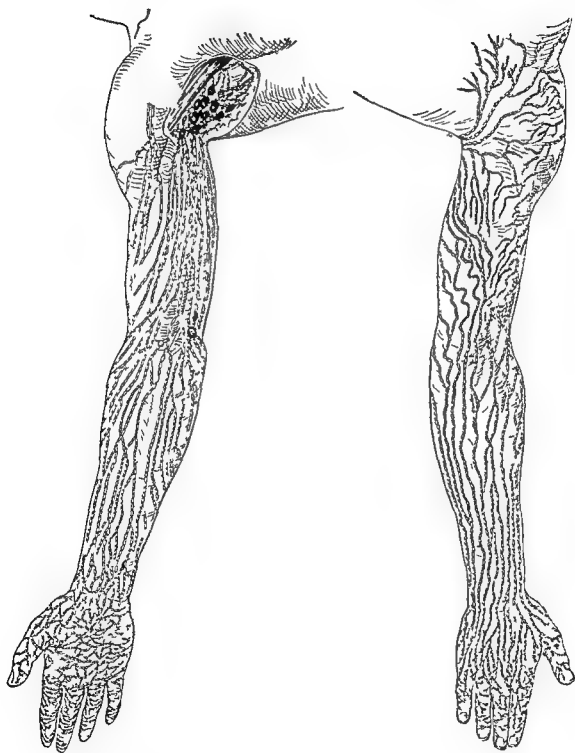
Schematic drawing showing probable extensions from infection of the tendon sheath of the index, ring and middle fingers respectively



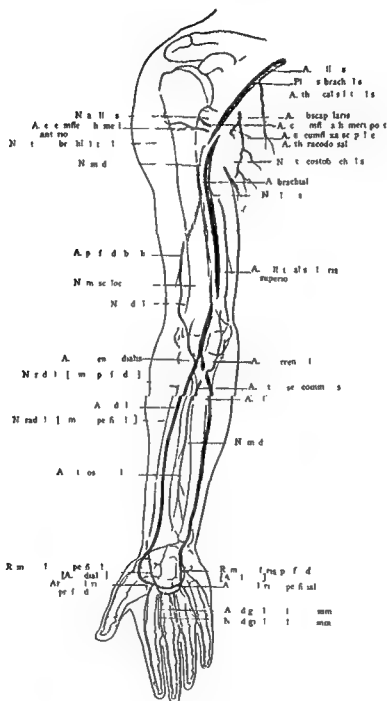
Schematic drawing made from a dissection of a hand in which the injection was made along the tendon sheath of the ring finger under great force. The mass filled the middle palmar and thenar spaces and extended along all lumbrical muscles



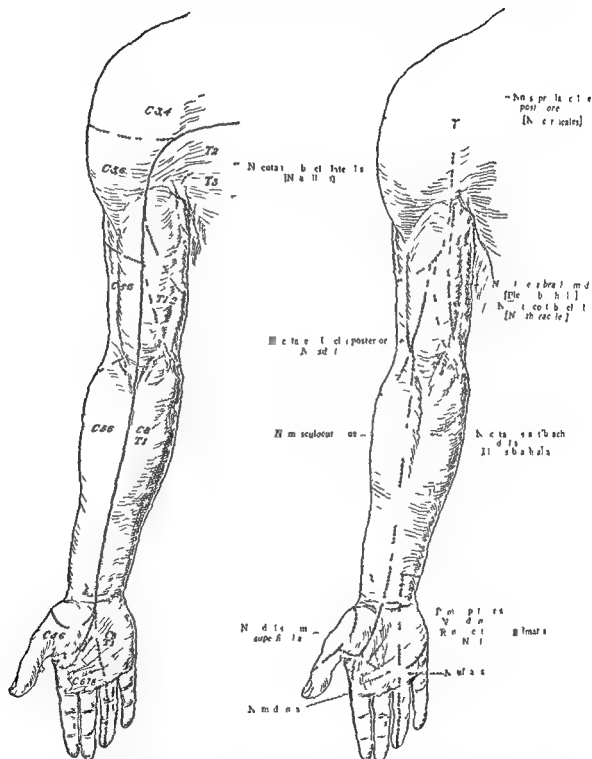
Superficial lymphatic vessels and nodes of the upper extremity



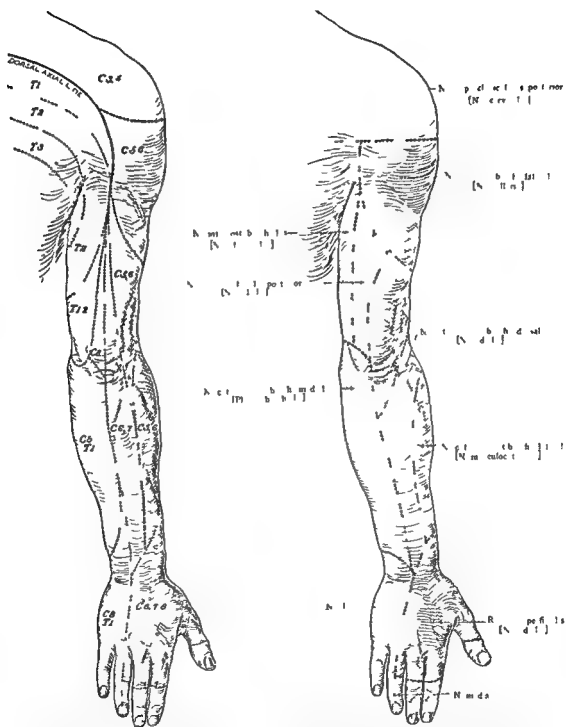
Superficial lymphatic vessels and nodes of the upper extremity



Surface projection of the nerve and blood vessels of the right upper extremity viewed from front. See also p. 230.

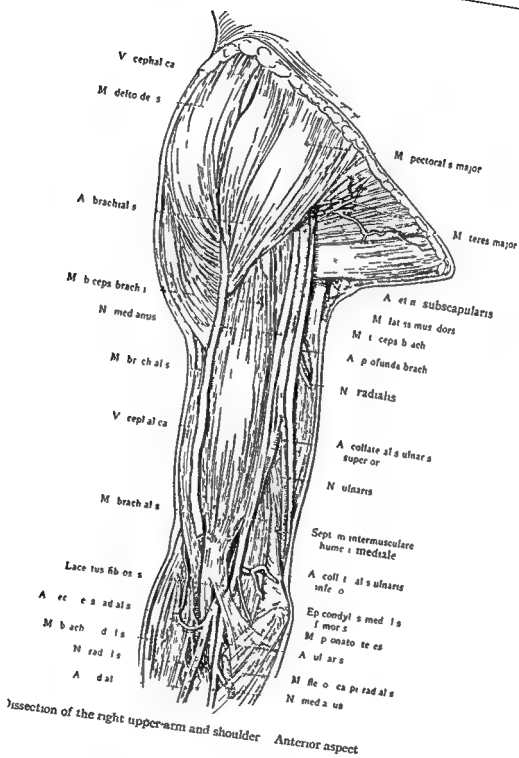


Distribution of cutaneous nerves on the front of the right superior extremity. The figure at the right shows the area of distribution of the cutaneous nerves. The letters and numeral in the figure at the left indicate the spinal origin of the nerves distributed to each area.

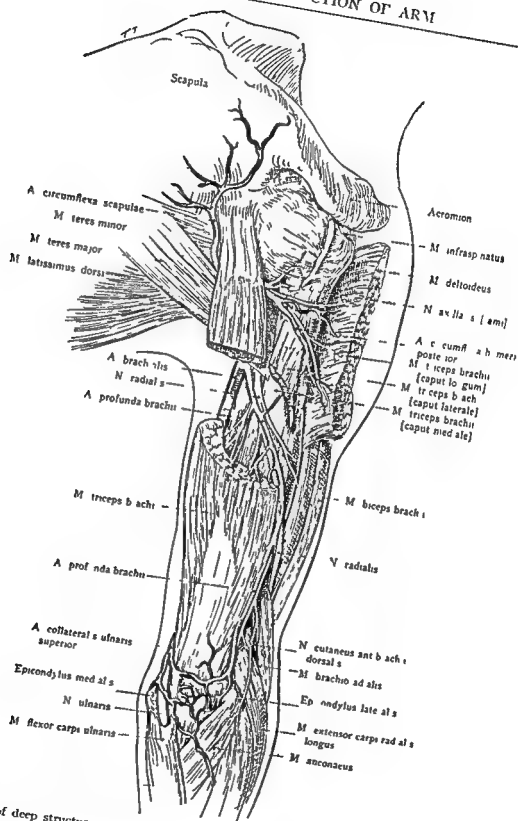


Distribution of cutaneous nerves in the back of the right upper extremity. The figure at the right shows the areas of distribution of the cutaneous nerves. The letters and numerals in the figure at the left indicate spinal origin of the nerves distributed to each area.

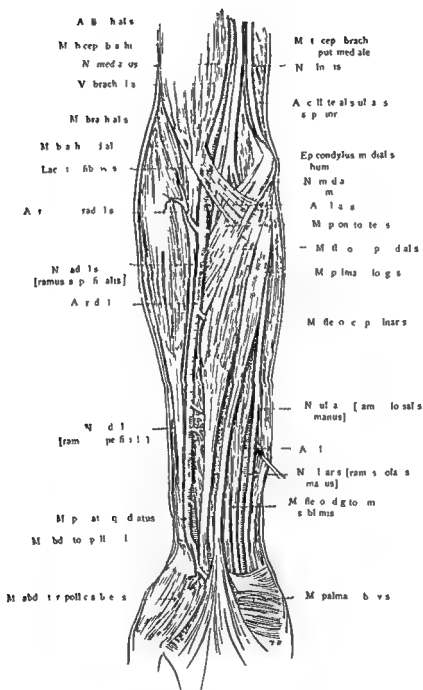
DISSECTION OF ARM



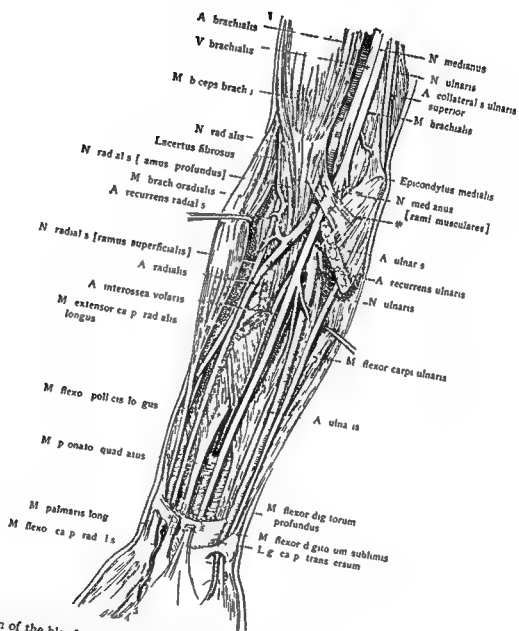
DEEP DISSSECTION OF ARM



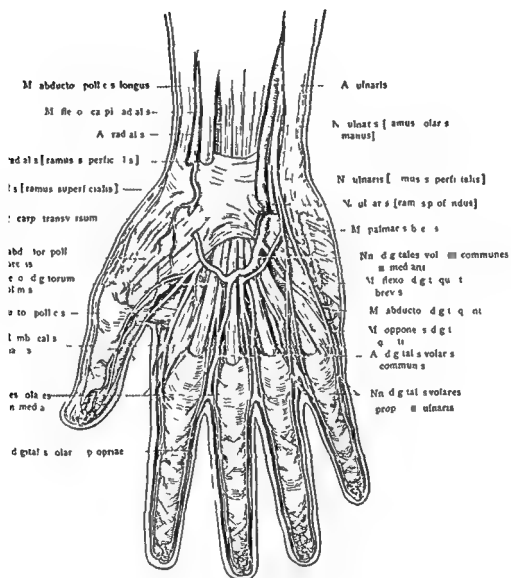
Dissection of deep structures of the arm showing the course of the radial (musculospiral) nerve. Posterior aspect



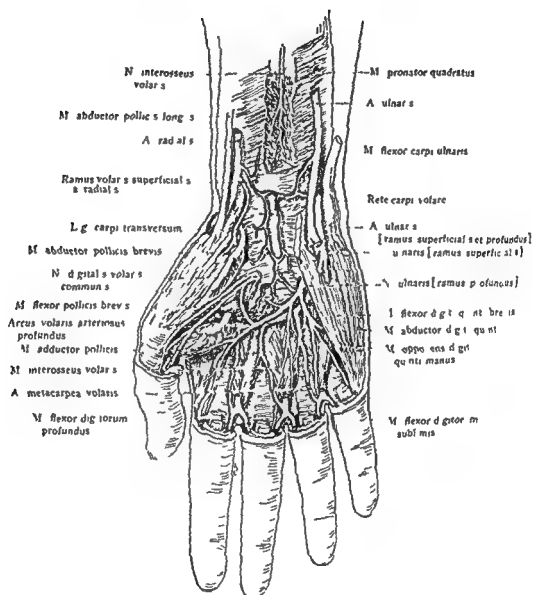
section of blood vessels and nerves of the right elbow and forearm, viewed from in front



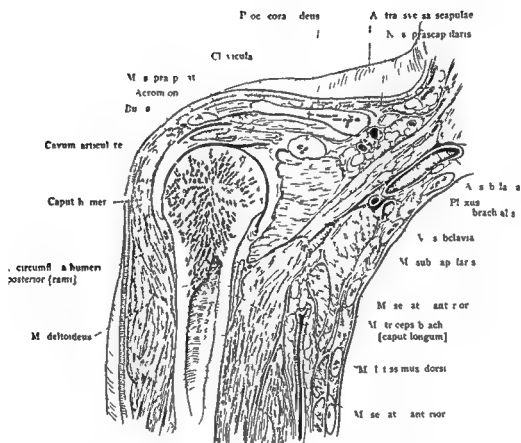
Dissection of the blood vessels and nerves of the right elbow and forearm. The (*) indicates the common tendon of the superficial flexors of the forearm which have been cut and expose the underlying structures. The brachioradialis muscle has been retracted radially viewed from in front



ion of the superficial arteries and nerves of the right wrist and hand palmar aspect

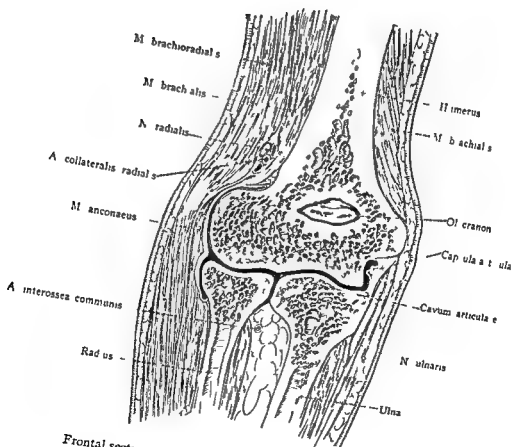


Deep dissection of the blood vessels and nerves of the palmar aspect of the right hand



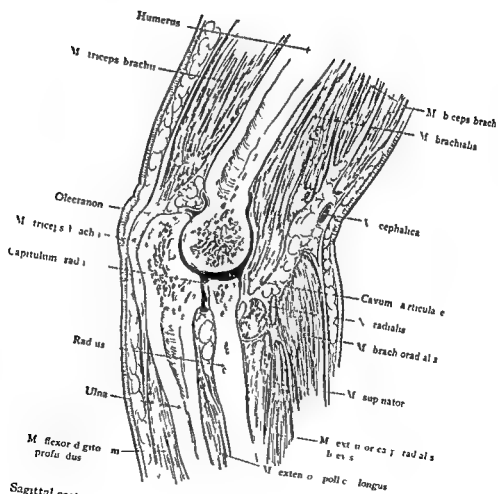
Frontal section of the right shoulder through the middle of the humeral head. Section passes through the subclavian artery and brachial plexus but not through the glenoid cavity of the scapula which lies posterior to the plane of section.

FRONTAL SECTION OF ELBOW

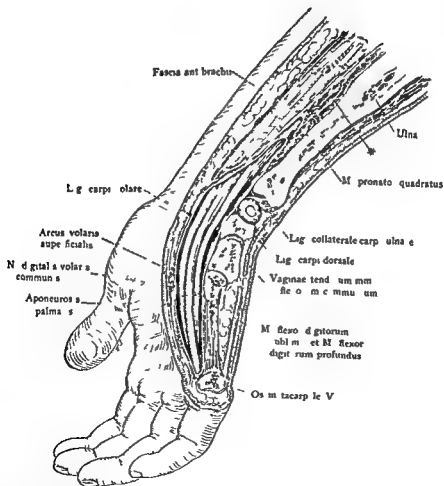


Frontal section of the right elbow viewed from in front

SAGITTAL SECTION OF ELBOW

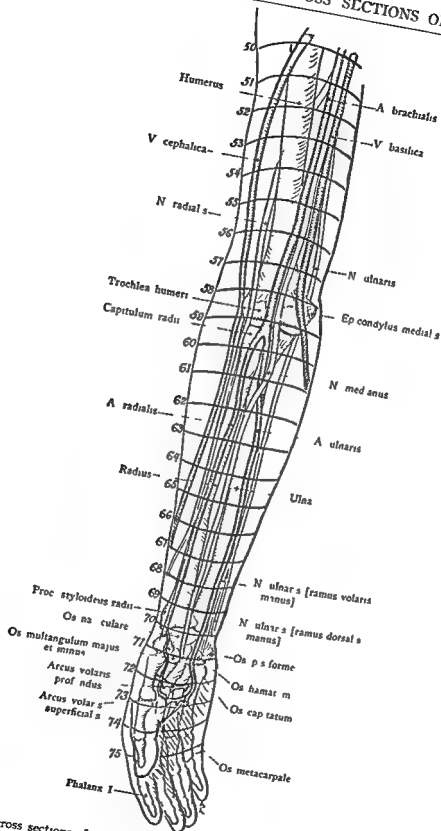


Sagittal section of the right elbow with the arm in pronation

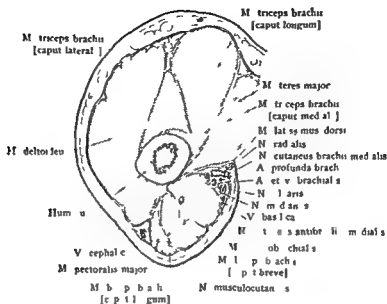


The extension of the ulnar bursa underneath the dorsal surface of the flexor tendons and space () into which pus may rupture into forearm

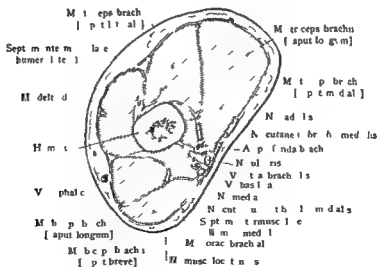
KEY FIGURE TO CROSS SECTIONS OF ARM



Key figure to cross sections of the arm and hand with the chief blood vessels and nerves shown projected on the surface

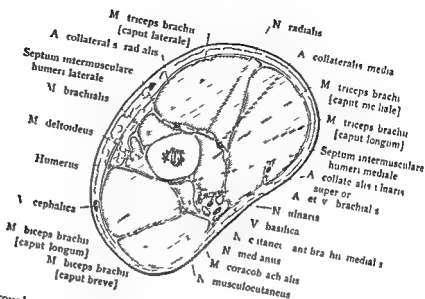


Section through right upper arm immediately below axilla Upper surface See p 230 or key figure

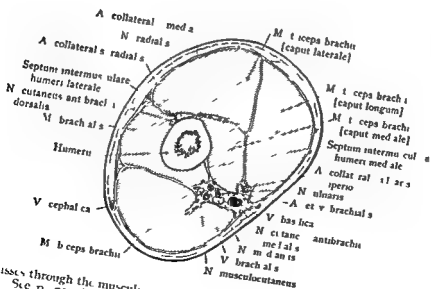


Section one inch below preceding Upper surface See p 230 for key figure

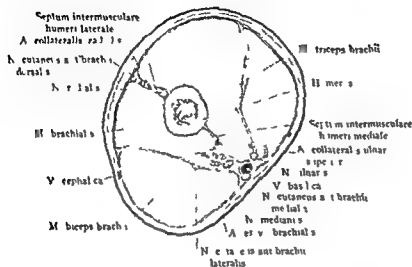
CROSS SECTIONS Nos 52, 53 OF ARM



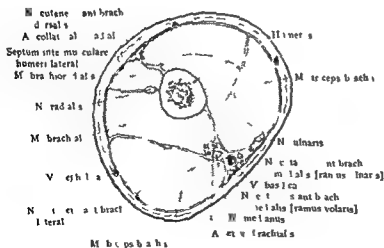
Section through the upper third of the upper arm immediately below the insertion of the deltoid. Upper surface. See p 230 for key figure.



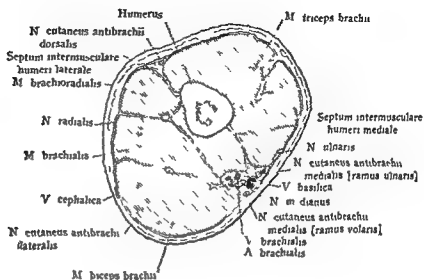
Section passing through the musculospiral nerve (N radialis) as it runs behind the humerus. Upper surface. See p 230 for key figure.



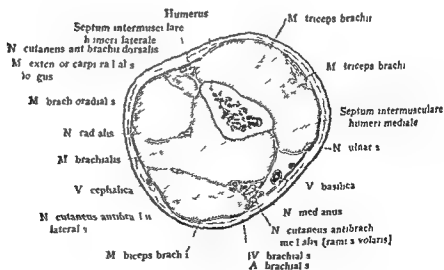
Section through the middle of the right upper arm Upper surface See p. 30 for key figure



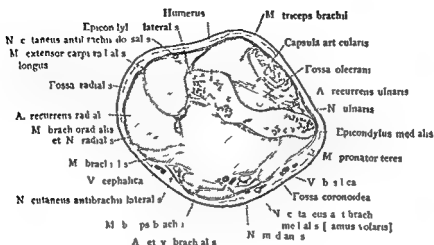
Section through the junction of the lower and middle thirds of the upper arm Upper surface See p. 230 for key figure



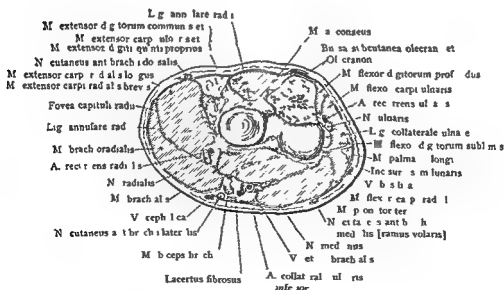
Section through the lower third of the right upper arm . Upper surface See page 30 for key figure



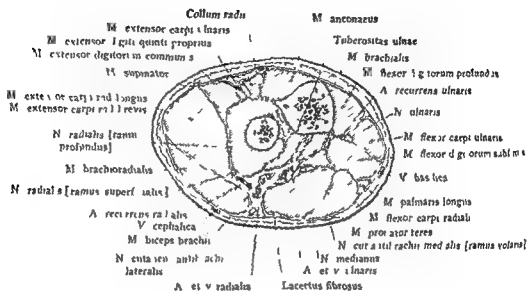
Section passes through the right upper arm one inch above the epicondyles Upper surface See page 230 for key figure



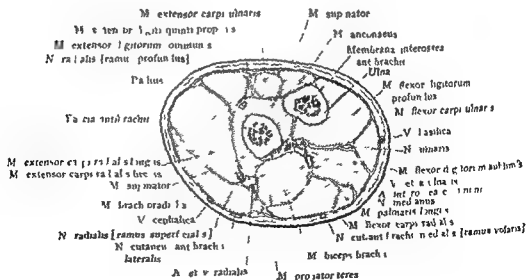
Section through the epicondyles of the right humerus Upper surface See p 230 for key figure



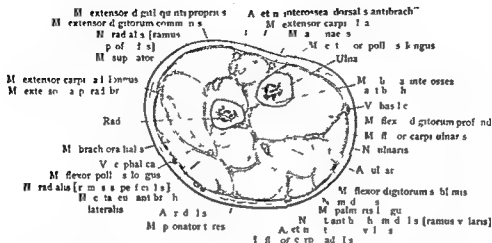
Section through the right elbow joint Upper surface. See p 230 for key figure



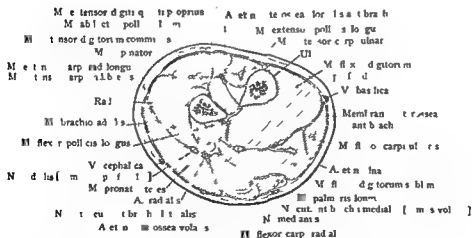
Section through the right forearm one inch below the elbow : Upper surface See p 230 for key figure



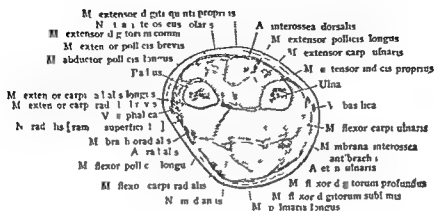
Section through the right forearm two inches below the elbow : Upper surface See p 230 for key figure



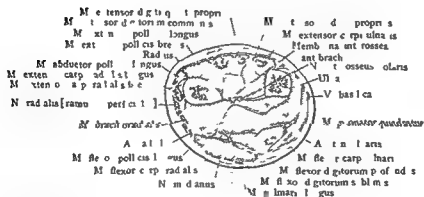
Section through the upper third of the right forearm. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



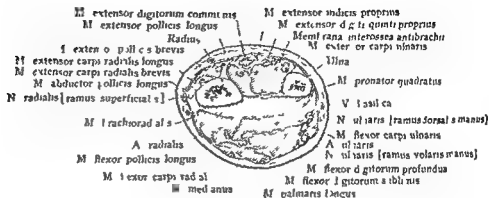
Section through the upper third of the right forearm one inch below preceding surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



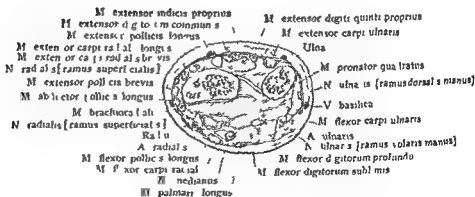
Section through the lower third of the right forearm Upper surface See p. 230 for key figure



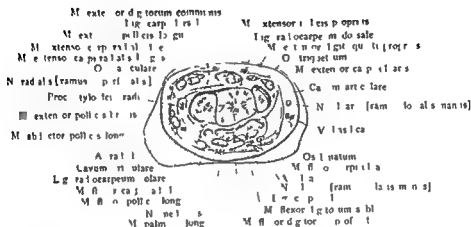
Section three inches above the styloid process of the right radius Upper surface See p. 230 for key figure



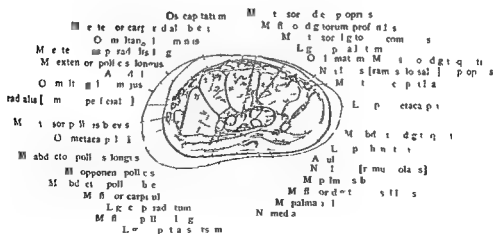
Section two inches above the styloid process of the right radius. Upper surface. See p 230 for key figure



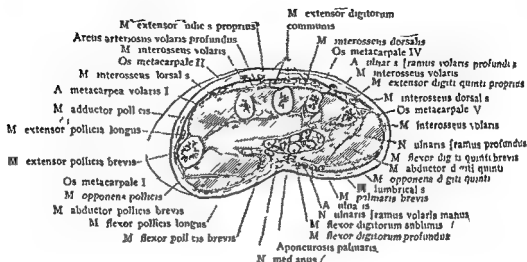
Section one inch above styloid process of right radius. Upper surface. See p 230 for key figure



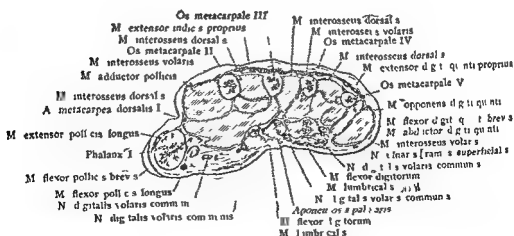
Section through the styloid process of right radius Upper surface See p. 230 for key figure



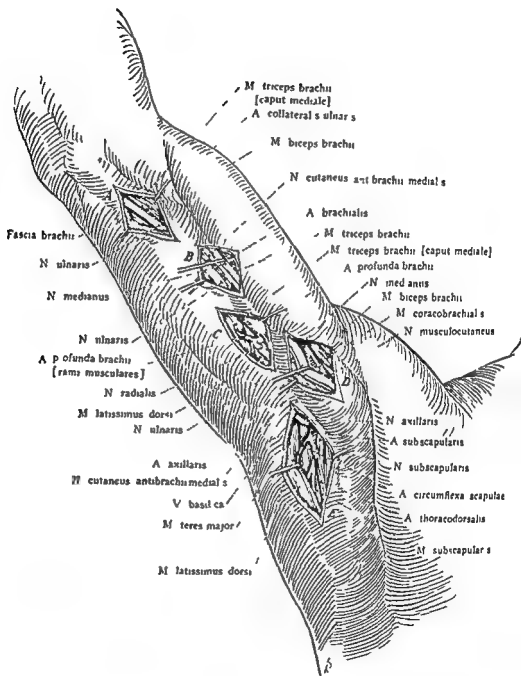
tion through the right wrist joint and carpal bones. Upper surface. See p. 230 for key figure.



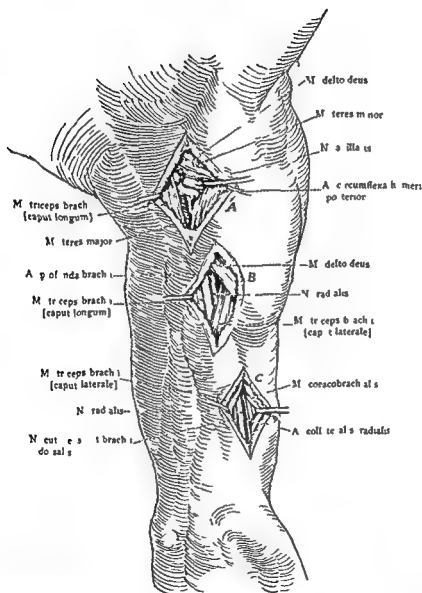
Section on a line with the deep palmar arch of the right hand : Upper surface See p 230 for key figure



Section through the middle of the right metacarpal bones : Upper surface See p 230 for key figure

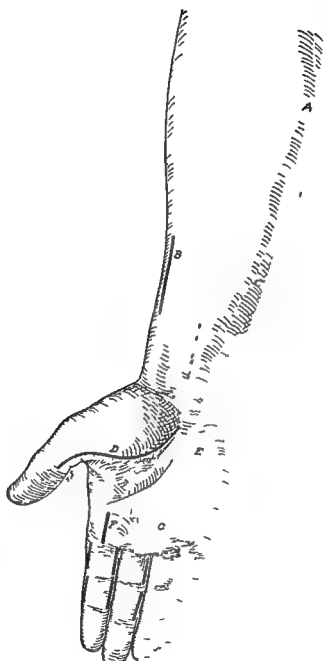


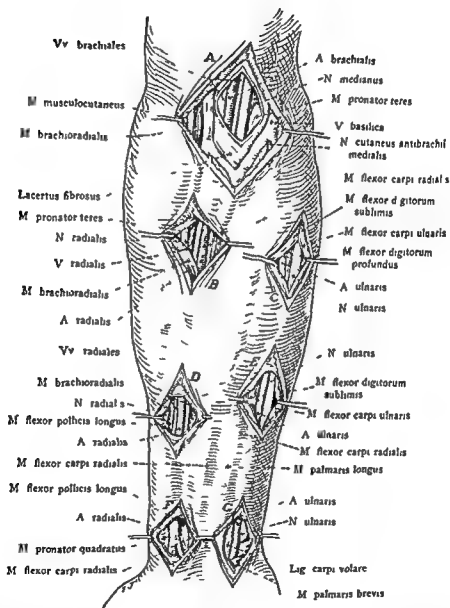
Incisions along the inner side of the right upper arm and axilla to show relations of the various blood vessels and nerves



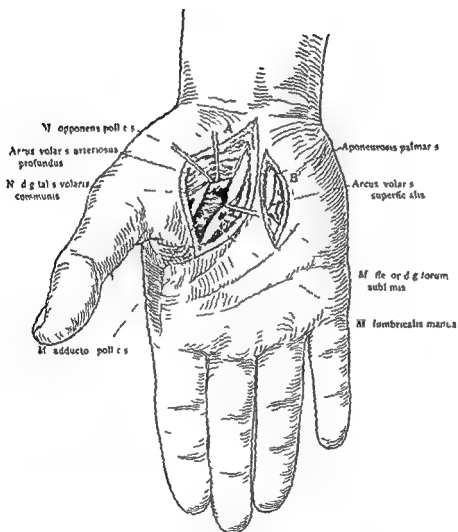
Incisions along the back of the right upper arm. A The posterior humeral circumflex artery and the axillary nerve. B The radial (musculospiral) nerve. C The same structures as in (B) just above the elbow.

LINES OF INCISION OF FOREARM AND HAND

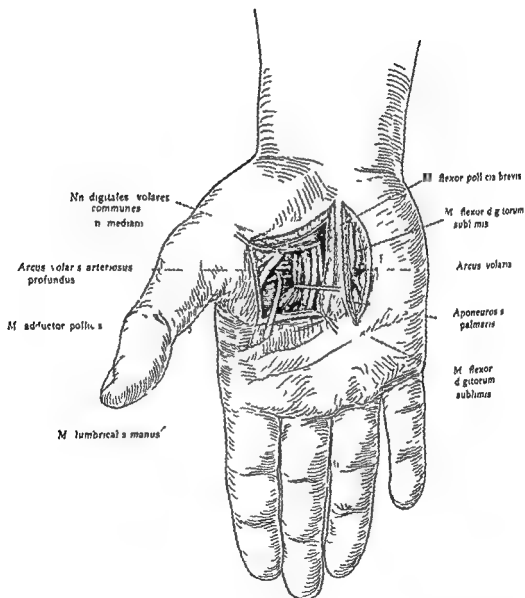




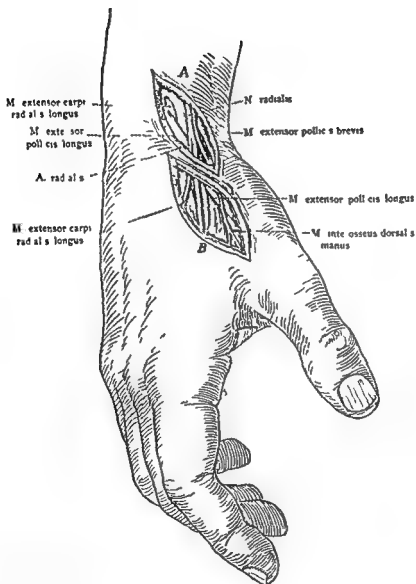
Incisions along anterior aspect of right forearm A Brachial artery and vein the median nerve and basilic vein B Radial artery and vein and radial nerve C Ulnar artery and nerve D Radial artery vein and nerve E Ulnar artery and nerve F Radial artery and nerve G Ulnar artery and nerve



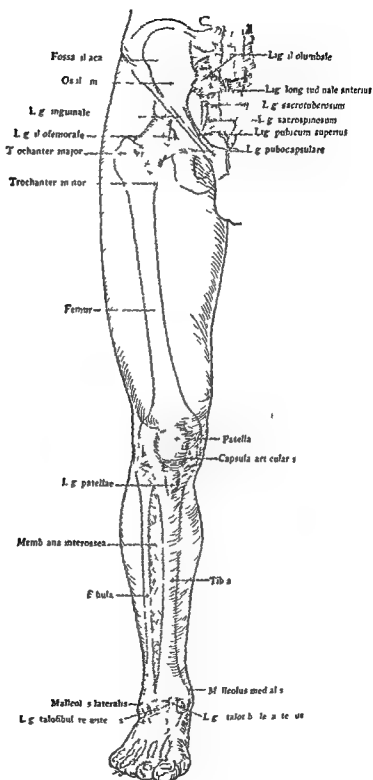
Incision in palm of right hand to show the deep and superficial palmar arches. A Median
 Artery and deep palmar arch. B Superficial palmar arch.



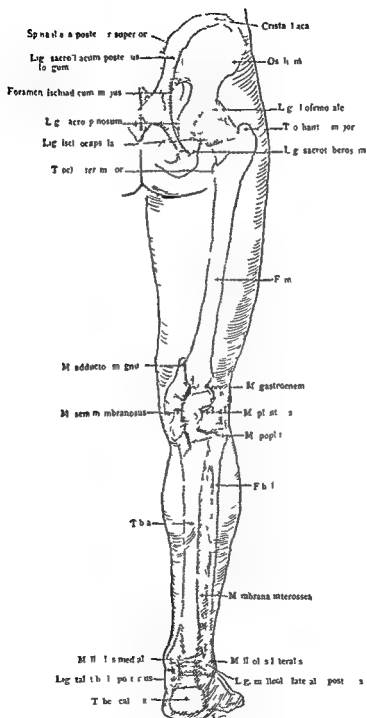
Incisions with exposure of the superficial and deep palmar arches and branches of the median nerve in the palm of the right hand



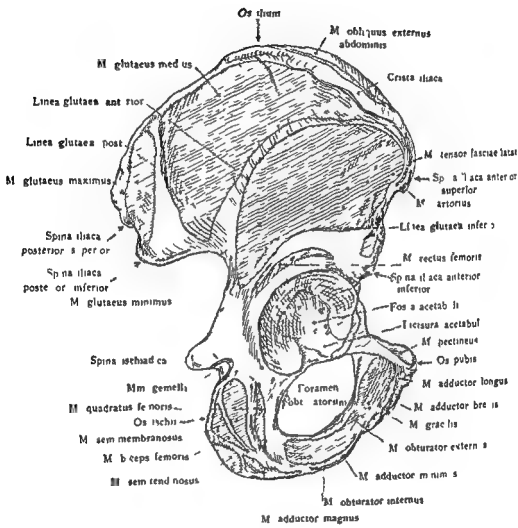
Incisions along outer border of right wrist and hand for ligation of radial artery. A Exposure of the radial nerve and artery and tendon of the extensor carpi radialis longus muscle at the wrist. B Exposure of the same tendon, nerve and artery in the hand.



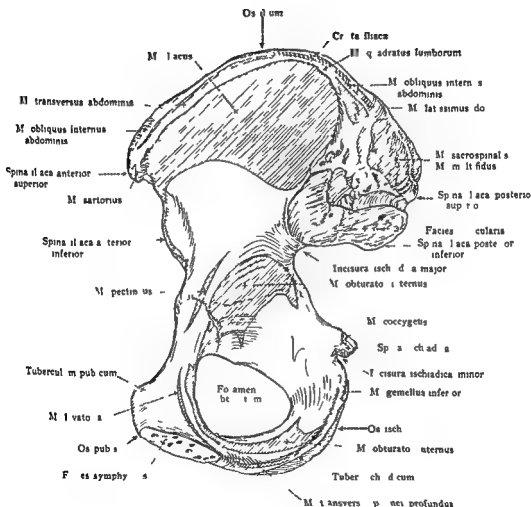
Surface projection of the skeleton articular capsules and ligaments of the right lower limb
anterior view



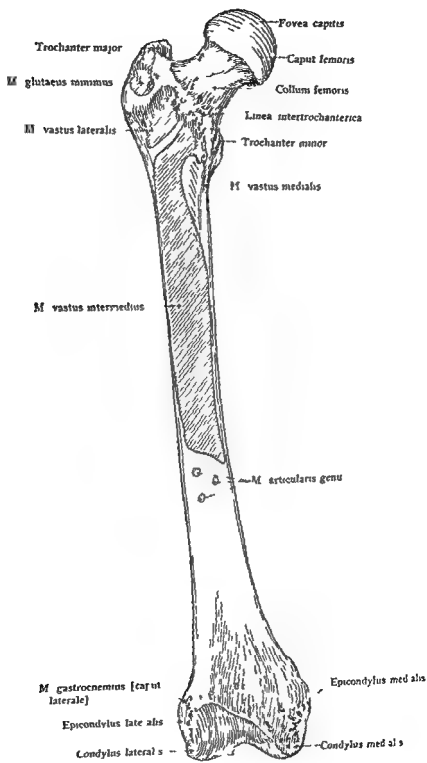
Surface projection of the skeleton articular capsules and ligaments of the right lower limb
Posterior view



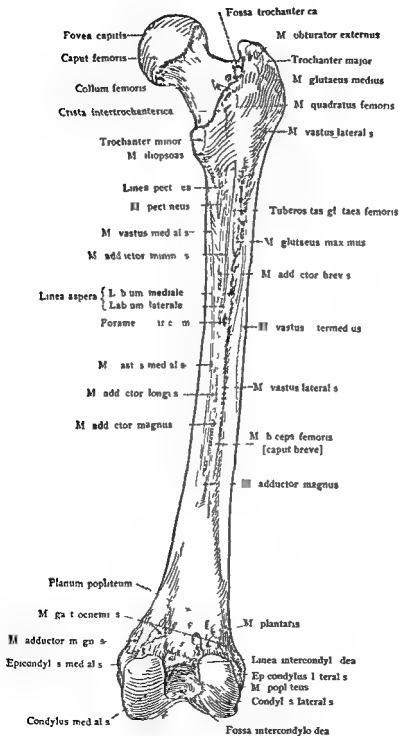
The right innominate bone with muscle attachments lateral view



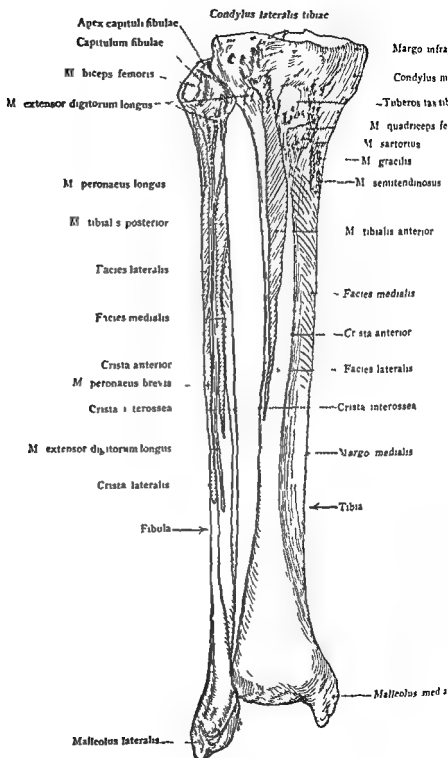
The right innominate bone with muscle attachments medial view



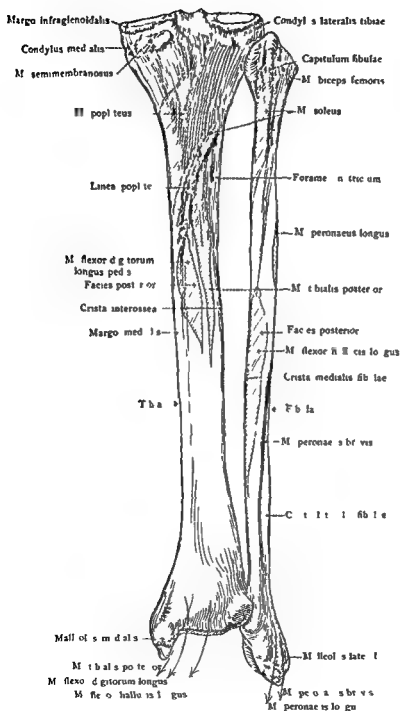
Right femur with muscle attachments anterior aspect



Right femur with muscle attachments posterior aspect

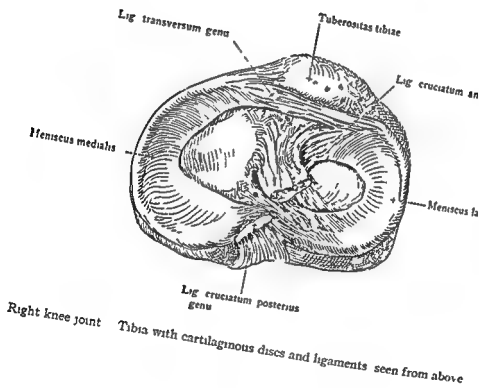


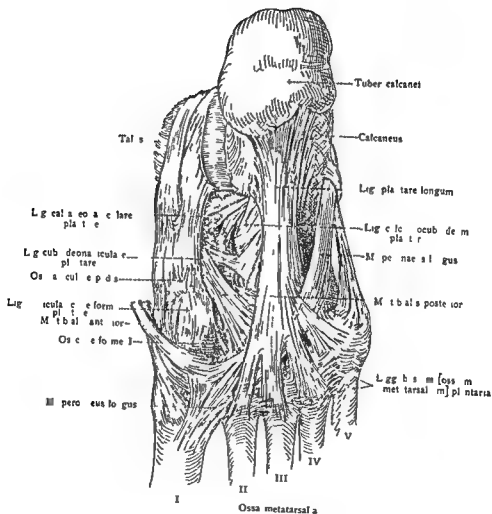
Right tibia and fibula, with muscle attachments anterior aspect



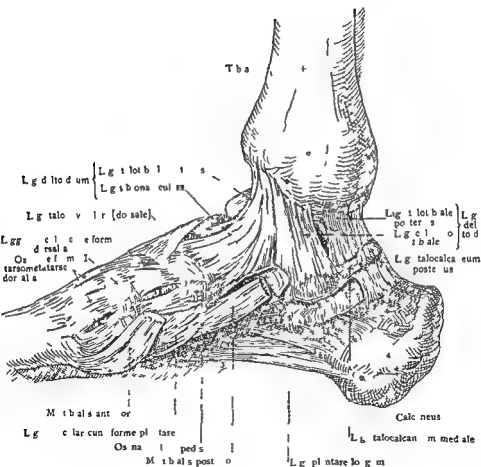
Right tibia and fibula with muscle attachments posterior aspect

LIGAMENTS OF KNEE JOINT



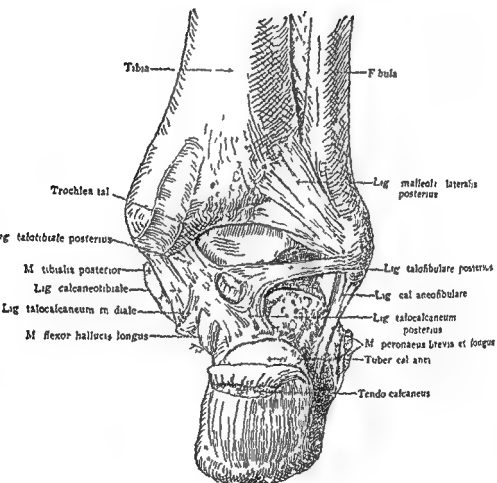


Ligaments of the plantar surface of the right foot



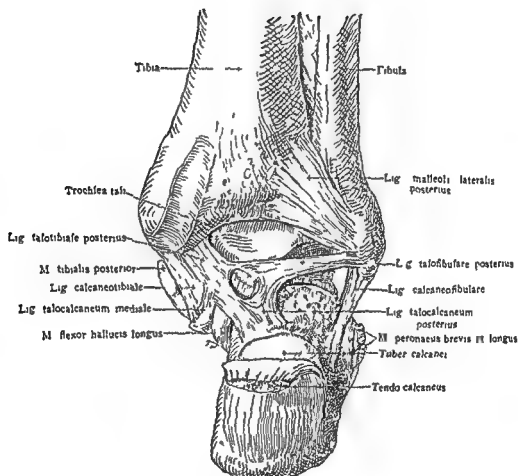
Ligaments of the right ankle joint and foot viewed from the medial side

LIGAMENTS OF ANKLE AND FOOT

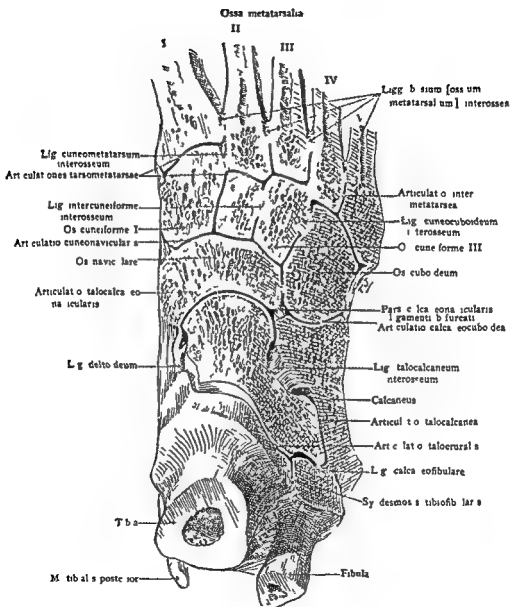


Ligaments of the right ankle joint and foot viewed from behind

LIGAMENTS OF ANKLE AND FOOT

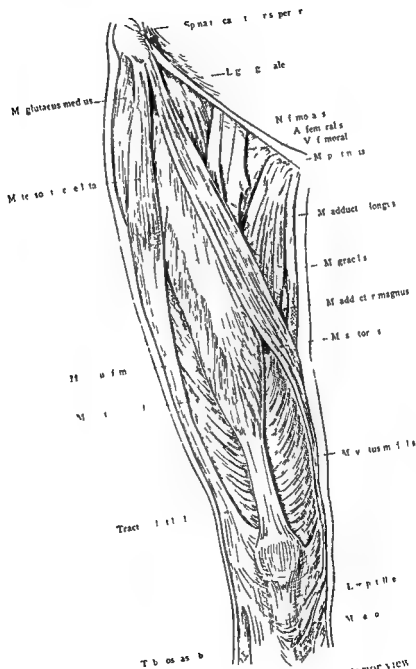


Ligaments of the right ankle joint and foot viewed from behind

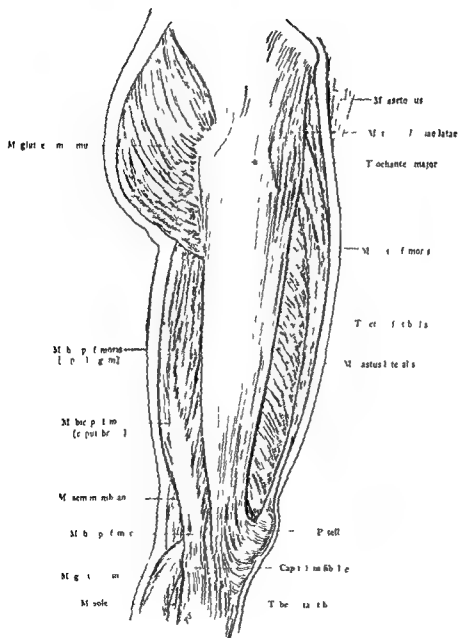


A frontal section of the right foot showing the articulations and ligaments viewed from above

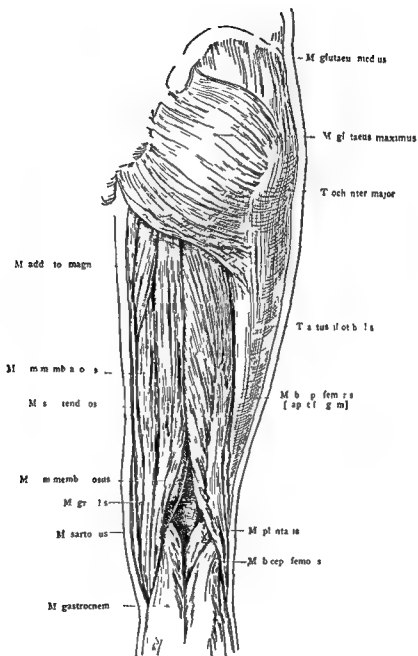
MUSCLES OF THIGH



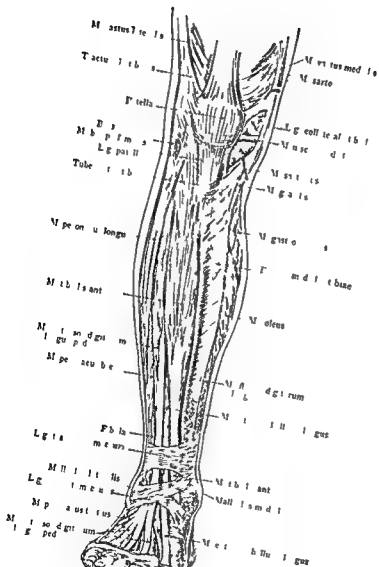
Superficial muscles of the right thigh anterior view



Superficial muscles of the right thigh. Lateral view.

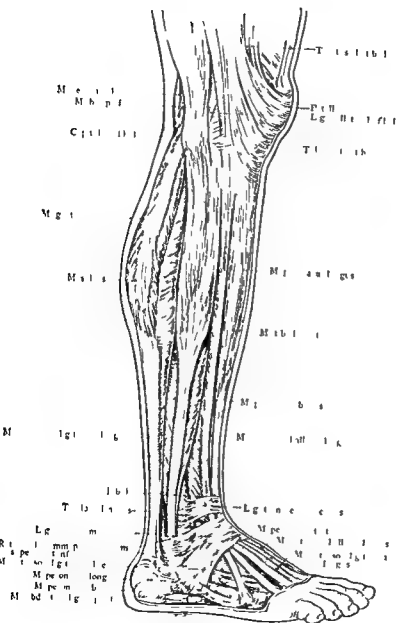


Superficial muscles of right thigh posterior view

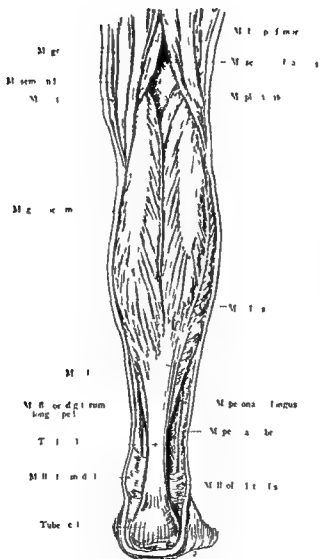


Superficial muscles of the right leg anterior view

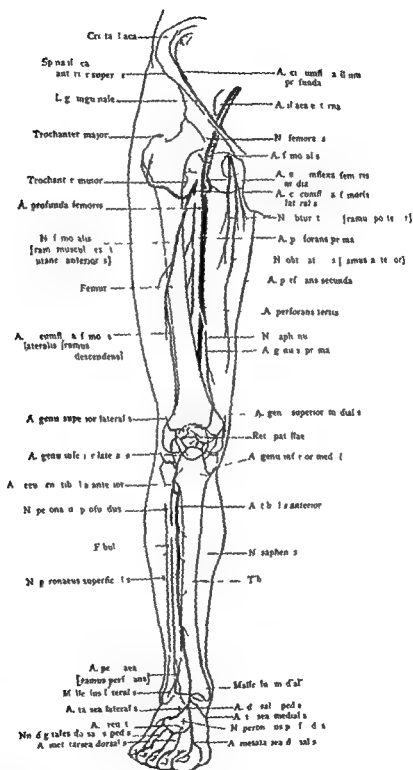
MUSCLES OF LEG



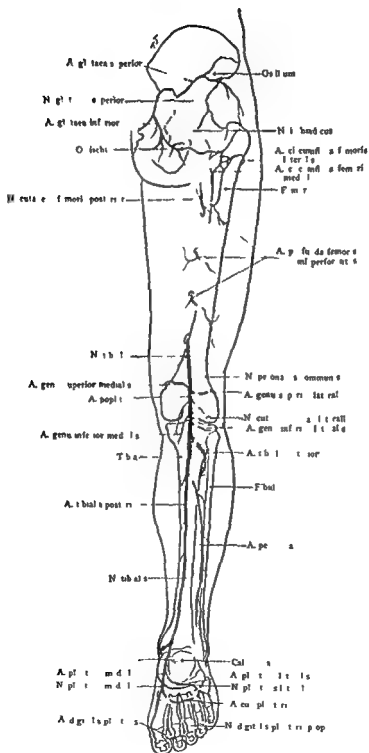
Superficial muscles of the right leg lateral view



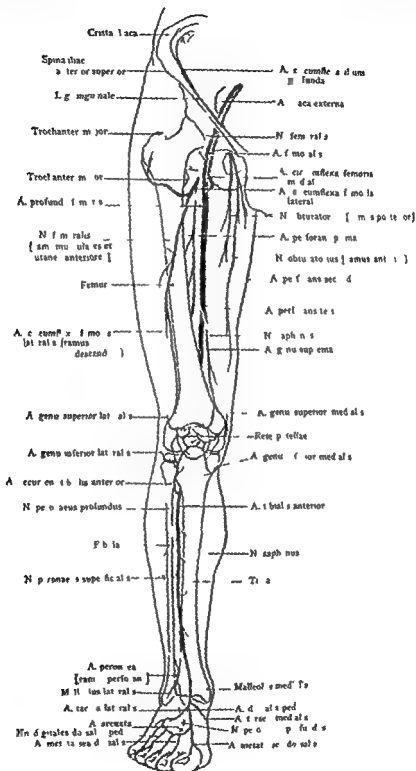
Superficial muscles of the right leg posterior view



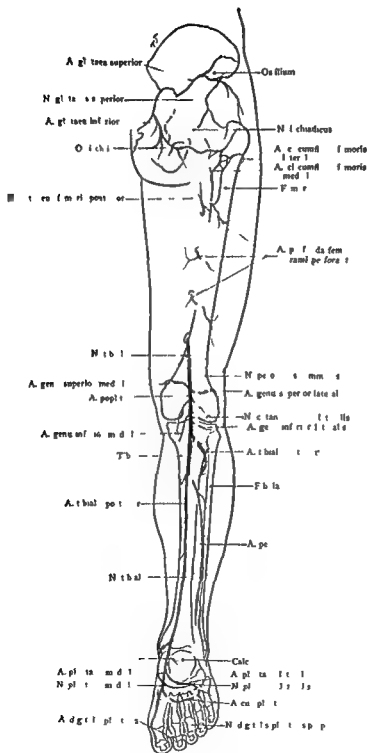
Surface projection of the nerves and blood vessels of the right lower extremity viewed from in front See also p 296



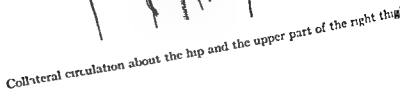
Surface projection of the nerves and blood vessel of the right lower extremity viewed from behind

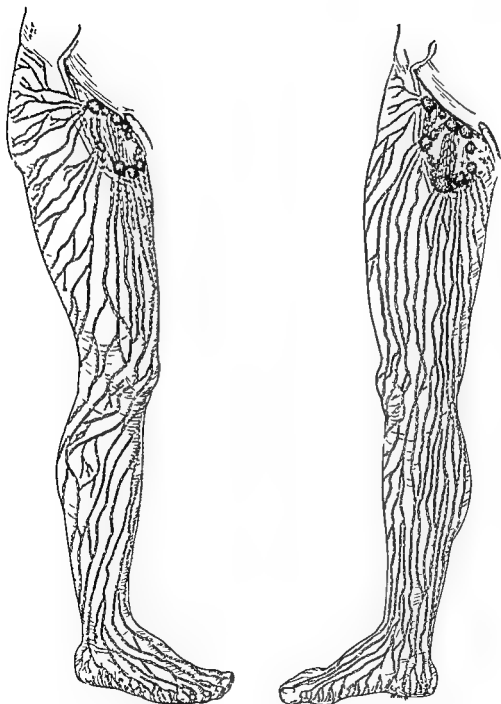


Surface projection of the nerves and blood vessels of the right lower extremity viewed from in front. See also p. 296



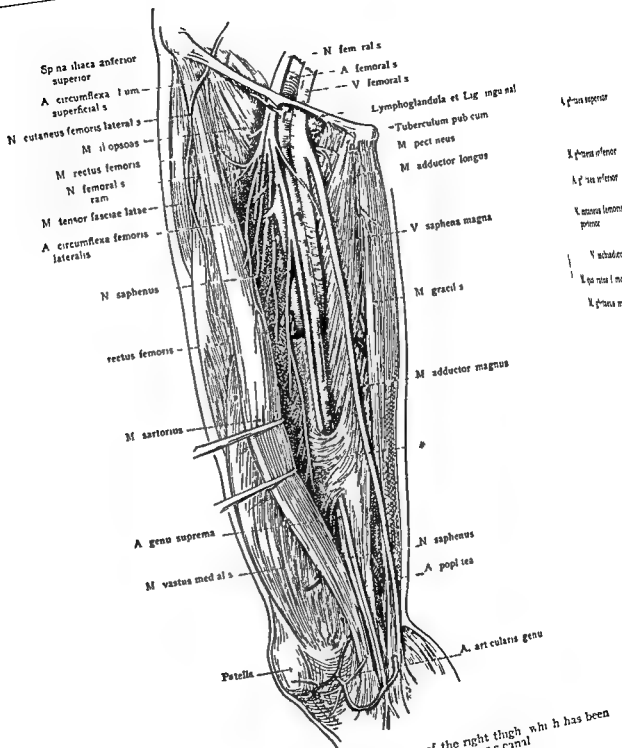
Surface projection of the nerves and blood vessels of the right lower extremity viewed from behind



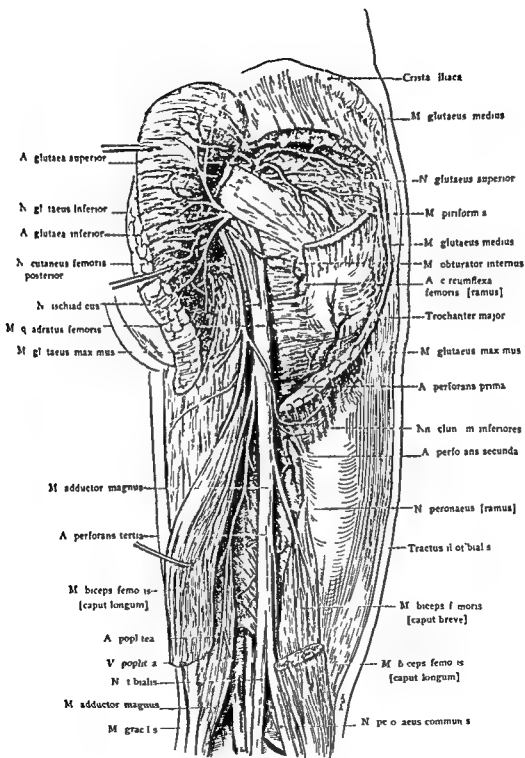


Superficial lymphatic vessels and nodes of the right lower extremity and groin

DISSECTION OF THIGH

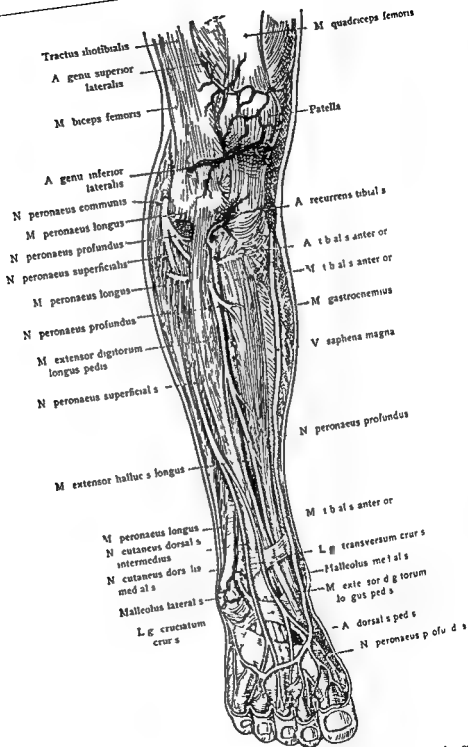


Deep dissection exposing the blood vessels and nerves of the right thigh which has been slightly rotated outward. The (*) indicates the anterior wall of Hunter's canal.

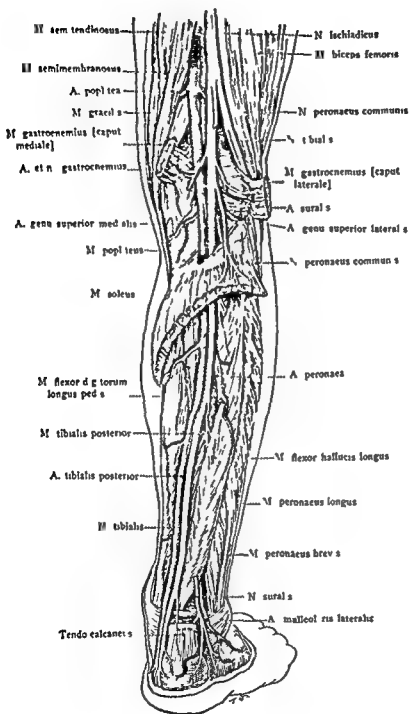


Deep dissection of the posterior aspect of the right thigh showing the course of the ischiadic (great sciatic) nerve

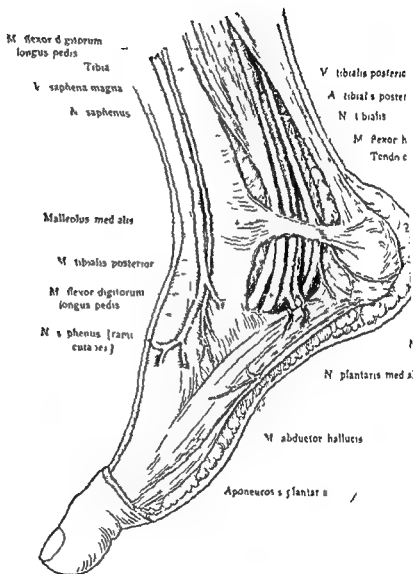
DISSECTION OF LEG



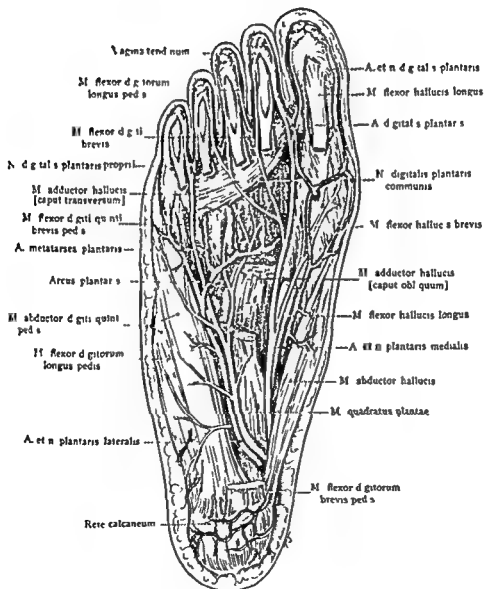
Dissection of the anterior aspect of the right leg showing especially the course of the peroneal nerves



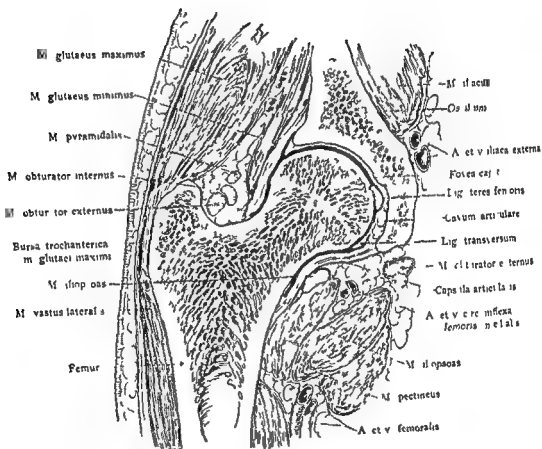
Deep structures of the leg and the popliteal fossa after removal of the gastrocnemius and soleus muscles showing course of popliteal artery and tibial nerve



Topographical relations of the nerves and blood vessels of the right foot
medial side



Deep structures of the sole of the right foot after removal of the flexor digitorum brevis quadratus plantae muscles and the tendons of the flexor digitorum longus muscle



Frontal section through the right hip joint viewed from in front

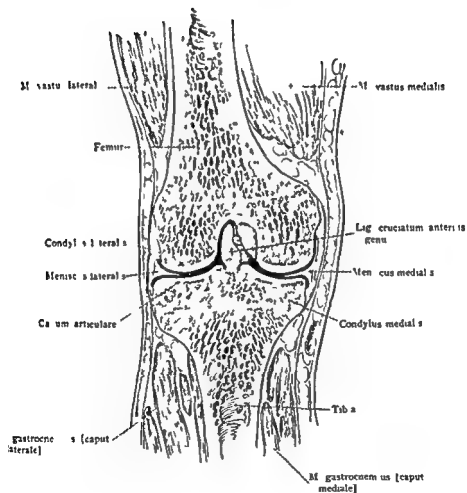
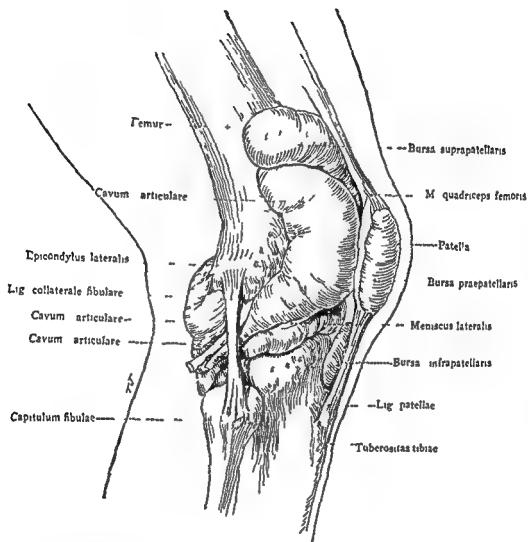
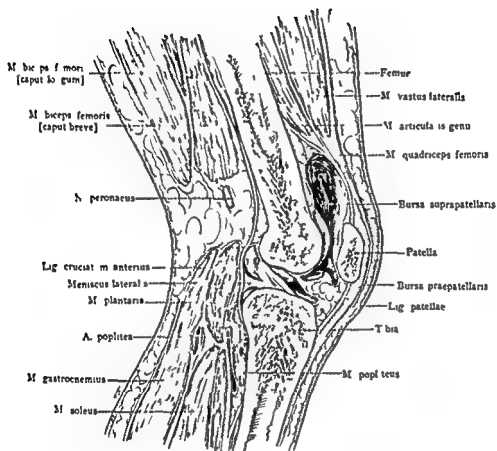


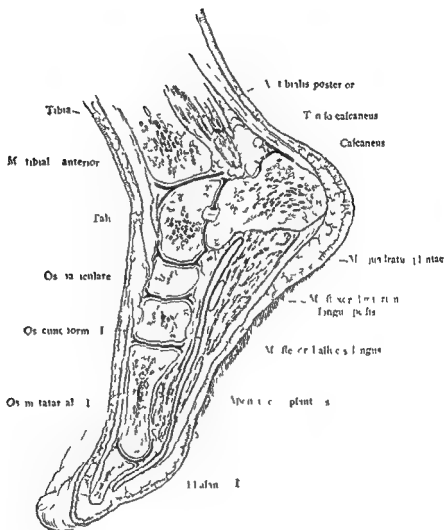
Fig. 1. Frontal section of the right knee viewed from in front



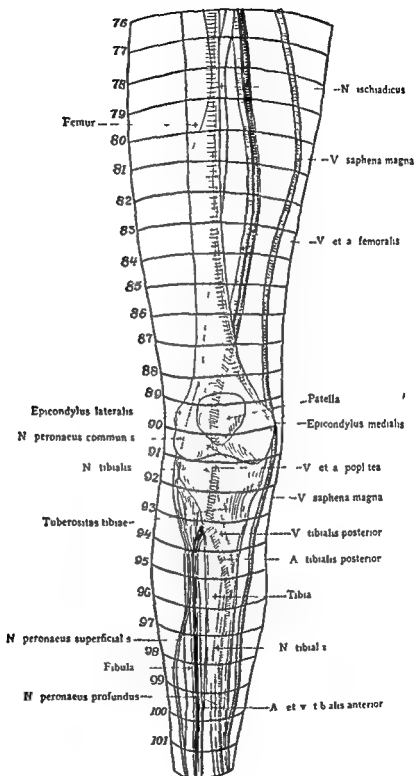
The bursæ of the right knee Lateral view This figure shows to what extent the various bursæ may be distended with fluid



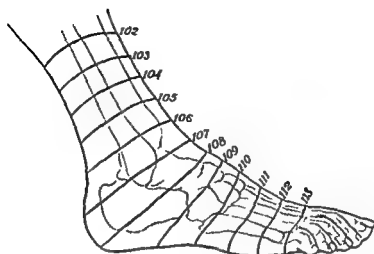
Sagittal section of the right knee viewed from the outer side. The joint cavity proper lies to each side of the anterior cruciate ligament.



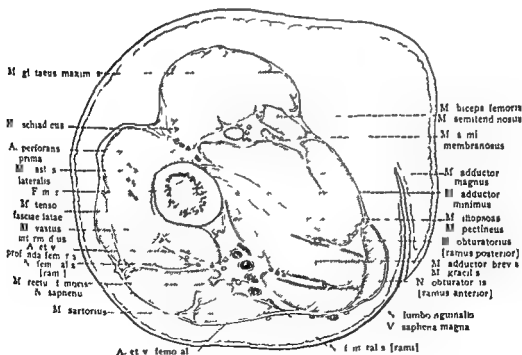
Sagittal section of the foot and ankle passing through the great toe



Key figure to the cross sections of the right lower limb with the blood vessels and main nerves projected on the surface

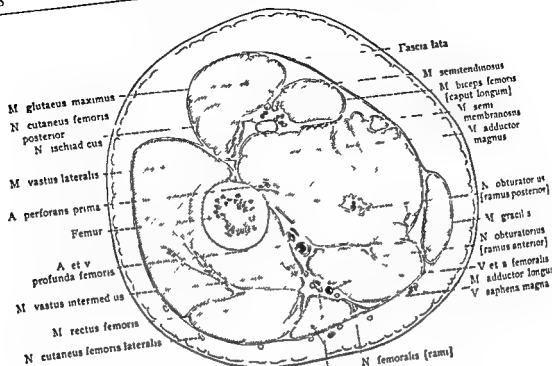


Key figure to the section of the ankle and foot



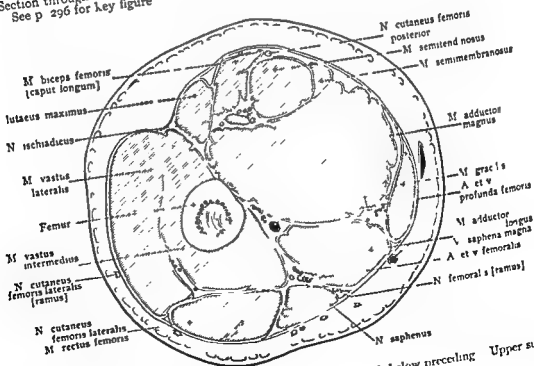
Section through the upper third of the right thigh - Upper surface - See p. 296 for key figure

CROSS SECTIONS Nos 77, 78 OF THIGH

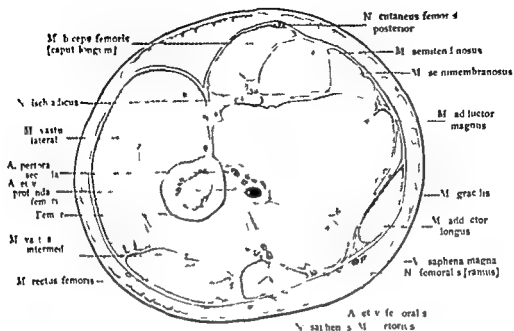


M sartorius N saphenus

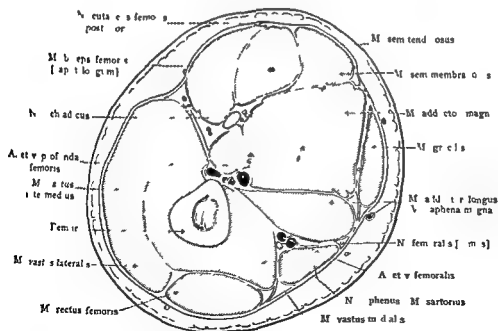
Section through the upper third of the right thigh one inch below preceding Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



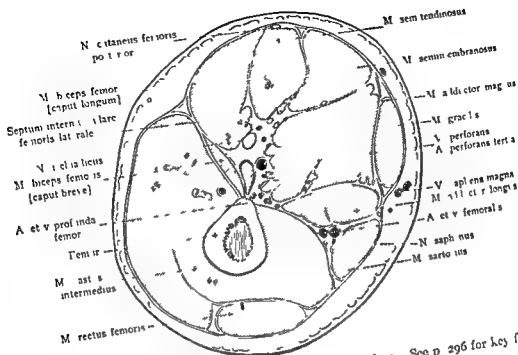
Section through the upper third of the right thigh one inch below preceding Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



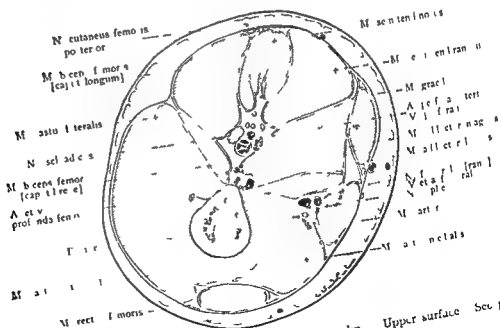
Section through the middle third of the right thigh Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



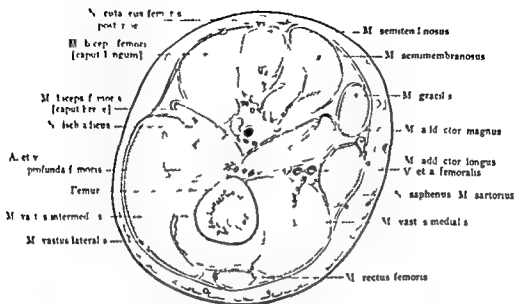
Section through the middle third of the right thigh one inch below preceding Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



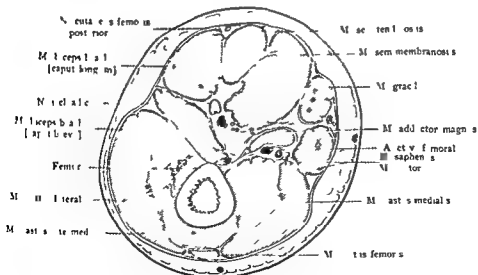
Section through the middle of the right thigh Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



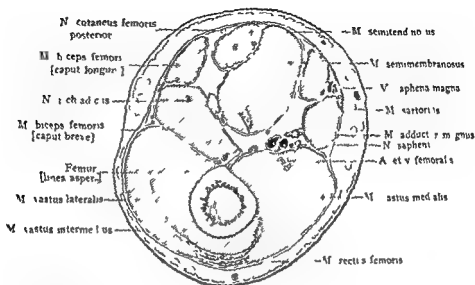
Section through the right thigh one inch below previous Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



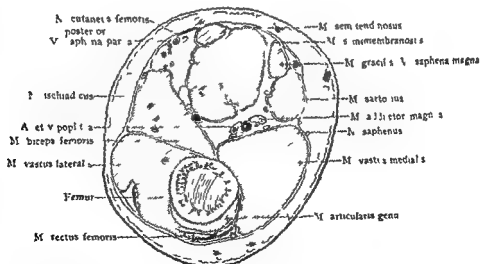
Section through the middle third of the right thigh Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



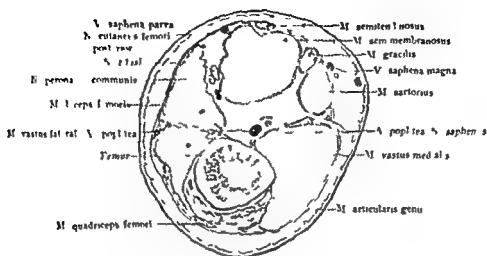
Section through the lower third of the right thigh Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



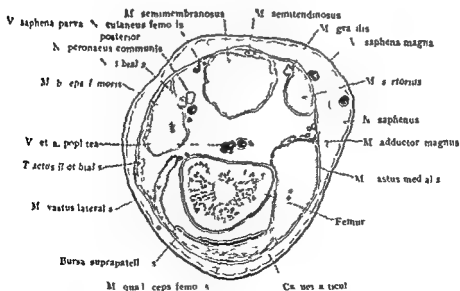
Section through the lower third of the right thigh one inch below preceding Upper surface
 See p 296 for key figure.



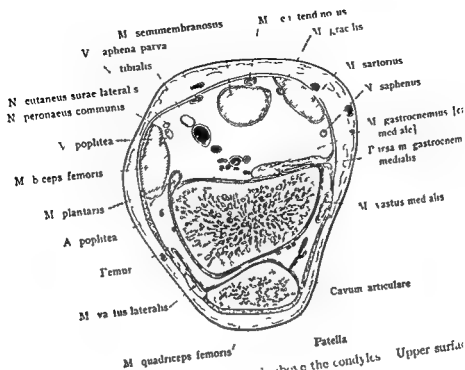
Section through the lower third of the thigh five inches above knee joint Upper surface
 See p 296 for key figure



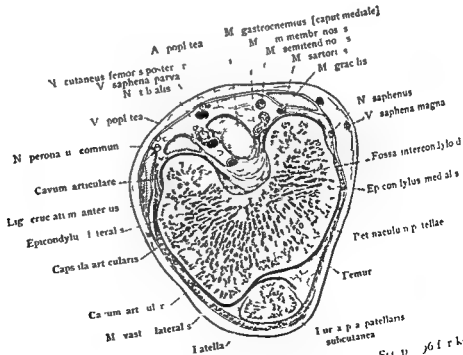
Section through the right thigh 1 inch above knee, 1st Upper surface See p. 296 for key figure



Section through the right thigh two inches above condyles of the femur Upper surface See p. 296 for key figure

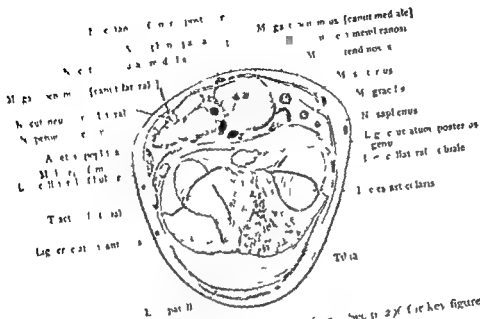


Section through the patella and one inch above the condyles Upper surface

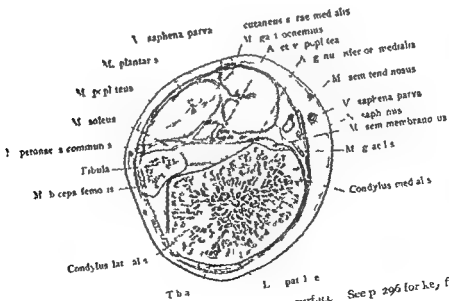


Section through the right patella and the condyle Upper surface See p 361 for key figure

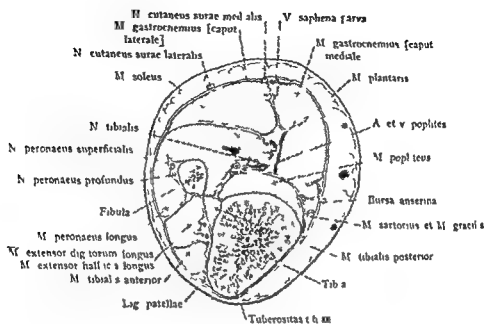
CROSS SECTIONS Nos 91 92 OF KNEE



Section through the right knee in Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



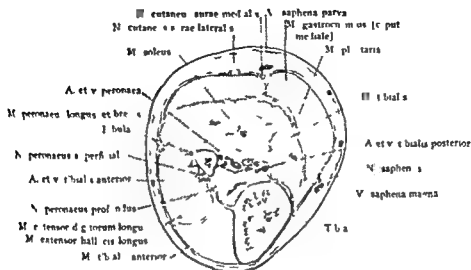
Section through the head of the right fibula Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



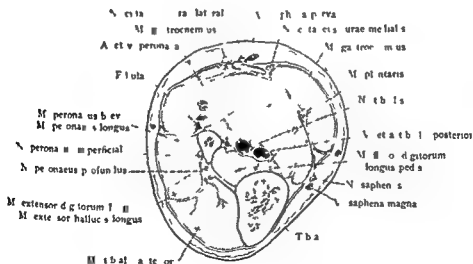
Section through the leg two inches below the right knee joint Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



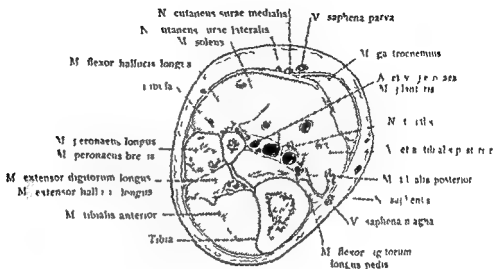
Section through the right leg three inches below the knee joint Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



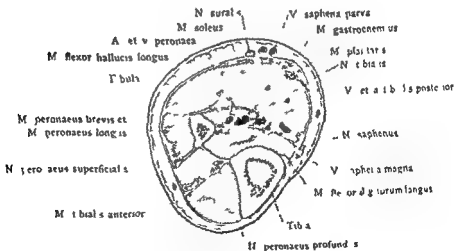
Section through the upper third of the right lower leg Upper surface See p. 296 for key figure



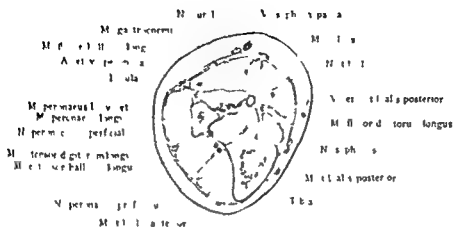
Section through the middle third of the right lower leg Upper surface See p. 296 for key figure



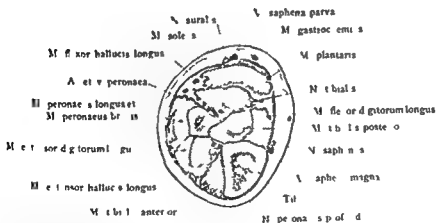
Section through the middle third of the right lower leg one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p 296 for key figure



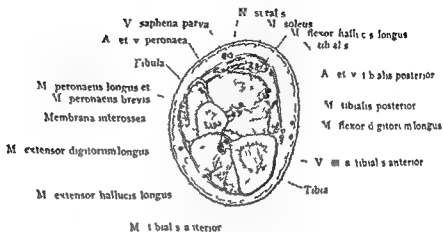
Section through the middle of the right lower leg one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p 296 for key figure



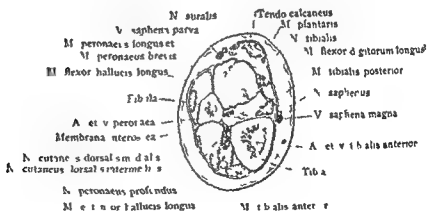
Section through the middle third of the right lower leg one inch below preceding. Upper surface. See p. 298 for key figure.



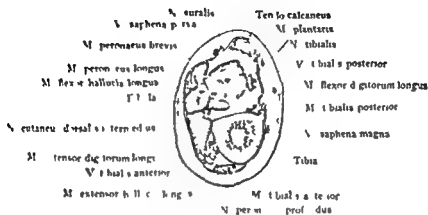
Section through the junction of the lower and middle thirds of the right leg. Upper surface. See p. 296 for key figure.



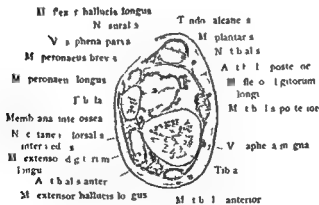
Section through the lower third of the right lower leg Upper surface See p 296 for key figure



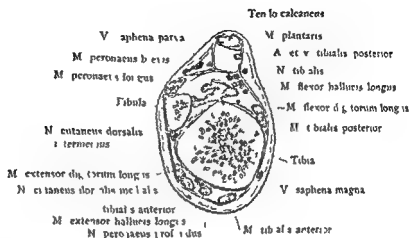
Section five inches above the lower end of the fibula Upper surface See p 297 for key figure



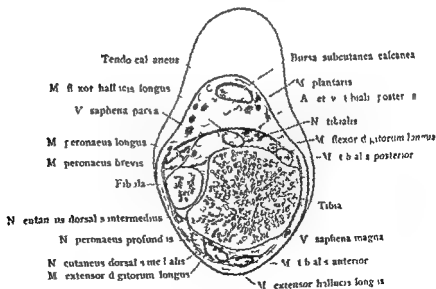
Section four inches above lower end of right fibula Upper surface See p. 297 for key figure



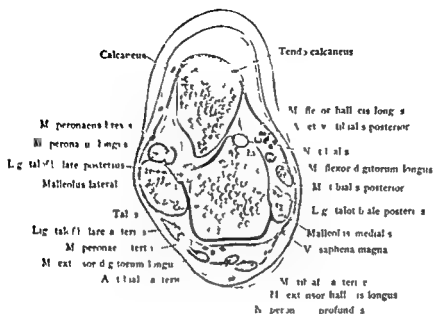
Section two and a half inches above right ankle joint Upper surface See p. 297 for key figure



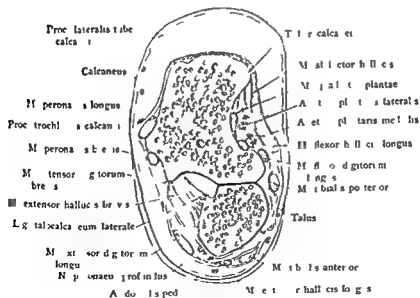
Section two inches above the lower end of the right fibula Upper surface See p 2 for key figure



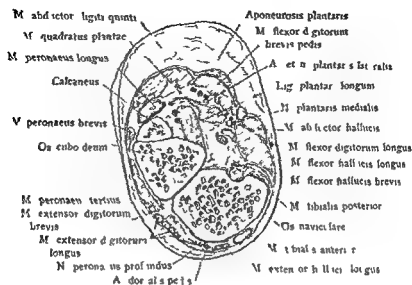
Section one inch above the external malleolus Upper surface See p 237 for key figure



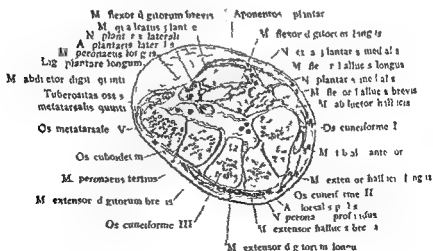
Section through the external malleolus Upper surface See p. 297 for key figure



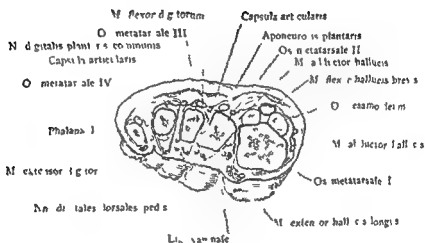
Section through the right foot one inch below the external malleolus Upper surface See p. 297 for key figure



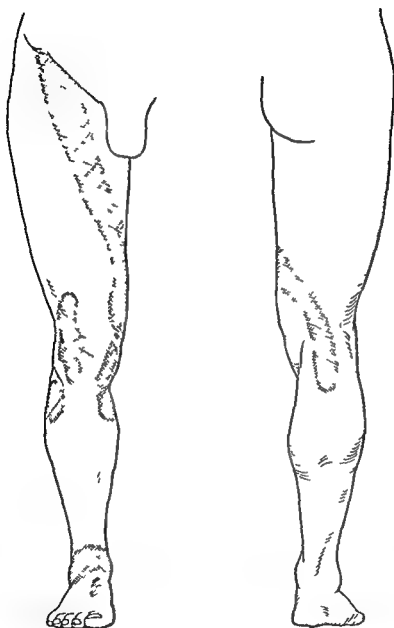
Section through the middle of the right foot Upper surface See p 297 for key figure



Section through the right tarso-metatarsal joint Upper surface See p 297 for key figure

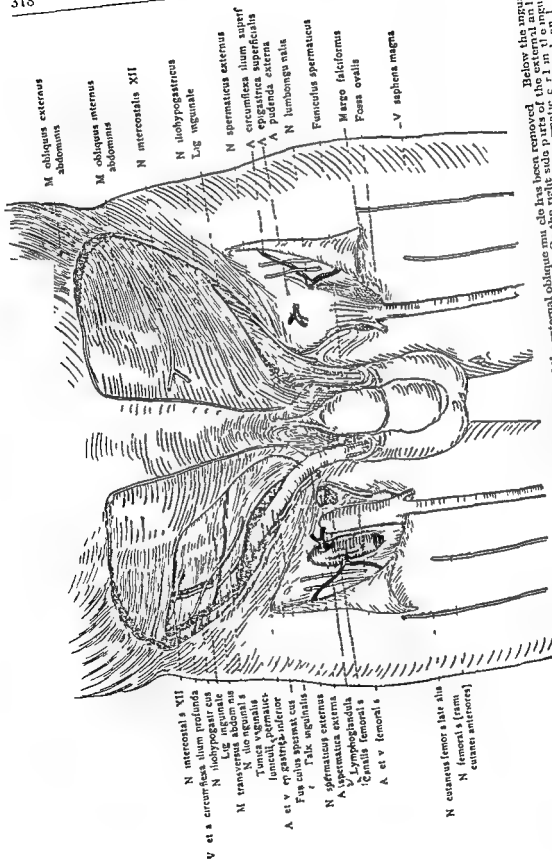


Section at the base of the right foot : Upper surface : See p. 297 for key figure



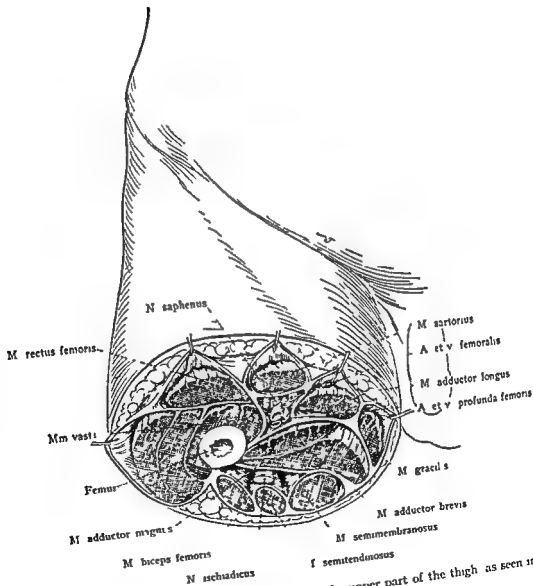
Shaded areas represent the danger zones in the lower limb which are to be avoided when possible in the opening of deep suppuration etc. These areas contain important blood vessels and nerves.

INGUINAL REGION

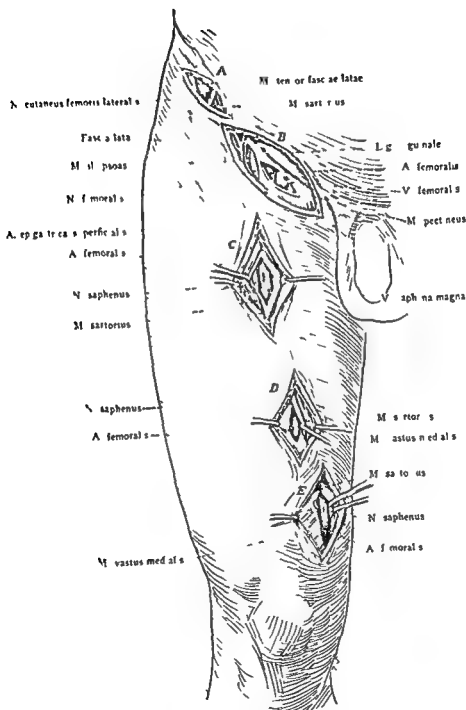


Dissection of the inguinal regions. On the left side the inguinal portion of the external oblique muscle has been removed. Below the inguinal ligament (part 5) the femoral sheath has been exposed by the reflection of the fascia lata. On the right side parts of the external oblique muscle have been removed together with the cremaster muscle. The femoral sheath has been opened by the removal of the femoral vein. The femoral artery is shown below the inguinal ligament.

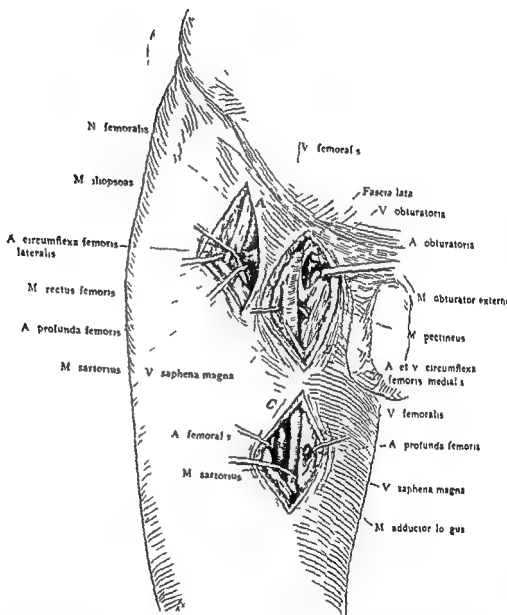
FASCIAL SHEATHS OF THIGH



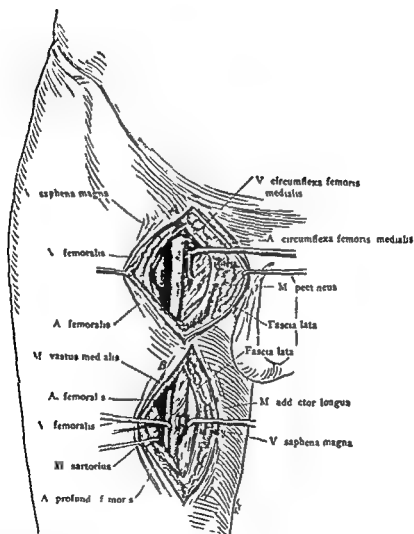
The arrangement of the intermuscular fasciae of the upper part of the thigh as seen in a schematic section



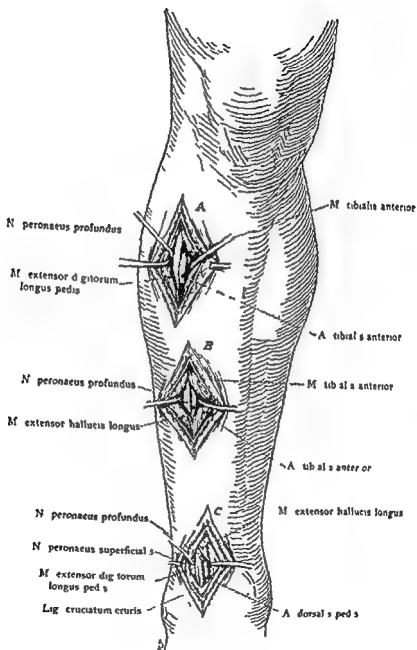
Incisions along anterior aspect of the right thigh showing the course of the femoral artery
 A The lateral femoral cutaneous nerve B The femoral nerve artery and vein C The femoral artery and saphenous nerve and vein D The femoral artery and saphenous nerve
 E The femoral artery as it emerges from Hunter's canal



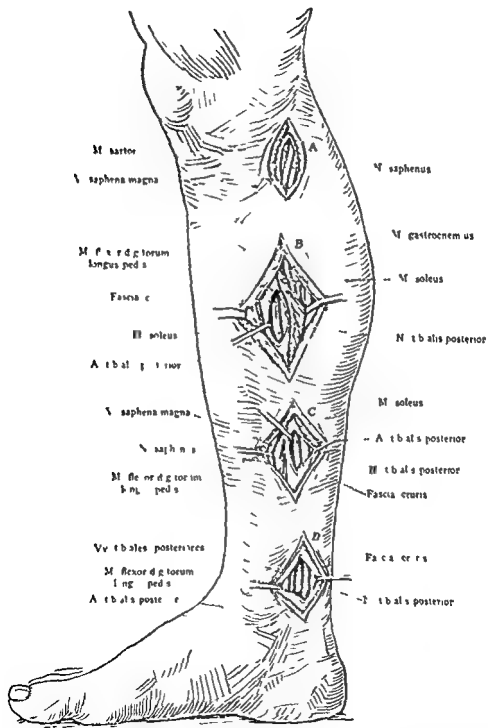
Incisions on the anterior surface of the right thigh. A The femoral nerve and lateral circumflex artery. B The femoral vein and obturator artery. C The femoral artery and vein in the middle of the thigh.



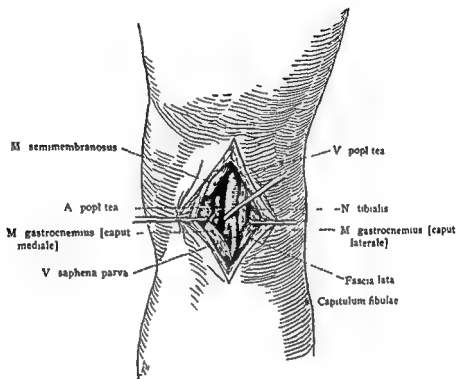
Incisions along anterior aspect of right thigh. A The femoral artery and vein and the saphenous vein. A hook is placed around the deep circumflex artery. B Continuation of the femoral artery and vein and of the saphenous vein.



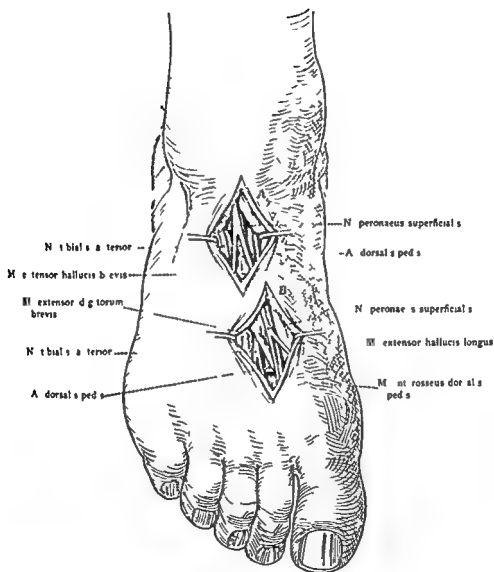
Incisions along anterior aspect of right leg to show the course of the anterior tibial artery and the deep peroneal nerve



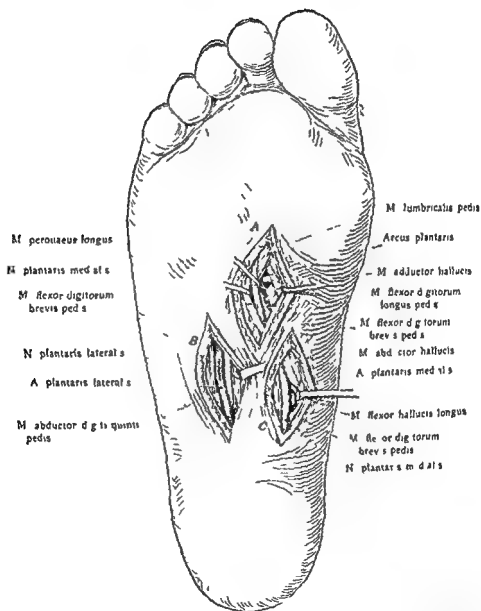
Incisions along the inner aspect of the right lower leg. A The saphenous vein and nerve. B The tibial artery and posterior tibial nerve. C The tibial artery and posterior tibial nerve. D The posterior tibial artery and nerve and the accompanying veins just above the ankle joint.



The structures in popliteal space of the right knee



Incisions in the dorsum of the right foot A Exposure of the dorsal artery of the foot and the superficial peroneal nerve B Expo ure of the dorsal artery of the foot the superficial peroneal nerve and the anterior tibial (deep peroneal) nerve



Incisions on plantar surface of the right foot. A The plantar arch and median plantar nerve. B The lateral plantar artery and nerve. C The median plantar artery and nerve.

ACETABULUM 1 6
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AMPULLA
—ductus deferentia 148
—recti, 121 1 7
ANNULUS
—f. mura 122
—inguinalis abdominalis, 142
ATSA
—hypoglossi, 27 27 35 110
ATRUM
—sympanicum, 25 25 23 100
AUS, 120 144 145 1 0
ANVIL—lacus
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—abdomi alia 121 141 150 167 1 0 100
—ascendens 124 130 160 181
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—thor. 1 123 125 133 160-162 164 166
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—externa aqu. ductus vestibuli 37
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—palma 121 251 252
—plantaris, 184 204 214 216
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—cerebri, 21 23
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—encephali 0 6
ARCUS
—anterior atlantis
the ant. r. arch of the atl. a.
—verte. 21 23 124 131 137 135 147 153 159
arch of the aorta.
—cystarium
the arch formed by th. nbe enclosing th. thorax.
—glossopharyngeus 68
—a. tenor palat. n. arch. anterior p. l. r. of the fa. cav.
—lumbocostalis lateralis
ligamentum arcuatum extern. m. tenor. rch.
formed by a th. keni g. of th. fascia of th. quadrat. a.
lumborum musculi. pa. g. from th. tra. r. v. v. process
of th. first lumbar vertebra to the first nb on eith. r.
a. l.
—lumbocostalis medialis
same t. m. arcuatum internum. a. t. n. l. on arch.
formed by a th. keni g. of th. p. n. a. s. l. pa. s. g.
from the body to the t. p. of th. tr. n. erve process of
the first lumbar vertebra on either s. l.
—palatal
pillars of the fa. cav. See a. gha. yns. palati. n.
—palmaris—a. volaris
—pharyngopalatalis 68
—posterior palat. arch. posterior p. l. r. of the f. u.
—plantaris 2 250 315 328
—plantar. ch. formed by the p. l. n. t. n. l. r. s. r. r. y.
ru. a. g. across th. bases of th. met. tarsal bon. s. a. d.
anastomosis g. with th. dorsalis pedis.
—posterior atlantis, 3 8
the posterior arch of the atlas.
—pubis
b. arch. the arch formed by th. two inf. nor. r. mi.
of th. pub. s.
—supercilia
s. p. cili. r. y. arch. superol. ary. o. up. acrobatal ridge
—tarsus
t. r. al. arch. on. of two vascul. r. a. h. s. f. p. v.
d. f. l. r. o. r. con. tions of th. internal pal.
pebril. r. ties. wh. enc. cl. th. upper a. d. low
y. l. d. s. respectively near th. t. r. al. margins.
—tendines fasciae pel. s. 126
—tendin. r. h. a. fibr. u. b. nd. arch. ng. over a vessel
or rve as t. passes through a muscl.
—te. d. n. eus. m. aculi solei
a. tend. nou. a. h. t. i. h. g. over th. popit. al. vessels
between th. t. b. a. nd. fibul. wh. h. g. i. s. gn. to th.
ce. tral. port. on. of the soleus muscle
—t. o. u. s. d. s. l. s. ped. s.
d. r. al. venous arch of the foot. formed by the dors. l.
d. r. al. veins. it. n. tes. ni. r. n. ally. with th. dors. l. v. n.
of the gr. t. toe to form the ven. phens. m. gn. and
tr. m. ally. with the dorsal vein of th. l. r. l. toe to form
the v. n. a. saphena parva.

—venous plantaris
pla. l. r. venous ar. h. fo. mel. by the plantar digital
rins from the toes
—vertebrae 1 170 187
—volaris profundus 213 224 230 247 251, 252
loop p. l. m. r. ch. ext. l. from b. m. of metacarpal
bone of little f. ger. to upper enl. f. first interosseous
space. formed by anat. m. o. l. of termination of the
radial. with the d. ep. branch (ram. a. vol. r. s. pro-
fund. l.) of the uln. r. v.
—volaris superficialis 215 220 230 251 252
p. e. f. l. l. palm. r. arch. tends. f. m. f. l. of l. l. l.
f. g. r. to b. l. l. of thumb. f. r. m. l. l. y. termin. l. portion. f.
l. or. n. l. a. p. e. r. f. u. l. r. branch of enl. l. s.
—zygomaticus 4 6 12 23 111
zygom. tic. rch. zygom. a.
ARTERIA
—acetabuli
or a. obturatoria d. s. l. gam. m. um. teres. an. l. head of
f. mu.
—a. romiothoracica—a. thoracoacromial s.
—al. eol. r. s. inferior 22 24 60
i. l. erio. l. m. l. r. l. f. l. r. d. or. d. or. max. l. m. s. i. n. t. e. r. n. a.
d. i. through car. m. r. n. ches. to hum. m. u. s.
membrane. t. o. r. of mouth. teeth of lo. f. w. a.
s. l. o. m. s. e. subm. nt. l. an. l. inferior cor. n. r. y. branches of
maxill. r. s. ext. r. n. a. and labialis infer.
—alveolaris superior anterior 60
ant. r. ior. upper dental. g. of several br. n. hes. of the
inf. r. o. r. b. l. s. supply. g. incisor. an. l. a. ne. teeth. f.
upper jaw.
—alveolaris superior posterior 60
post. r. ior. dent. l. or. max. l. s. intern. d. s. molar.
n. l. b. i. uspid. teeth. f. upper jaw. and m. u. s. membrane
of a. trum.
—anastomotica magna—(s) a. collateral. s. ulnaris infe.
r. ior. (2) a. genus. p. r. e. m. a.
—angularis 22 3 85 107
o. o. of the t. r. m. i. n. l. bran. hes. of th. a. m. a. l. r. i.
r. n. a. (fac. l. d. m. scles. and k. n. of. d. of nose,
e. l. m. s. l. i. t. r. al. a. l. d. dors. l. s. n. a. s. a. d.
palp. a. les. from the ophthalmic.
—anonyma 21 13 106 132 47 150 153 155
innom. no. r. r. r. y. or. con. ex. ty. of the arch. f. th.
sort. t. m. i. b. d. s. w. k. s. r. h. t. subcl. v. n. a. r. t. right
m. m. o. n. c. l. l. occurs. n. l. y. just abo. e. it. o. g. n. it.
g. e. off. the thyro. c. l. u. m. a.
—appendicularis
or. ul. eol. ca. or. mesent. r. i. c. a. s. p. e. r. ior. d. v. r. m. fo. m.
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t. r. o. m. dors. es. and d. g. l. a. l. s. dorsales.
—articularis a. y. o. s. a. genu. media.
—articularis externa in. or. a. genu. infe. or. later. l. s.
—art. cula. is. externa. super. or. a. genu. superior. late. l. s.
—articularis gen. 284
—articularis i. t. e. r. n. a. infer. or. a. ge. u. inferior. med. l. s.
—articularis interna superior—a. genus. p. s. or. media. s.
—aud. i. a. interna 0
m. r. n. a. l. a. d. i. t. o. r. y. or. basi. n. d. s. int. r. n. a. l. ear.
—auric. l. art. poste. or. 20 24 60
or. e. r. t. n. a. l. ar. ot. d. 11 11 11 muscl. pa. o. t. d.
uncula. and oc. p. t. al. an. and ty. l. o. m. a. s. t. o. i. f. ar. y.
—auricularis g. ofunda
or. maxill. r. i. a. t. r. n. d. s. art. cul. t. o. n. of. j. w. m. o. l. d.
gl. l. and ext. r. n. a. l. u. d. i. t. o. r. y. m. t. u. a. s. i. m.
l. r. n. a. b. of temp. o. r. a. l. s. u. p. e. r. f. i. a. l. a. n. d. u. r. a. c. u. l. a. r. a.
p. r. o. n. t. r. r.
—axilla s. 27 107 30 145 158 159 215 219 246
the co. t. u. t. n. of th. s. b. e. l. a. n. n. th. axilla. a. d.
bec. m. ng. the b. a. ch. al. in the arm. d. k. s. th. a. c. a. l. s.
p. r. e. m. a. thorac. acrom. l. s. th. l. s. l. t. e. r. a. l. s.
a. b. e. p. u. l. a. r. i. s. c. i. r. c. u. m. f. l. e. x. a. h. u. m. e. r. i. posterior. a. d.
interior.
—basilaris 4 71 111 84
formed by un. n. of two vertebra. ru. s. f. o. r. m. th. l. w. r.
to the upper b. o. d. e. r. of th. p. o. n. s. and b. i. f. a. t. e. s. n. o. th.
two cereb. posten. s.
—b. a. c. h. u. a. l. s. 5 218—2 230—3 246 250
or. s. a. c. t. n. a. t. i. o. n. of th. axill. r. i. b. n. che. m. o. l. u. d. a.
b. a. c. h. (p. e. r. o. p. o. u. n. d.) c. l. l. t. r. a. l. ul. an. s. p. e.
r. i. r. (i. n. f. e. r. o. r. p. o. l. u. d. a.) c. l. l. t. a. l. s. ul. an. s. f. r. i. r.
(a. s. t. o. m. o. t. i. c. a. m. a. g. n. a. l.) m. u. l. r. and nut. r. i.
b. r. a. ch. e. s. b. i. f. u. r. c. a. t. e. s. f. the elbow. n. t. o. rad. l. s. and
l. an. s.
—bro. chialis
o. o. of th. e. n. u. t. r. i. e. n. t. r. i. e. s. f. th. l. n. p. s. two. on. th.
l. f. t. and o. e. on. the right. d. an. s. g. from the descend.
l. g. th. o. r. a. c. r. t. a.
—buccalis—a. buccinat. m.

- buccinatoria 22-24
 - buccal or maxillaris interna d's buccinator muscle skin and mucous membrane of cheek anastomoses
 - buccal branch of maxillaris externa
- bulb; urethrae 143
 - or a penis d's bulb of urethra and corpus cavernosum urethrae
- canalis pterygoidei
 - vidian artery or maxillaris interna or palatina descendens d's upper part of pharynx Eustachian tube levator and tensor palati muscles anastomose through tympanic branch with other tympanic arteries
- capsularis media = a. suprarenalis media
- carotis communis 16-18 25-2 29-31 33 92 93 106-120 126 131-133 147 148 153 155-157 219
 - common carotid or right from innominate left from arch of aorta runs upward in the neck and divides opposite upper border of thyro d cartilage into *le minor* b. *anterior* external and internal carotid
- carotis externa 22-27 29 30 33 86-91 106 107
 - external carotid or common carotid d's branches superior thyroid lingual facial occipital posterior auricular ascending pharyngeal and *termini* d's branches internal maxillary and superficial temporal
- carotis interna 22 23 27 29 42 51 53 56 58-60 82-91 106
 - internal carotid d's, arises from the ca of a. communis opposite upper border of thyro d cartilage and terminates in the middle fossa of the skull dividing into the middle and anterior cerebral arteries branches ophthalmica, communicans posterior or cerebri anterior and cerebri media and tympanic carotico Gasserian pterygic and meningeal rami
- centralis retinae 51
 - or ophthalmica d's the retina
- cerebelli inferior anterior 42
 - or basilaris d's lower surface of lateral lobes of cerebellum anastomoses with cerebelli inferior posterior
- cerebelli inferior posterior 42
 - or vertebralis d's medulla choroid plexus and cerebellum anastomoses cerebelli superior and cerebelli inferior anterior
- cerebelli superior 42 81
 - superior cerebellar or basilaris d's upper surface of cerebellum vermiform process and valve of *veusens* anastomoses cerebelli inferior posterior
- cerebri anterior 42 105
 - one of the two terminal branches of the ca of interna *branch* s communicans anterior and various ganglionic and cortical rami d's corpus callosum laminae ca septum lucidum gyrus rectus olfactory lobe marginal superior middle and ascending frontal and parietal convolutions quadrate lobe and superior parietal lobule
- cerebri media 75-77 79 80 82
 - a. fossae Sylvii one of the terminal branches of carotis interna d's central and cortical portions of the brain
- cerebri posterior 42 82
 - posterior cerebral formed by the basilaris d's of the basilaris d's central and cortical portion of brain anastomoses with interna in formation of circle of Willis
- cervicalis ascendens 26
 - or thyroidea inferior sometimes independently from the truncus thyroecervicalis d's m's les of neck and spinal cord anastomoses with branches of verticilis occipitalis pharyngea ascendens and *trunci* s profunda
- cervicalis profunda 91 92 153 156
 - deep cervical or superior cervicofacial or truncus cervicofacial d's posterior deep muscles of neck anastomoses branches of *trunci* s cervicis cervicalis ascendens and vertebralis
- cervicalis superficialis 25-27 31 39
 - or transversa colli d's posterior muscles of neck anastomoses princeps cervicis transversa scapulae
- chorioidea
 - anterior chorioidea or carotis interna d's opt t act crura cerebri uncinate convolution and posterior in d's of internal capsule terminat in chorioidea plexus descending cornu of lateral ventricle
- ciliaris anterior
 - one of a number of branches of the I crimal s which perforate the sclera and anastomose with the ciliae posteriores
- ciliaris posterior brevis
 - one of several ciliary branch of the ophthalmica d's tributary to the chorioidea of the eye
- ciliaris posterior longa
 - one of two branches of the ophthalmica running forward between the sclera and chorioidea coats to the iris at the outer and inner margins of which they form by anastomoses two circles
- circumflexa femoris lateralis 170 278 280 284 322
 - circumflexa femoris externa lateral (external) circumflex artery of the thigh or profunda femoris d's hip-joint thigh muscle s anastomoses circumflexa femoris medialis glutaea inferior glutaea superior poplitea
- circumflexa femoris medialis 140 278 280 290 322 323
 - circumflexa femoris interna medialis (internal) circumflex artery of the thigh or profunda femoris d's hip-joint muscles of thigh anastomoses glutaea inferior glutaea superior = circumflexa femoris lateralis
- circumflexa humeri anterior 150 215 245
 - or axillaris d's shoulder joint and biceps muscle anastomoses circumflexa humeri posterior
- circumflexa humeri posterior 150 215 220 225 247
 - or axillaris d's muscles and structures of shoulder joint anastomoses circumflexa humeri anterior transversa scapulae thoracoacromialis and profunda brachii
- circumflexa ilium profunda 140 173-175 182 278 280 318
 - deep circumflex iliac artery or ilaca externa d's muscles and skin of lower abdomen sartorius and tensor fasciae femoris anastomoses lumbalis epigastrica glutaea iliofemoralis and circumflexa ilium superficialis
- circumflexa ilium superficialis 184 284 318
 - superficial circumflex iliac artery or ilacalis d's outer inguinal glands and integument of that region sartorius and tensor fasciae femoris muscles anastomoses circumflexa ilium profunda
- circumflexa scapulae 150 215 20 245
 - dorsal s scapulae or subscapularis d's muscles of shoulder and scapular region anastomoses branches of transversa scapulae and transversa colli
- clitoridis
 - or pudenda interna d's clitoris dividing into profunda and dorsalis clitoridis
- colica 130 140 153
 - celiac axis or abdominal aorta just below diaphragm d's *trunci* s gastrici s hepatici s renalis
- colica dextra 170-174
 - right colic or mesenterica superior sometimes by a common trunk with the ilocolica d's ascending colon anastomoses colica media ileocolica
- colica media
 - middle colic or mesenterica superior d's transversae colon s *trunci* s colica dextra and sinistra
- colica sinistra 169
 - left colic or mesenterica inferior d's descending colon and sigmoid flexure anastomoses colica media, a. sigmoidica
- collateralis digitalis = a. digitalis volaris propria
- collateralis media 232
 - the posterior terminal branch of the profunda brachii anastomoses with the arteries which form the rete arteriale cubiti
- collateralis radialis 226 232 243 247
 - articular branch of superior profunda the anterior terminal branch of the profunda brachii anastomoses with the current radial s
- collateralis ulnaris inferior 278 235 246
 - anastomoses magna or, branch d's arm muscles at back of elbow anastomoses ulnaris recurrens anterior et posterior ulnaris superior profunda brachii ulnaris recurrens
- collateralis ulnaris superior 215 218 220-222 232 233
 - a. profunda brachii ulnaris or brachialis d's elbow joint anastomoses ulnaris posterior and collateralis ulnaris inferior
- commissura nervi ischiadicus = a. communicans nervi ischiadicus
- commissura nervi ischiadicus
 - a. comes nervi ischiadicus = a. communicans nervi ischiadicus
- commissura nervi ischiadicus
 - a. comes nervi ischiadicus = a. communicans nervi ischiadicus
- commissura nervi ischiadicus
 - a. comes nervi ischiadicus = a. communicans nervi ischiadicus
- communicans anterior 42
 - a short vessel joining the two anterior cerebral arteries and completing the circle of Willis anteriorly
- communicans posterior 82
 - or carotis interna d's optic tract crura cerebri latero peduncular artery and ciliae convolution s *trunci* s with cerebri posterior to form circle of Willis
- conjunctiva
 - one of a number of minute arteries derived from muscular branches of the ophthalmica
- coronaria 150 182 183
 - one of two arteries (d's a. d's i. tr.) supplying the walls of the heart they arise from the coronary artery

- iliaca communis** 131 130-141 1 3 171 1 2 280
one of the two terminal branches of the abdominal aorta opposite the lumbosacral articulation it becomes the hypogastrica (internal iliac) and also gives off the iliaca externa.
- iliaca externa** 140-142 149 153 1 3-1 6 2 3 200
or **iliaca communis** *brachies epigastrica inferior circumflexa ilium profunda* becomes the femoralis at Poupert's ligament
- iliaca interna** = **a. hypogastrica**
- ilolumbalis** 140 1 1 1 3 1 4 182 240
ilolumbar or posterior division of hypogastrica *d s pelvic muscles an bones anastomoses circumflexa ilium profunda obturatoria, lumbalis*
- infraorbitalis** 21 50 60 83 103
or maxillaris interna *dis inferior rectus and inferior oblique muscles lacrymal gland lower eyelid lacrymal sac and upper lip anastomoses branches of ophthalmica, maxillaris externa labialis superior transversa faciei and buccinatoria.*
- innominata** = **a. anonyma**
- intercostalis** 134 135 157-159 163 164 166 167
one of nine pairs of arteries arising from the thoracic aorta and distributed to the nine lower intercostal spaces spinal column spinal cord and muscles and integument of the back they anastomose with branches of the musculophrenica, mammaria interna epigastrica superior subcostalis and lumbalis.
- intercostalis suprema**
superior intercostal or truncus costocervicalis *d s structures of first and second intercostal spaces anastomoses anterior intercostal branches of mammaria interna.*
- interossea anterior** = **a. interossea volaris**
- interossea communis** 213 226 236 249
or ulnaris *brachies interossea volaris and dorsalis*
- interossea palmaris** = **a. interossea volaris** 237-239
- interossea posterior** = **a. interossea dorsalis** 237-239
- interossea recurrens**
posterior interosseous recurrent branch of ulnaris *d s back of elbow joint anastomoses branches of profunda brachii and collateral ulnaris inferior*
- interossea volaris** 215 221 237 238
anterior interosseous or ulnaris *d s deep parts of the front of the forearm anastomoses interossea dorsalis*
- intestinalis**
one of numerous branches passing from the mesenterica superior to the jejunum and ileum
- schidica** = **a. glutina inferior**
- jejunalis** 153 160-172
or mesenterica superior *dis jejunum anastomoses intestinalis*
- labialis anterior**
terminal on of the pudenda externa profunda.
- labialis inferior** 21
or maxillaris externa (facial) *d s structures of lower lip anastomoses terminal branch of alveolar inferior (inferior dental) submental and inferior coronary branch of maxillaris externa*
- labialis posterior**
one of several trunks derived from the a. peronea distributed to the labia majora.
- labialis superior** 106
superior coronary or maxillaris externa (facial) *d s structures of upper lip and by a septal branch the anterior and lower part of the pyramid nasal anastomoses lateral nasal and nasopalatine ramus of the sphenopalatine*
- lacrymalis** 9
or ophthalmica *d s lacrymal gland external and superior recti muscles upper eyelid forehead and temporal fossa branches ciliares anteriores*
- laryngea inferior** or 27
or thyroidea inferior *d s muscles and mucous membrane of larynx anastomoses laryngeal branch of thyroidea superior*
- laryngea superior** or 2-27 29 32 33
or thyroidea superior *d s muscles and mucous membrane of larynx on lower esophagus and ramus of thyroidea superior and terminal ramus of thyroidea inferior*
- lecalis** 139 151 153 165 166
splenic or celiac *branches gastrica brevis gastrica magna sinistra and pancreaticum*
- lingualis** 22 26 29 30 104 106 107
or terminal carotid runs along under surface of tongue or ramus as ramus artery *a. profunda buccalis suprahyoid and dorsalis linguarum branches and a sublingualis.*
- lumbalis** 140 167
four or five pairs or abdominal aorta *d s lumbal vertebrae muscles of back, abdominal wall anastomoses*
- intercostalis subcostalis epigastrica** = **peronea inferior circumflexa ilium profunda**, and **ilolumbalis**
- lumbalis** 140
lowest lumbal or sacral *medial sacrum anastomoses sacralis lateralis*
- malleolaris anterior lateralis**
or tibialis anterior *d s ankle-joint anastomoses peronea, tarsalis lateralis*
- malleolaris anterior medialis**
or tibialis anterior *d s ankle-joint and neighboring integument anastomoses branches of tibialis posterior*
- malleolaris posterior lateralis** 28
peronea posterior lateral posterior malleolar posterior peroneal one of the terminal branches of the peronea outer side of ankle anastomoses malleolaris anterior lateralis
- malleolaris posterior medialis**
a small branch of the posterior tibial distributed to the internal surface of the inner malleolus
- mammaria externa** = **a. thoracalis lateralis**
- mammaria interna** 27 10 137 138 161 162 164
or subclavian branches pectoral cophreica medastinales anteriores pericardial muscular and perforating ramus and bifurcates into the musculophrenica and epigastrica superior
- masseterica**
or maxillaris interna *dis deep surface of masseter anastomoses branches of transversa faciei and masseteric branches of maxillaris externa*
- maxillaris** 20 24 27-29 31 88-90 100 101 104 106 10 109
facial artery or external carotid branches palatina ascendens tonsillar and submaxillaris ramus submental *s labialis inferior labialis superior masseter buccal and lateral nasal ramus and angularis.*
- maxillaris interna** 24 83 106
or carotis externa *dis auricularis profunda tympanica anterior meningeae medialis inferior masseterica temporalis profunda anterior et posterior buccinatoria alveolar superior posterior infraorbital palatina descendens alveolar superior sphenopalatine and accessory meningeal pterygoid and pterygopalatine ramus*
- mediana**
a. comae nervi mediani or ulnaris *d s accompanies median nerve to palm anastomoses branches of superficial palmar arch*
- medastinalis anterior**
or one of numerous branches of the mammaria interna *d s lymphatic nodes in the anterior mediastinum and the sternum*
- meningeae anterior** 9
or ophthalmica *dis cerebral membranes in middle cranial fossa anastomoses branches of maxillaris medialis and meningeal branches of carotis interna and lacrymalis*
- meningeae media** 9 34 83-85 99 101 106
or maxillaris interna *dis petrosal Gasserian tympanic orbital anterior and posterior terminal dis to parts mentioned and through terminal branches to anterior and posterior cranial fossae meningeal branches of occipitalis pharyngeae ascendens ophthalmica lacrimalis stylopharyngeae accessory meningeal ramus of maxillaris interna and temporalis profunda.*
- meningeae posterior**
or pharyngeae ascendens *dis dura mater anastomoses branches of meningeae medialis and vertebralis*
- mentalis** 36
terminal branch of alveolar inferior
- mesenterica inferior** 131 139 140 169 170
or aorta *branches colica sinistra sigmoid hemorrhoidal superior*
- mesenterica superior** 131 139 140 15 153 16 160
or aorta *branches intestinalis superior colica inferior, jejunales, ileocolica, appendicularis, colica dextra colica medialis*
- metacarpea dorsalis**
dorsal interosseous one of three branches of the median nerve running in the back of the 2d 3d and 4th interosseous muscles
- metacarpea volaris** 224 242
palmar interosseous one of three arteries springing from the deep palmar arch *d s 2d 3d 4th the three inner interosseous spaces they anastomose with the metacarpal dorsales.*
- metatarsalis** = **a. arcuata**
- metatarsae dorsalis** 278 315
dorsal interosseous artery one of three branches of the arcuata supplying the three outer toes *d s the outer side of the second toe through the ciliares laterales, the digitales dorsales.*

- [illegible]

- iliaca communis 131 130-141 1 3 171 1-2 280
of the two terminal branches of the abdominal
aorta opposite the lumbar cal articulation it be-
comes the hypogastrica (internal iliac) and also gives
off the iliac externa.
- iliaca externa 140-141 130 153 173-176 278 290
or ilia communis branches epigastrica inferior
circumflexa ilium profunda becomes the femoralis
at Poppert's ligament
- iliaca interna = a hypogastrica
- ilolumbar 140 1 1 173 1 4 182 280
ilolumbar or posterior division of hypogastrica dis-
poses of rursus et hinc anastomoses circumflexa
ilium profunda obturatoria, lumbalis
- infraorbitalis 21 50 60 83 103
or maxillaris interna dis inferior rectis and inferior
oblique muscles lacrymal gland lower eyelid lacrymal
sac and upper lip anastomoses branches of ophthal-
mica maxillaris externa labialis superior transversa
faciei and buccinatoria
- innominata = a anonyma
- intercostalis 134 135 157-159 163 164 166 167
one of nine pairs of arteries arising from the thoracic
aorta and distributed to the nine lower intercostal
spaces spinal column spinal cord and muscles and
integument of the back they anastomose with branches
of the musculophrenica mammaria interna epigastrica
superior subcostalis and lumbalis
- intercostalis suprema
- superior intercostal or truncus costocervicalis dis
structures of first and second intercostal spaces
anastomoses anterior intercostal branches of mam-
maria interna
- interossea anterior = a. interossea volaris
- interossea communis 215 226 236 240
or ulnaris dis interossea volaris and dorsalis
- interossea palmaris = a. interossea volaris 237-239
- interossea posterior = a. interossea dorsalis 237-239
- interossea recurrentes
posterior interosseous recurrent branch of ulnaris dis
back of elbow in anastomoses branches of profunda
brachii and collateral ulnaris inferior
- interossea volaris 215 226 237 238
anterior interosseous or ulnaris dis deep parts of the
front of the forearm anastomoses interossea dorsalis
- intestinalis
one of numerous branches passing from the mesenterica
superior to the jejunum and ileum
- jejunalis = a. glutinea inferior
- jejunalis 153 169-172
mesenterica superior dis jejunum anastomoses
intestinales
- labialis anterior
termination of the podenda externa profunda
- labialis inferior 21
or maxillaris externa (facial) dis structures of lower
lip anastomoses mental branch of alveolaris inferior
(inferior dental) submental and inferior coronary
branch of maxillaris externa
- labialis posterior
one of several twigs derived from the a. perinet dis-
tributed to the labia majora
- labialis superior 106
superior coronary or maxillaris externa (facial)
dis structures of upper lip and by a septal branch the
anterior and lower part of the primum anastomoses
lateral nasal and nasopalatine sinus of the
phenopalatus
- lacrymalis
or ophthalmica dis lacrymal gland eyelid and
superior rect muscles upper eyelid forehead and
temporal fossa branches ciliares anteriores
- laryngea inferior 27
or thyroidea inferior dis muscles and mucous
membrane of larynx anastomoses laryngeal branch of
thyroidea superior
- laryngea superior 25 27 29 32 33
or thyroidea superior dis muscles and mucous
membrane of larynx anastomoses cricothyroid ramus
of thyroidea superior and terminal ramus of thyroidea
inferior
- lienal 139 151 153 165 166
plexus celiacus branches gastricae breves gastro-
epiploicae sinistrae and pancreaticae a. am-
- lingualis 22 26 29 30 104 106 107
or external carotid runs along under surface of tongue
terminates as ranine artery a. profunda linguae
branch of suprahyoid and dorsal linguae branches and
a. sublingual
- lumbalis 140 167
four or five pairs or abdominal aorta dis lumbal
vertebrae muscles of back abdominal wall anastomoses
- intercostalis subcostalis epigastrica peronea in
fenor circumflexa ilium profunda a. ilolumbar
- lumbalis ima
- lowest lumbar or sacralis medialis a. sacrum
anastomoses sacralis lateralis
- malleolaris anterior lateralis
or tibialis anterior dis ankle-joint anastomoses
peronea tarsea lateralis
- malleolaris anterior medialis
or tibialis anterior dis ankle joint and neighboring
integument anastomoses branches of tibialis posterior
- malleolaris posterior lateralis 28
peronea posterior lateral posterior malleolar posterior
peroneal one of the terminal branches of the peronea
dis outer side of ankle anastomoses malleolaris
anterior lateralis
- malleolaris posterior medialis
a small branch of the posterior tibial distributed to the
internal surface of the malleolus
- mammaria externa = a. thoracalis lateralis
- mammaria interna 27 107 135 155 161 162 164
or subclavian branches pericardiac ophrenica media-
stinales anteaiores pericardiac muscular and per-
forating ramus and buccinatoria into the musculophrenica
and epigastrica superior
- masseterica
or maxillaris interna dis deep surface of masseter
anastomoses branches of transversa faciei and mas-
seteric branches of maxillaris externa
- maxillaris externa 20-24 2-29 31 70 88-90 100
101 104 106 107 109
facial artery or external carotid branches palatina
ascendens tonsillar and submental ramus sub-
mentalis labialis inferior labialis superior masseterica
buccal and lateral nasal ramus and angularis
- maxillaris interna 24 83 106
or carotica interna dis anastomoses profunda
temporica anterior meningea media alveolaris inferior
masseterica temporalis profunda anterior et
posterior buccinatoria alveolaris superior posterior
infraorbitalis palatina descendens carotid pterygo-
sphenopalatus and accessory meningea pterygo-
id and pterygoalveolar ramus
- mediastinica
a. comes nervi mediana or ulnaris dis anastomoses
mediana nervi to plexus anastomoses branches of
superficial palmar arch
- mediastinalis anterior
or one of numerous branches of the mammaria inter-
na dis lymphatic nodes in the anterior mediastinum
and the sternum
- meningea anterior
or ophthalmica dis cerebral membranes n. m. i.
ranal fossa anastomoses branches of meningea
anterior and meningea branches of carotid interna a. lac-
rymalis
- meningea media 24 78 83-85 90 101 106
or maxillaris interna a. chei petrosal Gasserian
lympheica a. b. anterior and posterior terminal
dis to parts mentioned anastomoses through terminal branches
to anterior and posterior cranial fossae a. d. i.
meningea branches of occipital pharyngea stern-
dens ophthalmica cranialis stylo-masticoidea acce-
ssory meningea a. tarsus of maxillaris interna and
temporalis profunda
- meningea posterior
or pharyngea Ascendens dis dura mater a. tibia-
ria a. b. chei de meningea media a. vertebralis
- metatarsalis 23 69
terminal branch of alveolaris inferior
- mesenterica inferior 131 130 140 160 170
or a. branches colica sinistra sigmoidalis a. ham-
- metatarsalis superior 131 139 140 150 153 16 160
or aorta a. b. c. i. t. u. n. m. i. r. e. a. t. c. o. n. d. i. c. t. a.
nervus plantaris lateralis leocardi appendicis a.
colica dextra colica media
- metatarsalis dorsalis
dorsal interosseous one of three branches of
metatarsalis run along the back of the 2d 3d and 4th
interosseous metatarsals
- metatarsalis volaris 224 225
palmar interosseous one of three arteries springing
from the deep palmar arch a. d. r. u. n. t. i. s. three
inner interosseous paces they anastomose with the
metatarsalis dorsales
- metatarsalis = a. arcuata
- metatarsalis dorsalis 278 315
dorsal interosseous artery one of three branches of the
a. cuata supplying the three outer toes a. d. i. s. outer
side of the second toe through the collateral branch
the digitales duales.

- tympánica inferior**
or pharyngea ascenden d tympan m of the ear
and innervates tympanic branches of other art. tree.
- tympánica posterior**
or typhlo tonsilla d: tympan. ic c. vity a d. lo-
m. es tympan. lra. chea of m. x. art. interna.
- tympánica superior**
or pterygoid med. d: tympanum.
- typhlo tonsilla** 215 221 224 230 235 242 249 250
or trachia. s. lra. d: recurvatus tonsillares interco-
m. d. gales volantes.
- umbilical**
before birth: continuation of f. a. commun. l. after
birth it is obliterated between bladder and umbil. cu-
m. g. the lateral umbil. c. ligament the remaining
part on between a. hypogastric a. and bladder being
obliterated in size and giving off the superior venaal
arteries.
- urethra**
or a. penis d: membranous urethra.
- vertebralis** 0 31 42 45 71 85 82-93 209 230 231
155
or subclavia lra. h. y. spinalis superior p. n. l. s.
terre a. cerebelli inferior p. n. l. s. and various
muscular meningeal a. l. ap. al. lra. chea th. two
vertebrae unite to form the basila. s. m.
d. r. g. m. s. r. g. m. s. of occipital a. and cervical p. n. l. s.
- vesicula inferior**
or anterior division of hypog. stria d. have f.
bladder ureter and (in the male) seminal ves. les.
deferens and p. n. l. s. d. lra. chea. hemorrhoidal
med. a. and other venaal lra. chea.
- vesicula superior**
or umbilica d: bladder urachus ureter and lo-
m. s. other venaal h. y. h. y.
- vidua** or a. canal. pterygoid.
- volaris** and a. radial.
rad. alia. inc. cu. or rad. alia. d: radial side of inde
finger.
- zygomaticoorbitalis** 22
orbital or temporal superficial p. n. l. s. m. s. tem-
poralis med. a. d. ophthalmicus palpebrarum musc.
and portion of orbit an. lra. chea. lacrimal a. and pal-
pebral branches of ophthalmica.

ARTICULARIS

—**acromioclavicularis** 173 175

ARTICULATIO

- atlantooccipitalis** 13
—**calcaneocubo** d. s. 372
—**carpometacarpus** 204 205
—**carpometacarpalis** 271
—**intermetatarsus** 271
—**sternoclavicularis** 181
—**talocalcaneus** 272
—**talocalcaneus articularis**, 271
—**talocrur** s. lra. 271

ARTICULATIONES

—**tarso-metatarsae** 271

ASTRAGALUS = talus

ATLAS 3 11 27 37 44

F. r. cervical vertebra articulating with the occipital
bone and rotating around the odontoid process of the
posterior axis or axis.

ATRIUM

- dextrum** 131 148 150 153 161 163
th. a. of the right side of the heart wh. h. receives the
blood from the vena c. v. r.
- globus** = vestibulum laryngis
- meatus medius**
the anterior p. del portion of the middle meatus of
the nose just above the vestibule
- sinistrum** 150 161 163
a. of the left side of the heart wh. h. receives the blood
from the pulmonary veins

AUDICULA

—**dextra** 150—**sinistra** 151

AXIS = epistropheus 3 63 71 72 94

BASIS

—**c. can** 8 11

th. base of the skull.

—**pedunculi** 41base of the peduncle. pedal port on or crista of the
crus cerebri th. ventral port on of the pedunculus
(crus) cerebri passing to the outside of the optic
thal. and continuous with the t. r. n. l. s. p. n. l. s.

BRACHIIUM

—**conjunctivum cerebelli** 40 44 45 83
connects 2 arms of the cerebellum superior re-
bell. ped. lra. b. d. f. wh. t. fibers emerge from

e. h. cerebellar hemisphere and passing upward over
the pons and finally dipping beneath the quadrigeminal
body to enter the mesencephalon

—**pons**, 44 83 84

arm of the pons middle cerebellar peduncle a bundle
of the t. n. l. s. fibers of the pons which passes back-
ward and outward on either side into the white sub-
stance of the cerebellum

—**quadrigeminal inferior** 43

i. f. r. o. q. u. i. n. f. e. m. i. n. a. l. a. band passing from the
colliculi inferior (tecti) on either side along the
border of the alliculi superior (nates) to the posterior
end of the thalamus.

—**quadrigeminal superior** 43

superior quadrigeminal h. a band passing laterally
from the colliculi superior (nates) on either side into
the white matter of the thalamus

BRONCHII 133 134 150 160 164

On of the two branches given off from the trachea at
its bifurcation one going to the right lung in structure the
trachea resemble the trachea.

BULBUS

—**oculi** 3 0

—**olfactorius** 0 82

—**urethra** 145-147

BULLA

—**ethmoidalis** 63 83

BURSA

—**anserina** 306

—**ilipectinea** 5 6 101 310

—**suprapatellaris** 202

—**intra-gastrocnemii medialis** 204

—**omentalis** 135 151 165 167

—**prepatellaris** 202 203 3 4

—**subcutanea** 304

—**subcutanea calcanei** 312

—**subcutanea calcanei** 235

—**suprapatellaris** 202 203 303

—**trochanterica m. glutei maximi** 200

—**trochanterica** 172 178

CALCANEUS 262 263 267 269 271 273 94 205 313

heel bone or calcus the largest of the tarsal bones
it forms the heel and articulates with the cuboid ant-
erod and the astragalus above

CALCAR AVIS 81

CALYX

—**renal** 181

CANALICULUS

—**carotid otympus** cus

a small opening some meet one of several within the
office of the carotid carotid cus wh. h. affords passage to
branches of the internal carotid artery and carotid
sympathetic p. n. l. s.

—**dentalis**

one of the minute tubules of the dent. radi. tuss
more or less horizontally from the pulp cavity to
the enamel (on the crown) or the cementum (in the
root)

—**lacrymalis**

th. ca. al. leading into the lacrymal sac from the
p. n. l. s. tem.

—**masio dens**

a small canal transmitting a twig from the vagus
through the mastoid process

—**tympanus** cus

a minute canal passing from the floor of the tympanum
to the lower surface of the petrous portion of the
temporal bone transmitting the tympanic or Jacobson's
nerve

CANALIS

—**adductorius**

Hunt's canal a groove between the tendon of right
of the vastus medialis and the insert. of the adductor
brevis adductor longus a d. adduct. m. gn. s. con-
v. r. t. s. to a canal by the above lying sartorius n. it
runs the femoral vessels

—**caudales colares**

posterior d. tal. canals canal in the body of the
maxilla wh. h. transmits nerves and vessel to the
m. l. eth.

—**carotidus** 6

a canal passing from the inferior surface of the petrous
portion of the temporal bone upward inward a d.
forward to the pex where it opens into the foramen
l. rum. t. transmits the internal carotid artery and a
p. n. l. s. of sympathetic c. nerv. fibers.

—**condylo deus** 6

posterior condyloid foramen of the c.

—**cruralis** = femoralis

—dentales

dental canals th *ant* rior and middle dental canals pass from the infraorbital canal to the alveoli conveying vessels and nerves to the incisor and bicuspid teeth the *post* rior dental canals pierce the posterior surface of the body of the maxilla and convey vessels and nerves to the molar teeth the *inferior* dental canal is called canalis mandibulae

—diploicus

diploic canal canal of Breschet

—facialis 56

aqueduct of Fallopius a canal from the superior surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone to the under surface at the stylomastoid foramen curving over the cavity of the tympanum it gives passage to the facial nerve

—femoralis 318

femoral canal the inner compartment of the femoral sheath

—hypoglossi 6 8 10 23

anterior condyloid foramen of the occipital bone

—incisivus

incisor canal anterior palatine canal the lower single portion of the foramen incisivum

—infraorbitalis

a canal running beneath the orbital margin of the maxilla from the infraorbital groove in the floor of the orbit to the infraorbital foramen it transmits the infraorbital artery and nerve

—inguinalis 318

transmitting the spermatic cord in the male and the round ligament in the female it begins at the internal and terminates at the external abdominal ring

—mandibula 69

inferior dental canal traversing the greater portion of the body and ramus of the mandible between the mandibula and the mental foramina it transmits the inferior dental vessels and nerves.

—musculofibularis

a canal beginning at the anterior border of the petrous portion of the temporal bone near its junction with the squamous portion and passing to the tympanum it is divided by the cochleariform process into two canals one for the Eustachian tube the other for the tensor tympani muscle

—nasolacrimalis 54

nasal canal lacrymal canal a canal leading from the orbit into the nasal cavity containing the nasal duct

—obturatoriis

an opening due to a defect in the upper part of the obturator membrane which closes the obturator foramen

—palatinus

one of two canals one the posterior palatine or palatoglossal canal formed by the apposition of two grooves in the palate and the maxilla bones the other the anterior palatine canal formed by the apposition of grooves in the two maxillae just behind the alveolar processes.

—pharyngeus

pharyngopalatine canal between the sphenoid and palate bones

—pterygoideus 55

an opening through the pterygoid process of the sphenoid bone through which pass the vidian artery vein and nerve

—pterygopalatinus 11

pterygopalatine canal formed from the sulcus pterygopalatinus which transmits the large palatine nerve and descending palatine vessels

—reunians = ductus reunians

—semicircularis 56

semicircular canal one of three canals (named according to their position superior posterior and lateral or external) in the labyrinth of the ear which form loops of about two-thirds of a circle they open into two vestibule by three openings one aperture being the common opening of one extremity of each of two canals

—sacralis

the contin. at on of the spinal n in the sacrum

—spinalis 46

spinal canal a canal formed by the spinal foramina of the contiguous vertebrae

—spiralis cochleae 59

the winding tube which makes two and a half turns about the modiolus of the cochlea it is divided into completely into two compartments scala tympani and scala vestibuli by a winding shelf of bone the lamina spiralis ossea.

—sphenus = sinus spheni

—APSULA

—apost 151 152

the penitential fast

—articularis 12-13 243 254 290 304 316 319

—externa 71 70-81

external capsule a thin lamina of white substance separating the claustrum from the putamen or lateral portion of the lenticular nucleus

—fibrosa hepatis 161-170

the splanchnic capsule a thin layer of connective tissue surrounding the structures in the porta hepatis and forming a layer on the surface of the liver

—interna 30 44 71 70-81

internal capsule a layer of white substance separating the caudate nucleus and thalamus from the lenticular nucleus (thalamic region) and also the hypothalamus from the lenticular nucleus (subthalamus region) it consists of two limbs — an anterior (prosencephalic) and a posterior (posterior occipital) — which join at an obtuse angle (genual angle of the internal capsule)

—lenticula 52

crystalline capsule capsule of the crystalline lens

—nuclei dentatis 72

a corrugated lamina of gray matter enclosing the central white substance of the nucleus dentatus

CAPUT

—femoris 149 177 258 259

head of the femur hemispherical articular surface at the upper extremity of the femur which fits into the acetabulum to form the hip-joint

—galileus = colliculus seminis

humeri 114 115 130 128 124 105 225

head of the humerus the upper rounded extremity fitting into the glenoid cavity of the scapula

—guisae caudati 9-81

the head or anterior extremity of the caudate nucleus projecting into the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle

—tali 262

the head or anterior portion of the astragalus

CARTILAGO

—alaris major 63

greater alar cartilage lower lateral cartilage forming the anterior portion of the alar nasi the external alar cartilage the outer plate the *crura medialis* is the anterior part curving backward to join the septum and forming the tip of the nose

—alaris minor 63

lesser alar cartilage one of two to four cartilaginous plates on the side of the alar nasi posterior to the greater alar cartilage

—annularis = c. cricoideae

—articularis

articular cartilage a cap of hyaline cartilage fitting over the joint surface of a bone

—arytenoideae 155

an approximately pyramidal cartilage lying on either side of the middle line posteriorly between the projecting ends of the thyroid cartilage just above the lamina of the cricoid

—corniculata 92

costal 129 151 152 160 162 165 16 150

costal cartilaginous portion of a rib

—cricoides 18 95 150 154

the lower most of the laryngeal cartilages

—xiphiformis = processus xiphoides

—epiglottis = c. sesamoidea nasi

—epiglottis ca 91 92

a thin lamina of yellow elastic cartilage forming the central portion of the epiglottis.

—gutturales = c. arytenoideae

—intervertebrales = c. cricoideae

intervertebrales = hyaline cartilage intervertebrales

—linguae = septum linguae

—meatus acustici 60

meatus acustici = processus xiphoides

—nasal lateralis 63

upper lateral cartilage the cartilage forming the upper lateral wall of the nose between the alar and the bony skeleton

—septi nasi 63 84 85

a thin cartilaginous plate filling the gap between the vomer and nasal bones and completing the septum nasi

—sesamoidea nasi

a small cartilage in the trigone of the lower lateral cartilage the recessing of the edge of the lower lateral cartilage from the cartilage of the septum nasi

—thyroideae 18 36 97 92 221 151 153

the largest of the cartilages of the larynx it is formed of two approximated quadrilateral plates joined anteriorly at an angle of from 90° to 120° the prominence so formed constituting the prominence of the Adam's apple

—tracheales 16 95 111

one of from 16 to 20 incomplete rings of cartilage forming the skeleton of the trachea the rings are

—anterior c. rebr. 40 43 44 73 80 81 105
a white bundle crossing in the anterior wall of the third ventricle from a side to side between the two thalami in front of the columnae (anterior pillars) of the fornix

—anterior grisea 46
the portion of the gray commissure lying in front of the central canal between it and the anterior white commissure

—habenuarium 43
commissure of the habenule the decussation of fibers of the two striate medullae forming the dorsal portion of the habenule or peduncle of the pancel body

—hippocampi
a small triangular space between the diverging crura of the fornix occupied by a thin lamina of transverse fibers usually closely adherent to the under surface of the corpus callosum

—inferior
inferior commissure commissure of v. Gudden a transverse fiber tract in the tuber cinereum just behind the optic chiasm

—magna = corpus callosum

—media = massa intermedia

—mollis = massa intermedia

—palpebrarum lateralis 48 49

external canthus the outer extremity of the nima palpebrarum

—palpebrarum medialis 48 49

internal canthus inner extremity of the nima palpebrarum

—posterior cerebri 40 43 73 81

a thin band of white matter crossing from side to side beneath the habenule of the pancel body and overlying the aditus ad aqueductum cerebri

—posterior grisea 46

posterior commissure the portion of the gray commissure of the spinal cord lying posterior to the central canal

—superior
commissure of Meynert a large transverse fiber tract in the upper part of the tuber cinereum

CONCHA

—nasalis inferior 49 63 70 73 85 105
inferior turbinate bone a thin spongy bony plate with curved margins on the outer wall of the lower part of the nasal fossa separating the middle from the inferior meatus

—nasalis media 49 70 73 83 84 105
middle turbinate bone the lower and larger of two bony plates with up-curved margins projecting from the inner wall of the ethmoidal labyrinth it separates the superior from the middle meatus of the nose

—nasalis superior 63 70 73 105
superior turbinate bone the upper of the bony plates with up-curved margins projecting from the inner wall of the ethmoidal labyrinth it forms the upper boundary of the superior meatus of the nose

—nasalis suprema
up-curved highest or fourth turbinate bone c. Santorini the posterior portion of the c. superior when unattached

—Santorini = c. nasalis suprema

—sphenoidal 11

—sphenoidal turbinate bone

CONDYLUS

—lateralis 258-261 264 265 291 305
late al condyle (s) outer condyle of the femur (b)

—external tuberosity of the tibia

—medialis 258-261 264 265 291 305
medial condyle (a) inner condyle of the femur (b)

—internal tuberosity of the tibia

—occipitalis 6 71 86

occipital condyle one of two elongated oval facets on the under surface of the occipital bone which articulate with the atlas

CONUS

—arter osas 160

—medullaris 187

COR 133 154

CORNU

—anterior ventriculi lateralis 43

—coccigeum 3

—inferior ventriculi lateralis 43

—sacrale 3

CORONA

—glandis 145

—edatis 79

CORPUS

—diposum orbitae 105

—Aranii = nodulus valvulae semilunaris

—callosum 40 43 79 105

the great transverse commissure between the cerebral hemispheres it is arch d from behind forward and a thinner in its long extremity (splenium and genu) but upon itself at the genu and sends a thin extremity forward (the rostrum)

—cavernosum conchae = plexus cavernosus conchae
erectile tissue in the mucous membrane covering the nasal turbinated bones

—cavernosum penis 147

one of two columns of erectile tissue lying side by side on the dorsum of the penis they are separated posteriorly forming the crus penis and are attached to the inner portion of the arch of the pubis

—cavernosum urethrae 145 170

lying in the urethral sulcus the mesial column of erectile tissue forming a cavernosa penis it forms an expansion at either extremity the posterior being the bulbous urethra the anterior the glans penis it is traversed by the urethra

—ciliare 51

a thickened portion of the tunica vasculosa of the eye between the choroid and the iris it consists of three parts or zones orbiculus ciliaris corona ciliaris and musculus ciliaris

—dentatus = nucleus dentatus

—formis 73 79 80

—geniculatum inferius = geniculatum laterale

—geniculatum inferius = c. geniculatum mediale

—geniculatum laterale 44 81

external geniculate body an oval mass formed by a bulging of the posterior part of the thalamus external to the pulvinar

—geniculatum mediale 44 81

internal geniculate body an elongated rounded elevation behind the pulvinar of the thalamus

—Highmori = mediastinum testis

—hypothalamicum = nucleus hypothalamicus

—incudis 62

—Luisi Luis body = nucleus hypothalamicus

—mamillare 39 43 44 71 73

one of two pea shaped bodies lying at the base of the brain in the interpeduncular space

—medullare cerebelli 72 73

the interior white substance of the cerebellum

—olive = oliva

—pineale 43 44 73 81

pineal gland conarium epiphys cerebri a small flattened body shaped somewhat like a pyramid lying in the depression between the two superior quadrigemina bodies

—quadrigena 43 45

four rounded eminences forming the dorsal portion of the mesen cephalon together they constitute the lamina quadrigemina

—testiforme 10

inferior cerebelli peduncle a bundle of nerve fibers on either side of the medulla running up and outward and backward from the medulla to the cerebellum

—spongiosum = c. cavernosum urethrae

—sterni 36 61 107 120 150 152-163 181

—mesosternum gladiolus

—striatum 43

the caudal and lentiform (lenticular) nuclei considered as one structure

—trapezoidum

a collection of transverse fibers running through the central portion of the posterior horn of the nucleus

—ventriculi 151

—vertebrae

body of a vertebra

—vitreum 82 105

vitreous body

COSTA

31 170-171 173 175 178 179 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000

CRISTA

—acustica = c. ampullaris

—ampullaris

an elevation on the inner surface of each ampulla of the semicircular duct it is apparently an outgrowth of the organ consisting of hair cells and supporting cells similar to those of the macula acustica of the utricle and of the saccule

—anterior fibula 260

the sharp anterior margin of the fibula

—anterior tibia 260

the sharp anterior margin of the tibia

DUCTUS

-arteriosus d Botalli a vessel of communication between the pulmonary artery and the arch of the aorta in the fetus it becomes transformed after birth into a fibrous cord the ligamentum arteriosum

-Botalli = d arteriosus

-choledochus 139 common bile-duct formed by the union of the hepatic and cystic ducts it passes from the mouth of the hepatic fissure (porta hepatis) to the duodenum into which it discharges through a common orifice with the pancreatic duct

-cochlearis 63 membranous cochlea scala media a spirally arranged tube suspended within the cochlea occupying the lower portion of the vestibular scala it begins by a blind extremity a m p u l i n i another blind extremity a m p u l i n i in the cupola of the cochlea it contains endolymph and communicates with the sacculus by the ductus reuniens

-cysticus 767 the duct leading from the gall bladder it joins the hepatic duct to form the ductus choledochus

-deferens 138-140 142 144 146 150 176-180 it is the secretory duct of the testis it runs from the epididymus of which it is the continuation to the prostatic urethra where it terminates as the ductus ejaculatorius

-ejaculatorius 180 the duct formed by the union of the vas deferens and the prostatic duct of the seminal vesicle which opens into the prostatic urethra

-endolymphaticus 61 a small membranous canal connecting with both the sacculus and utricle of the membranous labyrinth passing through the aqueductus vestibuli and terminating in a dilated blind extremity sacculus and utricle of the temporal bone beneath the dura mater

-epididymus 114 180 the duct of the epididymus a convoluted tube terminating in the ductus deferens

-hepaticus 166 167 a duct for the transmission of bile received from the liver and outside the fissure of the porta hepatis to form the ductus choledochus

-lacrimalis 48 49 a curved canal beginning at the punctum lacrimale in the margin of each eyelid near the medial commissure and running transversely inward to empty with its fellow into the lacrimal sac

-lingualis 14 a pit on the upper surface of the tongue at the apex of the sulcus terminalis it is the remains of a tubular structure (ductus thyroglossus) in embryonic life from which is developed the isthmus of the thyroid gland

-lymphaticus dexter 124 the union of the two testicular lymph vessels a short trunk somewhat less than an inch in length formed by the union of the right jugular lymphatic vessel and vessels from the lymph nodes of the right upper extremity root of the neck and empties into the right side of the venous sac on each side of the anterior portion of the inferior vena cava

-nasolacrimalis 48 49 63 83 84 a canal leading downward from the lacrimal sac on each side of the anterior portion of the inferior vena cava into the nasal cavity

-pancreaticus duct of Wirsung the secretory duct of the pancreas running through the enteric duct of the pancreas and opening at the common bile duct through a common orifice at the papilla of the duodenum

-pancreaticus accessorius Santorini's duct the secretory duct of the head of the pancreas one branch of which joins the pancreatic duct the other opening independently into the duodenum

-prothodes 20 61 67 Steno's or Stensen's duct the duct of the parotid gland opening from the cheek into the vestibule of the mouth

-perilymphaticus perilymphatic duct aqueduct of the cochlea a fine

canal connecting the perilymphatic space of the cochlea with the subarachnoid space

-prostatalis about twenty minute canals which receive the prostatic secretion from the glandular tubules and discharge it through openings on either side of the crista urethralis in the posterior wall of the urethra.

-reuniens uniting the duct canals reunites a short membranous tube passing from the lower end of the sacculus to the ductus choledochus of the membranous labyrinth

-semicircularis 61 one of three membranous tubes superior lateral and posterior contained in but only partly filling the three semicircular canals

-sublingualis major 67 the duct of Bartholin's duct of the sublingual gland opening with or near Wharton's duct on the sublingual papilla

-sublingualis minor 67 one of the ducts of Rivinus or Rivini ducts of the sublingual salivary glands

-submandibularis 64 Wharton's duct the duct of the submandibular salivary gland opening at the sublingual caruncle

-thoracicus 124 133 157 167 169 170 the largest lymph vessel in the body beginning at the axilla and passing upward through the axillary opening of the thoracic duct and the posterior mediastinum to the level of the fifth thoracic vertebra and discharging into the left venous anastomosis at the inner border of the axillary muscle

-thyroglossus an embryonic tubular structure growing downward from the middle portion of the sinus aorticus which forms the isthmus of the thyroid gland it begins near the sinus in the adult as the foramen caecum in the gut

-utriculosaccularis one of the branches of origin of the endolymphatic duct arising from the inner aspect of the utricle

-venosus Arantii venous duct of Arantius the continuation in the fetus of the umbilical vein to the vena cava inferior at birth it becomes obliterated forming the ligamentum ductus venosus

DURA mater 45 61 mater encephali 60 70 72 75 76 81 90 mater spinalis 46

EAR 24 59 the organ of hearing composed of the external auditory meatus the middle ear and the tympanic membrane and ductus cochlearis 2 The pinna

EMINENTIA -arcuata 57 a prominence on the superior (anterior) surface of the temporal portion of the temporal bone indicating the position of the superior semicircular canal

-carpi radialis a rather large flat eminence on the radial (outer) side of the front of the wrist due to the tuberosity of the scaphoid and the ridge on the trapezium

-carpi ulnaris (mer) a small eminence smaller than the radial on the ulnar side of the front of the wrist due to the presence of the pisiform bone

-collaterales 43 an elevation on the floor of the internal trigone of the lateral ventricle of the brain between the hippocampus and the calcar avis

-crucata eminence a figure on the internal surface of the occipital bone indicating the surface of the fontanelle

-frontalis -tuber frontalis illopect eminence a rounded elevation on the surface of the ilium and pubis

-intercondyloidea epicondylar process of the tibia

-medialis teres femoralis teres a small rounded eminence on the superior of the floor of the fourth ventricle

—pari talis = tuber parietale

—pyramidalis

conal projection behind the foramen allis in the tympanicum it is hollow and contains the stapedial muscle

EPICONDYLUS

—lateralis 104 105 201 20 22 231 236 250 254 255 202 200 lateral condyle (a) external condyle of the humerus (b) outer tuberosity of the femur

—medialis 101 101 202 2 2 218 220 222 230 231 256 250 254 255 202 204

medial condyle (a) internal condyle of the humerus (b) inner tuberosity of the femur

EPIDIDYMIS 144

EPIGLOTTIS 144

A small red plate of cartilage covered with mucous membrane at the front of the tongue which is back of the aperture of the larynx losing it during the act of swallowing

EYE 30-34 82 105

It is a highly physical body with the segment of smaller sphere (the cornea) act in at the anterior and it has three coats an outer fibrous protective coat (the sclera) a middle vascular and pigmented coat (the choroid) and an inner nervous coat (the retina) the anterior part of the sclera is wanting it place being taken by the transparent cornea the middle and inner coats are also wanting anteriorly The interior of the eye contains the refracting media. Situated at the back of the cornea is the anterior chamber and behind the posterior chamber by a retractile diaphragm (the pupil) with an aperture in its center (the pupil) the anterior and posterior chambers are filled with a fluid (the aqueous humor) The posterior chamber is bounded posteriorly by the most important refractive medium (the crystalline lens) The vitreous body behind the lens is filled with a gelatinous substance (the vitreous humor or vitreous body) At the periphery of the iris, connecting it with the choroid is the ciliary body composed of the ciliary muscles and the ciliary body composed of radial and circular unstriated fibers the ciliary muscle is the muscle of accommodation acting on the crystalline lens to adjust it for the varying distances of vision The optic nerve enters the eyeball at the posterior pole and its fibers are distributed to the posterior part of the retina. The various muscles moving the eyeball are attached to the sclera externally

EYELID

—cervical 0 72 6 8 81 205

—marginialis 318

FASCIA

—abdominal 336

—brachial 246

—cervical 30-34

f of the eyeball Tenon's capsule a hemispherical connective tissue bag enclosing the posterior portion of the eyeball ending anteriorly at the conjunctival foramen it is pierced by the optic nerve and the tendons of the ocular muscles along which it sends prolongations

—cervical 0 72 108 110

—cervical 178

Cooper's one of the coverings of the perimetrium of the fundus of the uterus and of the muscular fibers derived from the internal oblique muscle

—cervical 178

the part of the superficial fascia of the thigh which covers the oval foramen saphenous opening

—cervical 325

—tata hippocampi 47

—diaphragmatic pelvis inferior 277

anal or sphincter covering the outer face of the pelvic diaphragm

—diaphragmatic pelvis superior 245

ectodermal fascia the layer of covering the upper surface of the pelvic diaphragm a covering of the nerves of the pelvic plexus

—diaphragmatic urogenital inferior 245

a superficial or peritoneal layer of the transverse ligament

—diaphragmatic urogenital superior 245

deep or pelvic layer of the transverse ligament

—diaphragmatic 245

—diaphragmatic 42 175 182 319

—diaphragmatic 14

—diaphragmatic 208 208 321-323 326

the fascia of the tongue fascia enveloping the muscle of the tongue

—diaphragmatic 277 183

—obturator 146 176

the portion of the pelvis of which it passes across and

closes except for the obturator canal the obturator foramen

—palmaris = aponeurosis palmaris

—parotidomasseterica 200

—pectinea 310

—pelvis 147

—penis 178

—plantaris = aponeurosis plantaris

—prevertebralis 22 04

—prostatae 184

—testis 147

—superficialis 180

—temporalis 17 70 83

—transversalis 170 182 184

the line of fasciae of the abdominal cavity between the inner surface of the abdominal muscular layer and the peritoneum

FASCICULUS

—anterior proprius

a nervous trunk or bundle Flechs g. fasciculus a bundle of the anterior funiculus or white column of the spinal cord containing fibers from the cells of the cord itself

—anterolateralis superficialis

lower tract a tract of ascending fibers on the lateral surface of the spinal cord anterior to the cerebello-spinal fasciculus

—cerebellospinalis

direct cerebellar tract of Flechs g. bundle like tract of ascending white fibers on the posterolateral surface of the spinal cord immediately in front of the line of entrance of the posterior nerve-roots

—cerebellospinalis anterior

aterior pyramidal fasciculus Terck's column direct pyramidal tract a subdivision of the anterior funiculus or white column of the spinal cord

—cerebellospinalis lateralis

lateral pyramidal fasciculus crossed pyramidal tract a tract of descending fibers in the spinal cord just anterior to the cerebellospinal fasciculus and to the outer side of the posterior column or horn of gray matter

—cervicalis

white-shaded fasciculus column or tract of Burd. h. the outer tract of the posterior funiculus or white column of the spinal cord containing gray matter fibers from the posterior nerve-roots

—gracilis

lateral fasciculus column or tract of Goll the innermost of the posterior funiculus or white column of the spinal cord containing ascending sensory fibers

—lateral proprius

Flechs g. lateral fasciculus lateral ground = bundle a tract consisting of the inner portion of the lateral funiculus = white column of the spinal cord containing association fibers from cells of the cord itself

—longitudinalis inferior

a well marked bundle of association fibers running throughout the length of the occipital and temporal lobes of the cerebrum in part parallel with the inner horn of the lateral ventricle

—longitudinalis medialis 73

posterior longitudinal bundle a longitudinal bundle of fibers running from the mesencephalon to the spinal cord through the tegmentum of the cerebellar peduncles

—longitudinalis superior

a bundle of long association fibers in the lateral portion of the cerebrum of the cerebral hemisphere containing fibers from the frontal occipital and temporal lobes

—obliquus pontis

oblique bundle of the pons a bundle of fibers in the ventral surface of the pons running from the anterior median portion outward and backward

—pedunculomammillaris = pedunculus = pedunculus a fiber tract running from the corpus mamillare to the tegmentum and base of the cerebellar peduncles

—retroflexus

the part of the bundle a small bundle of fibers running from the nucleus basalis running downward and forward in the tegmentum to the interpeduncular ganglion

—thalamomammillaris 81

bundle of V of Aszyr a thick bundle of fibers which passes upward from the corpus mamillare = thalamomammillaris

the part of the bundle a small bundle of fibers running from the nucleus basalis running downward and forward in the tegmentum to the interpeduncular ganglion

—thalamomammillaris 81

bundle of V of Aszyr a thick bundle of fibers which passes upward from the corpus mamillare = thalamomammillaris

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—thalamomammillaris 81

bundle of V of Aszyr a thick bundle of fibers which passes upward from the corpus mamillare = thalamomammillaris

—frontale
th incus a fronta. a ee in parafidial notch wh n as
occa on 27 happen It is below or to form a canal

—incisum 2
f of 5 en m. a 2-4 pol canal at the anterior part of
the i termal lary but ve having one opening below
just bet f the central i clw teeth and two a -ve
one on e h r side of the i low crest

—infraorbital 4 4 30
the lateral open ne of the i frontal. nal on th
terio surf of the body of th maxilla.

—intervertebralis 3
f of 10 m m. a communi ation between the third and
the la oral vertebrae on either end

—intervertebrale
one of a nume of semi p into the apical anal
bounded by the pul low ed diled i g vert low al ve
ni bive the vert low i low rterio and the
an cur process behind

—ischiadica 231
one of two foramen. f i mai. f i mi formed
by the great and small sacroci tie i g ments cross g
the stat c notch 4 in the innominate bone

—jugulare 6 8 10
l lacerum p m etia.

—lacerum, 6 8
lacerated f f lacerum med ium

—lacerum anterior = fissura orbital s superior

—lacerum med ium
an irregular pture between the apex of th petrius
prion of the temporal low and the body of the
phenoid tran m iting the c roit artery and i vein
the large superficial petrius nerve and sympath t f
f ments.

—lacerum posterior = foramen jugulare

—of Magendie = apertura medull s ventriculi quarti
in dan aperture of the fourth ventricle an ope ng to
the med connu iting with the suba chnoid space

—magnum of occipitale magnum

—mandibular
i den a dental f the open g on the inner surface of
the ramus of th mandib of the inferior dental
canal

—mastoidem, 4 6 41 23 27
an opening at th posterior portion of the mastoid
process transmitt g a small artery to th dura a f a
venn to the i termal sinus.

—mentale 4 69
the anterior open g of the i feror dental canal on the
body of the mandib e external to and above th me tal
tubercle

—nucium, 193 196 239 261
the opening through which th n trient artery pases
into the medullary cavity of a bone

—thym
thyroid f a large oval or irregularly triangular
aperture in the lower p rt of the innominate bon

—occipitale magnum 6 10 38
the large oval open ng in th occipital bone giving
passage to the lower part of the medull olidngat
the few vertebral arteries and p al accessory nerves
and the blood vessels of the upper port on of th
epi al men ges

—opercum, 8 12 47 63
the open g at th back of the orb g ring passag to
th opt c nerve and ophthalm c vessel

—oral 6 8 84
orale oss sphen. 63

—platium majus 6
the open g n ar the posterior ternal gle of the pal
ate bone of the pterygopal tin a al

—pterygale 41
foramen ne th upper border post riorty of the
pterygale bone th tran m ts a minute artery a d vein

—quadratum = fovea ca m

—rotundum, 8 121
—sac 1 3
—s g lar
a foramen in th internal and tory m tus wh h
t nsm ts th nerves to th sacrale

—sphenopalatinum 63
(i) f palat m majus, (2) the foramen formed from
the ph opal t cl ure of the pal te bone wh n
losed n by artulat on with th ndler su fa of the
ph n n l bone

—sphenom 6 8
an ope g n the great wi g of the sphenoid b ne
transm it g th middle m n ng al artery

—styloideum, 6
—suprorbital, 4 47
th sup arboral groove when t m bridged over and
converted i to a canal

—thyroideum
(1) an opening occa onally e isting in one or both
of th plates of th thyroid cartil ge (2) f of tuatum

—transversarium 3
tra verse costotransv se or vert i lateral fora
m n the foramen in the transverse process of a
cervi al vertebra for th p age of the vertebral
artery and i vein a sympathetic nerve ple us

—venae cavae
a opening in the right lobe of the ent al tendon of
f ph agm whi h tran mit the inf rior v na cav a l
tr n hre d th right ph n

—vertebrale
(1) f tra ere ci m (2) the foramen formed by th
m d th vert i arch with the body

—of Winslow = epiploicum.

—zygomaticofaciale 4
malar f th ope g on th outer surface of the
ma bone beneath th orbita m gin of th malar
anal transmitt g th ramu subcutaneu malar

—zygomaticoorbitale
th common ope ng on th orbital s rface of the malar
bone of the mal and th temporal ca als
se met m these nals have each a sep ate open g
on th orbit s rface

—zygomaticotemporeale
th opening on th temporal surf ce of the mal
bone of the t mporomalar nal tran m iting th
t mporal bran h of th ocit al nerve

FORNIX, f

FOSSA

—acetabuli 356
a roughened area: the floor of the acetabulum by the
acetabular notch

—axillaris
th rmpat the hollow beneath the hould

—canina
a d pesson on the a tenor surface of th maxill
below the infraorbital foramen the s t of origin f th
le ator angul ons muscle

—carotica
a pace bou ded by the inf hyond muscles a tenor
box of th temocleidomastoid posterior belly of
th d gasti i l e al wall of the ph ryn onta n
g the common arot i artery nt malar jugular vein

—cervical
f of Sylvius a depressed area on the i teral rfa e of
ach cerebral hemisphere

—coronoides 194
a hollow n the anterior end of the humeru n wh h
th coronoid process of th ulna rest wh n the elbow
i f sed

—cranii 6
one of th ee hollows (f a i sor f med a and f p i
or) on th upper surf of the base f the kull wh h
lodg th cer brum (t rior and muddi fossae) nd
th cerebellum (posterior fossa)

—digastrica 6 7
a hollow n the posterior surface of th base of th
mandible givi attachment to the anterior belly of the
d gastic muscle

—ductus venosi
fissu on th u der urf ce of th lver posteriorly
lodging a fibrous band th remans of the d ctu
nosu of the f tus

—edentula inferior 133
pert al recess e t nd ng downward fo a d ta
of an nch to an h a d half alongs d the lwer
d at mial part of the ascending portion of th duo
d num

—duodenalis superior 38
periton al re e tnd ng upward a hort dist n e
alongs le th upper nd ternal p rt of the asc nd ng
port on of th duodenum

—glandulae lacrimales 4 5
lacrymal fosa a hollow n th orbital pl te f th
f o t l b ne formed by th verb nging m gin nd
ternal angular p oc e lodg th l crymal g nd

—hyal idea
p tell r f a depress on on th anterior urf ce of th
vitreous body n whi h l the cryst l n l s

—hypophysis 10
hypophyseal fossa pituitary fossa of th sphenoid
b n

—iliaca 254
th smooth inner surfac of the ilium above the
lopecti cal lu givi attachment to th i ru
mus l

—iliacombasciatis
a depress on on th inner surf ce of th abdomen
between the psoas muscle and the crest of the il m.

- atrabularis = g suprarenalis
- basilaris = hypophysis
- bulbourethralis 144 145
- one of two small glands lying s de by side at the posterior portion of the membranous urethra
- carotica = glomus caroticum
- ciliaris
- gland of Moll one of a number of modified sudoriparous glands in the eyelids opening on the edges between the eyelashes
- gastrica
- one of the secreting glands of the stomach these are of three kinds: the *g gastricae* or *fundus* glands the *cardiac* and the *pyloric* glands the true gastric glands (peptic and oxyntic) secrete the gastric juice the pyloric and ca chae secrete mucus there are also collections of lymphoid tissue resembling the solitary glands of the intestine called *gastric glands*
- lacrimalis 48 49 51 54 70 83 105
- one of two glands sup for and i f or lying in the superior angle of the orbit which secrete the tears the lacrimal glands are much the larger of the two
- lingualis = g sublingualis
- mamillaris = g submamillaris
- palatina 86
- parathyroidea
- epithelial body one or two small bodies on the posterior surface of the lateral lobes of the thyroid gland
- parotis 16 18 20 21 25 28 29 31 50 60 64 67 85
- the largest of the salivary glands one of two glands situated below and in front of the arid ducta goes through Steno's or Stenon's duct ductus parotidis
- parotis accessoria 64 67
- g socia parotidis an occasional islet of parotid gland anteriorly just above the commencement of the parotid duct
- salivaris abdominis = pancreas
- salivaris externa = g parotis
- salivaris interna
- g sublingualis and g submandibularis regarded as one
- sublingualis 24 64 67 70 88 89
- one of two salivary glands in the floor of the mouth beneath the tongue
- Rivinus c Rivinus c
- ductus discharging through the ducts of the submandibularis 17 28 24-26 28-30 64 67 89-91 103
- submandibularis 17 28 24-26 28-30 64 67 89-91 103
- one of two salivary glands in the neck the submandibular region in the space between the two bellies of the digastric muscle and the angle of the jaw the ducts pass through the duct of Wharton ductus submandibularis
- suprarenalis 115 117 139 141 154 165 166 185
- adrenal body or gland supra renal body capsule or gland a flattened roughly triangular body resting upon the upper end of each kidney it is one of the ductless glands furnishing an internal secret one of the ductless glands which increase in blood pressure
- suprarenalis accessoria
- one of a number of isolated often minute masses of supra renal tissue sometimes found near the main gland
- teralis 49
- Meibomian gland one of a number of sebaceous glands between the tarsus and conjunctiva of each eyelid discharging at the edge of the lid near the posterior border
- thyroidea 27 29 31 33 93 95 107 109-111 131
- 133 143 150 154 157
- thyroid gland a body a ductless gland lying in front of and to the sides of the upper part of the trachea. It is of horseshoe shape consisting of two lateral lobes joined by a narrow central isthmus
- thyroidea accessoria
- occasionally an elongated offshoot the *thyroid* gland passes upward from the isthmus in front of the trachea. It is supplied by branches from the external carotid and subclavian arteries and its nerves are derived from the middle and inferior cervical ganglia of the sympathetic
- thyroidea accessoria
- an isolated mass or one of several such masses of thyroid tissue sometimes present in the side of the neck or just above the hyoid bone (g f or *suprathyroidea*) or even as low down as the arch of the aorta
- urethralis
- one of numerous mucous glands (glands of Littre) in the wall of the pars cavernosa urethrae
- GLANDULA
- palidus 1 80 81

GLOMUS

-caroticum 91
-coccygeum 139
GYRUS

- angularis 38 96 97
- angular convolution a folded convolution in the inferior parietal lobule formed by the united ends of the superior and middle temporal gyrus bending round the posterior upturned extremity of the superior temporal sulcus
- gyri breves insulae
- preinsular gyrus several radiating gyri converging towards the insular pole making up the p insula
- callosus
- callosal convolution on = g cinguli
- centralis anterior 38 76-79 96 97
- ascending frontal convolution on the posterior surface of the frontal lobe bounded anteriorly by the fissure of Rolando and posteriorly by the present
- centralis posterior 38 75-79 96 97
- ascending parietal convolution on the anterior convolution of the parietal lobe bounded in front by the fissure of Rolando and posteriorly by the insular sulcus
- cinguli 79 80
- clavate convolution g form catus (of the older nomen) a long curved convolution on arching over the corpus callosum (on which it is separated by the sulcus corporis callosi)
- convolutus
- 1 mbic lobe falciform lobe a long ring like convolution on the mesial aspect of the hemisphere enclosing the corpus callosum
- frontalis ascendens
- ascending frontal convolution = g centralis anterior
- frontalis inferior 37 38 78 96 97 105
- lobe of the cerebrum on the outer surface of the frontal sulcus and the fissure between the inferior frontal convolution and the superior frontal convolution
- frontalis superior 37 38 78 96 97
- lobe of the cerebrum running in an anterior posterior direction between the superior and inferior frontal lobes
- frontalis superior 37 38 78 96 97
- posterior convolution on the inner edge of the anterior surface and on the mesial surface of each frontal lobe as the g cectus
- fusiformis 82 83
- occipitotemporal convolution a long wavy convolution on the under surface of the temporal and occipital lobes and the collateral fissures
- hippocampi 43 72 81-83
- convolution lying to the sides of each hemisphere on the tentorial surface of each hemisphere forming the posterior continuation of the hippocampal convolution
- longus fasciae
- a single long gyre composed of the postnasal
- marginalis 90 97
- occipital g and frontal g superior
- occipitalis lateralis 35 39 83 96
- lat of severe all small and variably convoluted on the lateral surface of the occipital lobe of the cerebral hemisphere
- occipitalis superior 35
- one of several variable convolutions on the posterior surface of the occipital lobe of the hemisphere
- orbitalis 96
- orbital gyrus one of a number of small irregular convolutions occupying the concave inner surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum
- parietalis ascendens
- ascending parietal convolution on = g centralis posterior
- parietalis superior
- superior parietal convolution = lobulus parietalis superior
- parietalis inferior
- inferior parietal convolution = lobulus parietalis inferior
- postcentralis
- postcentral convolution or ascending parietal convolution = g centralis posterior
- precentralis
- precentral convolution or ascending frontal convolution = g centralis anterior

longitudinal convolution on the surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum between the longitudinal fissure and the olfactory sulcus.

Zucker's n. is convoluted, a peduncle of the corpus callosum, a rather ill-defined narrow conduction between the neutral lamina of the corpus callosum and the parafactory are.

—supramarginalis 18 8 70
a tolled covered : n : the i f r i r p a r i e t l i t l
c a p i g t h e p a s t e r e t r e m i t y d t l i t r a l (5) l)
f o r r e

---t mporal s inferior 37 38 81 96 100
thrd temp wal cov d t m sagitt l v d t m m
the inf rd t ral bord r d the t my wal lobe d th
cervicm

temporalis med us 37 38 82 96 97
see in temporal convolution longit. gyrus on
the lateral surface of the temporal lobe between the
superior and middle temporal features posteriorly
curves around the stem of the superior temporal
sulcus to join the superior temporal convolution form
ing the angular gyrus.

- temporalis superior 37 38 8 07
first temporal convolution a longitudinal gyrus on the lateral surface of the temporal lobe between the lateral Sylvian fissure and the superior temporal sulcus.
- uncus = uncus eye hippocampus

the anterior horn-shaped portion of the hippocampus
HEPATIC LIVER, 114 116 121 141 147 150-152 154
154 16 188

the largest gland of the body is given with the diaphragm in the right hypochondrium in upper part of the epigastrium it is a irregular shape and is the source of all wounds and ulcers the vessels

ligaments of the L. 163
five in number coronary, two lateral longit d n l
a l r o u d i g m t e s i g
lobes of the L. 163

lū in number 1 bus caudat or lobus S; g l
 l bus hepat d ter lobu hepat a n ater n l l bu
 q adratu. see loh :
 assures of the l

f. in umbilical (1) umbilical (2) of the ductus venosus (these two constituting the left sagittal fissure) (3) portal or porta hepatis (4) for the v. cava (5) for the gall bladder (these two constituting the right

HIATUS
— orbis
in one of the diaphragms through which pa. the

with opening in the superior (top) surface of the petrous portion of the temporal bone leading into

- Fallopian canal: facial
- mammary 63.06

the open \square the d ph segm through wh \square pass th
esophagus and the two oesophagus in eyes

gap t th lwer end of the sacrum po ng th
pinal canal d to failure of the l m n e t th l t
sacral spine t to on lnc

— a nasal 63
deep n row groove n the e t nial w l f the m d l
m tus of the nasal for a t wh h th trum
l l g t m o r d the m d d l e th m d c l l e e

-tendin us
the terior open ng f Hunters nal
-tendineus adduct us
f moral open g certu n th t d of insert

hippocampus 80 81
humerus 36 0 112 147 50 192 101 20 20

Th bone of th ppe rm rt w tng w th th scap
l bo e a d th adus d ul a bel w
HYPOPHYSIS 43 44 63 73 105

INCISURA
—a tabuli 756
ac tab l n tch tyloid n t h a g p at the low
p rt f the m g m of the a ct bulum

the d ar not h on th nterio borde of th lower
p rt of the pp lobe f the l ft l g

—cerebelli anterior
anterior notch of the cerebellum semilunar notch
with shallow notch on the anterior surface of the
cerebellum occupied by the basilar ganglia and
the inferior olivary nucleus

—**cerebelli posterior**
posterior notch of the cerebellum marsupial notch and
a narrow notch between the cerebellar hemispheres
intercalary, occupied by the folio cerebelli

the clavicular notch or facet is hollow at either side of the upper part of the manubrium sterni articulating with the clavicle.

—**costalis**
one of the notches or facets on the lateral edge of the sternum for articulation with a rib

ethmoidal s
ethmoid 1 notch a oblong space between th orbit 1
parts f th frontal bone n which the ethmoid bon
lged

—**fibularis**
fibular notch a hollow on the outer surface of the lower end of the tibia in which the lower end of the fibula rests.

- frontalis
frontal notch a small notch on the orbital rim of the frontal bone at the inner angle of the supraorbital notch
- interarytænoides

—ischiadic major 257

on the posterior bord of the nn m n t bo m at the
point of un m f the ilum and schi m
—isthiad ca minor 357
lesser sci t not h sacroc t n tch an ndental on

—**angularis** deep not h in front of the angular process of the

(1) deep to the roots of the jugular veins of the occipital bone forming part of the foramina transversaria (2) the notch on the upper border of the sternum between the clavicular notches presternal notch

-lacrymalis
lacrymal of the notch in the anterior margin of the
orbital surface of the maxilla which receives the
lacrimal bone

—mandible sigmoid n t h deep n t h o the upper edge of the ramus of the mandible betw n the condyl d the coronal process

- mastoid process
- nasalis

(2) nasal border in rgo nasal the art ul rface between the two (nt coal angul) process of th

between the two internal angular processes of the frontal bone with the articulation with the nasal and superior maxillary bones

—par. tabs 57
parietal in the angle between the squamous and mastoid part of the temporal bone

ad al notch le ze mali s gne i ty of the
ul a onavony on th out de f th moid

—**scapula**
scapul sup asc pula not h n th occ n lly
a for man n the upper border of the scapula t up

—a minor s 196 235
semilun r n th gr t gm d vity a la g s m
soul with th of the upper s t r e z e of th s t

phenopala na

and sph nodal p oc ses f th palate bo e wh
converted into th f r men of th a m me by th
under urface of th ph od
—source of talk

sup orbital not h a groo n th a bital margin of
th f ntal bon about th junct on of the ne a d
mddl th ds through wh h pas th supra
nerve nd rity

nerve in a study

- transverse process of the vertebra and the capsular ligament of the costovertebral articulation above
- costovertebrarium posterius**
a band of fibers strengthening the capsule extending from the tubercle of the rib to the tip of the transverse process of the vertebra.
- costoxiphoid**
chondroxyphoid ligament connecting the xiphoid process and the seventh and sometimes sixth costal cartilage
- cotyloideum**
labrum glenoidale of the hip
- cricothyroideum posterius**
a strong elastic band reinforcing posteriorly the capsule of the cricothyroid articulation passing between the external surface of the arytenoid cartilage to the upper margin of the lamina of the cricoid
- cricopharyngeum**
the lower part of the jugal ligament (i. corniculopharyngeum) attached to the lamina of the cricoid cartilage
- cricothyroideum**
the strong tense middle portion of the cricothyroid membrane
- cricotracheale**
a fibrous band connecting the cricoid cartilage with the first ring of the trachea
- ligamenta cruciata digitorum**
the distal portions of the vaginal ligaments or synovial sheaths of the fingers and to which they become thin and interrupted the fasciculi cross each other
- ligamenta cruciata genu** 264-266 291 293 304 305
crucial ligaments of the knee two ligaments anterior and posterior (i. c. g. *anterior* and i. c. g. *posterior*) with in the capsule of the knee-joint they extend from the non-articular surface of the head of the tibia to the side of the intercondylar notch of the femur
- cruciatum atlantis** 13
a threefold ligament consisting of a transverse limb formed by the superficial fibers of the transverse ligament of the atlas a lower part whose fibers run longitudinally from the posterior surface of the body of the axis to the transverse limb and an upper part with longitudinal fibers running from the transverse limb to the occipital bone
- cruciatum cruris** 275 276 286 324
crucial ligament of the leg lower part of the anterior annular ligament of the ankle
- cuboidonaviculare** 267 268
scaphocuboid ligament one of two ligaments i. c. *dorsalis* and i. c. *plantaris* uniting the cuboid and navicular bones of the tarsus
- cuneocuboidum** 268 271
one of three ligaments i. c. *dorsalis* i. c. *plantaris* and i. c. *interosseus* uniting the cuneiform and cuboid bones of the tarsus
- cuneometatarsum interosseum** 271
deltoidum 269 271 295
combined internal lateral ligament of the ankle-joint and anterior and posterior tibiotarsal ligaments
- dent culiculus** 45 46 187
the suspensory ligament of the spinal cord in its dura mater sheath a fibrous band extending from the pinal pia mater on either side which presents on its outer or free edge from twenty to twenty three or more triangular projections the tips of which together with the arachnoid covering them are attached to the inner surface of the dura mater in the intervals between the nerve-roots
- duodenorenale**
a fold of peritoneum occasionally passing from the termination of the hepatoduodenal ligament to the front of the right kidney
- epididymis**
one of two folds of the tunica vaginalis above (i. c. *superius*) and below (i. c. *inferius*) the duct of the testis (i. c. epididymis) supporting the epididymis
- falciforme hepatis** 116 138 164-167
a crescentic fold of peritoneum attached to the parietal surface of the liver and to the diaphragm and anterior abdominal wall also called broad ligament and suspensory ligament
- ligamenta flava** 46 91 92 155 156 158 170 173 187
yellow ligaments ligamenta subflava ligaments of yellow elastic fibrous tissue which band together the laminae of adjoining vertebrae
- fundiformis penis**
a band of elastic fibers running from the linea alba about 2 inches above the symphysis to the dorsal surface of the fascia of the penis
- gastrocolicum** 165
the greater omentum
- gastrosplenale** 138
gastrosplenic omentum a reflection of peritoneum from the fundus of the stomach to the hilum and gastric surface of the spleen
- hamatometacarpale** 204
- hepatocolicum** 169
an inconstant extension of the hepatoduodenal to the transverse colon
- hepatoduodenale** 131
the portion of lesser omentum connecting the duodenum and liver
- hepatogastricum** 131 165
the portion of the lesser omentum connecting the stomach and the liver
- hepatorenale** 167
the combined hepatoduodenal and duodenorenal ligaments
- hyoepiglotticum**
hyoepiglottidean ligament a short elastic band connecting the anterior face of the epiglottis to the upper border of the hyoid bone
- hyothyroideum laterale**
the posterior border of the hyothyroid membrane
- hyothyroideum medium**
middle thyrohyoid ligament the central thickened portion of the hyothyroid membrane
- iliofemorale** 176 177 254 255
Y shaped ligament of the femur a triangular ligament attaching above by its apex to the anterior inferior spine of the ilium and rim of the acetabulum and below to the anterior intertrochanteric line of the femur
- iliolumbale** 172 254
one of two ligaments of the pelvis i. c. *posterior* attaching the short process of the iliac spine to the fourth and fifth lumbar vertebrae a fold of mucous membrane within the iliofibular tissue running from the incision of the roof of the recessus epitympanicus
- inguinale** 176 178 179 184 189 192 193 195 196 197 254 272 278 280 284 310 321
Poupart's ligament a fibrous band extending from the anterior superior spine of the ilium to the apex of the pubis
- inguinale reflexum**
Colles's ligament triangular fascia of the abdomen a triangular fibrous band passing from the aponeurosis of the obliquus externus abdominis to the spine and crest of the pubis of the opposite side
- ligamenta intercarpea**
three sets of short fibrous bands binding together the bases of each row of carpal articulation according to their location they are named i. c. *dorsalis* i. c. *plantaris* and i. c. *interossea*
- interclaviculare** 138
a strong fibrous band passing between the sternal ends of the clavicles dipping down into the sternum and attached to the sternum there
- ligamenta intercostalia**
intercostal ligaments in two sets i. c. *superior* and i. c. *inferior* the former are tendinous fibers running in the same direction and replacing the fibers of the costal intercostal muscles in the spaces between the costal cartilages the latter replace the fibers of the internal intercostal muscles between the posterior extremities of the ribs
- ligamenta intercuneiformia** 271
acute fibrous band uniting the cuneiform bones of the tarsus they are of two sets i. c. *dorsalis* and i. c. *plantaris*
- interfoveale**
Hesselbach's ligament the outer portion of the epiploic foramen (when this structure is visible in two parts) crossing the mesenteric triangle
- ligamenta intertarsalia**
bonds of tendinous fibers passing obliquely from the under surface of the spinous process of one vertebra downward and backward to the upper surface of the spinous process of the vertebra below
- ligamenta intertransversaria**
fibrous bands extending from the posterior inferior portion of the transverse process of one vertebra to the upper part of that of the vertebra below
- ischio capsularis** 255
a band of longitudinal fibers extending from the acetabulum between the small acetabular notch and the foramen to the orbicular surface of the capsule of the hip-joint
- jugale** = corniculopharyngeum
- lacunatum**
fringed ligament internal annular ligament a white band passing from the internal malleolus of the tibia and upper border of the os calcis and to the plantar

spinous processes of the vertebrae in the cervical region
they are thickened and form the l. nuchal
-suspensorium penis. 145 147 148
a triangular band of

A triangular band of fibrous tissue extending from the
 front of the symphysis pubis to the fibrous capsule of
 the penis
 talocalcaneum 268-271 205 352
 one of five ligaments
 calcaneal

... of five ligaments uniting the astragalus and os calcis they form a capsule and are named lateral, medial, posterior and anterior.

Infratrochanteric fasciculus 254 268 313
the ankle-joint
Jofibular posteriorus 269 270 313
the ankle

Fasciculus of the external lateral ligament of
 ankle-joint 268 270 313
 Ligamentum dorsale 268 269
 Ligamentum astragalonaviculare 268 269
 Ligamentum astragalonaviculare 268 269
 Ligamentum astragalonaviculare 268 269

ankle extending from the front of the tibia to the neck of the astragalus

and strengthening the internal lateral (deltoid) ligament of the ankle which extend from the back of the malleolus to the posterointernal

external tarsal ligament = raphe palpebralis lateralis

the tarsometatarsal 360
the metatarsal and tarsal bones they are of
mandibular and maxillary

mandibular 84 and plantar (if 1 plantar)
of the jaw external lateral lga
moris 16 177 200
am nt of the

tend ing from the femur a flattened band of fibrous
 a depression in the borders of the acetabular
 atis 168-171
 ment of the femur

noideum inferius = i. vocale
noideum superius = i. vocale

20 deum super us
 21 roarytenoid | gament = | ventricular
 22 ott cum
 23 tt dean | gament a thick elast c band
 24 the low r extrem ty of
 25 between the

membrane of leg = membrane

—alga 13
a fibrous
the center
attaches
muscles

acetabulum (scaphoid) bone
which bridges the acetabular notch
to both of its margins

ment of the atlas with a ligament attaching across the ring of the atlas behind process

ent of the leg upper broad part of the
ligament of the ankle
ent of the knee a rounded
one to the

one of the knee a rounded fibrous
cartilages
static ligament of Krause the
u genital d

U content of Krause the trunk
 LV1 genital diaphragm o triangular
 ilae inferus 201
 nt fibers passing from the external
 ne of the scapula
 — iliopectinea = I
 — intercondylar

of the scapula from the external
of that bone. to the posterior
superius
ligament of the scapula sup a
a flat fibrous band

of the capsule
—intermedia cristae
the intermed
between the outer
—anterotrochanterica

acromial end of the clavicle

—triangulare = diaphragma urogenitale 138 166
deep layer fascia d phragmatis urogenitalis
superficial layer fascia diaphragmatis urogenitalis
inferior

- triangulare dextrum right triangular ligament of the coronary ligament of the liver
- triangulare sinistrum the divergent right extremity of the coronary ligament of the liver

- triangular sinusum
- the divergent left extremity of the coronary ligament of the liver
- tuberculi costae posterior
- ranonul costotransversarii

anterior costotransverse ligament a short quad-
rangular ligament reinforcing the capsule of the
costotransverse articulation which passes from the
of the transverse process of the rib to the
surface of the neck of the rib head.

umbilicale laterale 142 173-175
the bladder and the umbilical artery between the vertex of
cord passage 173-176

cord passing from the apex of the bladder along the umbilicus the remains of the uterine wall to vaginal opening.

316 (2) a fibrous band or sheath passing through the

the obliterated portion of the processus

ment of the left vena cava vestral of Mar
a perica d al fold between the left branch of the
ary artery and the left superior pulmonary

nt of Arantius a thin fibrous cord lying in the
ductus venosus; the remains of the ductus venosus
fetus
ulare
coarctation

coarytenoideum superius supports the f l e
rd it runs between the thyroid and a ytenoi
rs above the l vocale
medium 144
ss

55
barytenoideum inferius supports the true
d it form the upper edge of the lateral part
cothyrod membrane bet a
the middle of the

the middle of the angular depression of the thyroid cartilage to the processus vocalis of the arytenoid

CAR LINE

muscles

muscles of the oblique and transverse abdominals

which forms the lower boundary of the iliac fossa :
aspara 359
rough line a rough ridge with 10 processes
running down the spine

running down the posterior ridge with the prominent lip of the outer lip (labium laterale) is continuous with the inner lip (labium mediale) of the adductor longus. The adductor longus is attached to the

reus adductor longus adductor magnus adductor
 reus the short head of the biceps and the vastus
 ternus muscles
 utae 256
 e of the rough curved lines on the
 ala of the

of the hum named anterior or middle deltoid. The two are bounded by the give attachment to the gluteus minimus muscle below and

condyl d notch f om the post. surface of the
r it flord attachm nt to the

the medial surface of the crest of the ilium between the outer and inner lips.

l is a rough line passing over the anterior surface of femur from the great trochanter obliquely and just beneath the lesser trochanter to

MALLEOLUS

—lateralis 254 255 260 261 275 277 278 286 295 313
 —medialis 251 255 260 261 275 277 2 8 286 295 313

MALLEUS 61 62

Hammer the largest of the three ossicles resembling a club rather than a hammer. It is regarded as having a head or caputulum below which is the neck or collum and from this diverge the manubrium or handle and the anterior or slender process from the base of the manubrium the lateral or short process arises. The manubrium and lateral process are firmly attached to the membrana tympani and the head articulates with a saddle-shaped surface on the body of the incus.

MANDIBULA 4 10 12 24 36 70 73 84 86 87 89 90 94 101

Mandible inferior maxilla a bone of horse-shoe shape forming the lower jaw articulating by its up-turned extremities with the temporal bone on either side.

MANDIBULUM

—sternal 95 134 135

MASSA

—intermedia 73 80

MAXILLA 6 49 52 63 70 73 82-83

Superior maxilla superior mandibular bone supra maxilla upper jawbone an irregularly shaped bone articulating with all the bones of the face the ethmoid inferior turbinated and sometimes the sphenoid bones and forming with its fellow the upper jaw.

MEATUS

—acusticus externus 6 12 55 59-61 71

—acusticus internus 8

—nasi medius 83

—nasi superior 83

MEDULLA

—oblongata 9 86

—spinalis 71 88-93 130

MEMBRANA

—atlantooccipitalis anterior 13

—cricothyroidea 111

—interossea 192 201-205 254 255 310

—interossea antibrachii 236-240

—interossea cruris 295

—obturatoria 146 177

—thyroidea 111

—tympani 84

MENISCUS

—lateralis 264-266 291-293

—medialis 264-266 275 291

MESENTERIUM 131

MESOCOLON 138 150 169

MUSCULUS

—abductor digiti quinti manus 198 206 207 223 224

241-243

m. abductor minimi digiti = m. pisiform bone in inner side of base of 1st phalanx of the little finger nerve ulnar a lion abdu is little finger

—abductor digiti quinti pedis 262 263 276 289 295

314 315 328

—abductor hallucis 63 288 289 313-316 328 or inn r tubercle of os calcis internal ann ligament and planta (a cia is inner side of 1st phalanx of great toe nerve internal plantar act on abduction of great toe)

—abductor minimi digiti = m. abductor digiti quinti

—abductor pollicis brevis 198 206 221 223 224 242

m. abductor pollicis or edge of t apozium (os metacarpal majus) and anterior a gular ligament n outer side of first phalanx of thumb m r med an act n abducts thumb

—abductor pollicis longus 197 199 204 207 208 211

221 223 224 238-242

m. extensor ossis metacarpi pollicis or posterior radius of radius and ulna n outer side of base of first metacarpal bone nerve radial a lion abducts a d a sists in extending thumb

—accelerator urinae = m. bulbocavernosus

—accessorius (ad sacrolumbalem) = m. iliocostalis dorsalis

—abductor brevis 120 149 178 179 256 259 297 319

320

or superno ramus of pubis in upper third of inner lip of linea aspera nerve obturator a lion abducts thigh

—abductor hallucis 262 263 289 295 315 328 or by oblique head (caput obliquum) from external cuneiform and bases of 3d and 4th metatarsal bones by transverse head (caput transversum) from the capsules of the outer four metatarsophalangeal joints in outer side of base of first phalanx of great toe nerve external plantaris act on adduction of foot

—abductor longus 120 179 180 256 259 272 284

294 301 319 320 322 323

o symphysis and crest of pubis in middle third inner lip of linea aspera nerve obturator a lion abducts thigh

—abductor magnus 140 255 256 259 26 272 274 275

285 297 298-303 310 320 or ischial tuberosity and edge of pubic arch in linea aspera and internal epicondyle of femur nerve obturator and sciatic act on adducts thigh

—abductor minimus 179 180 256 297

a small flat muscle continuing the upper part of adductor magnus in into space above linea aspera

—abductor obliquus hallucis

oblique head (caput obliquum) of m. adductor hallucis

—abductor obliquus pollicis = m. adductor pollicis

—abductor pollicis 198 199 223 224 251 252

m. adductor obliquus pollicis or trapezium (multangulum majus) trapezoid (multangulum minus) magnus (capitatum) and shaft of 3d metacarpal bone in inner side of base of 1st phalanx of thumb nerve ulnar act on adducts thumb

—abductor transversus hallucis

the transverse head (caput transversum) of the adductor hallucis

—anconaeus 195 197 207 208 220 226 233 237

m. anconaeus quartus or back of external condyle of humerus in olecranon process and posterior surface of ulna nerve radial (musculo spiral) action extensor forearm

—lateralis

outer head of m. triceps brachii

—longus

long head of m. triceps brachii

—medialis

inner head of m. triceps brachii

—articularis genu 258 293 303 303

m. subfemorale or lower fourth of anterior surface of femur in synovial membrane of knee-joint nerve femoral (anterior crural) a lion lifts capsule of knee-joint

—aryepiglotticus

m. arytenoepiglottideus part on of the arytenoid levator which is inserted into the aryepiglottic fold at same time reinforces with independent fibers from the cartilage of Santorini

—arytenoideus obliquus

or muscular process of arytenoid cartilage in mouth of a ytenoid cartilage of opposite side and the aryepiglottic fold as far as the epiglottis nerve recurrent laryngeal act on narrow rima glottidis

—arytenoideus transversus 133

a band of muscle fibers passing between the two arytenoid cartilages posteriorly nerve recurrent laryngeal act on narrows the rima glottidis

—arypoglossus

a member of the deeper fibers of the m. thyroarytenoideus internus attached directly to the outer side of the true vocal cord

—attollens aurem or attollens auriculam

(lifting up the auricle) = m. auricularis superior

—atrahens aurem or auriculam

(dragging forward the auricle) = m. auricularis anterior

—auricularis anterior 21

m. atrahens aurem or auriculam or superficial temporal fascia in cartilage of auricle act on draws forward ear forward nerve facial

—auricularis posterior 20 22 32 80 83

m. retrahens aurem or auriculam or mastoid process posterior portion of root of auricle act on draws back the auricle nerve cervical

—auricularis superior 20 22 80 83

m. attollens aurem or auriculam or galea aponeurotica in root of ear nerve facial

—argyrolus = m. avicularis

—biceps brachii 120 148 157 159 196 200 202 203

209 268 278 282 283 231-232 245 246

or long head (caput longum) from supraglenoid tuberosity of scapula short head (caput breve) from coracoclavicular process of acromioclavicular tubercle of radius nerve musculocutaneus

—biceps femoris 180 256 259-261 264 265 275

277 285 287 293 297 305 320

m. biceps femoris posterior or long head (caput longum) from tuberosity of ischium short head (caput breve) from lesser trochanter of femur in linea aspera nerve sciatic

—biceps brachii 120 148 157 159 196 200 202 203

209 268 278 282 283 231-232 245 246

or long head (caput longum) from supraglenoid tuberosity of scapula short head (caput breve) from coracoclavicular process of acromioclavicular tubercle of radius nerve musculocutaneus

—biceps femoris 180 256 259-261 264 265 275

277 285 287 293 297 305 320

m. biceps femoris posterior or long head (caput longum) from tuberosity of ischium short head (caput breve) from lesser trochanter of femur in linea aspera nerve sciatic

—biceps brachii 120 148 157 159 196 200 202 203

209 268 278 282 283 231-232 245 246

or long head (caput longum) from supraglenoid tuberosity of scapula short head (caput breve) from coracoclavicular process of acromioclavicular tubercle of radius nerve musculocutaneus

—biceps femoris 180 256 259-261 264 265 275

277 285 287 293 297 305 320

m. biceps femoris posterior or long head (caput longum) from tuberosity of ischium short head (caput breve) from lesser trochanter of femur in linea aspera nerve sciatic

—biceps brachii 120 148 157 159 196 200 202 203

209 268 278 282 283 231-232 245 246

or long head (caput longum) from supraglenoid tuberosity of scapula short head (caput breve) from coracoclavicular process of acromioclavicular tubercle of radius nerve musculocutaneus

—biceps femoris 180 256 259-261 264 265 275

277 285 287 293 297 305 320

m. biceps femoris posterior or long head (caput longum) from tuberosity of ischium short head (caput breve) from lesser trochanter of femur in linea aspera nerve sciatic

—biceps brachii 120 148 157 159 196 200 202 203

209 268 278 282 283 231-232 245 246

or long head (caput longum) from supraglenoid tuberosity of scapula short head (caput breve) from coracoclavicular process of acromioclavicular tubercle of radius nerve musculocutaneus

—biceps femoris 180 256 259-261 264 265 275

277 285 287 293 297 305 320

m. biceps femoris posterior or long head (caput longum) from tuberosity of ischium short head (caput breve) from lesser trochanter of femur in linea aspera nerve sciatic

—biceps brachii 120 148 157 159 196 200 202 203

209 268 278 282 283 231-232 245 246

or long head (caput longum) from supraglenoid tuberosity of scapula short head (caput breve) from coracoclavicular process of acromioclavicular tubercle of radius nerve musculocutaneus

—biceps femoris 180 256 259-261 264 265 275

277 285 287 293 297 305 320

m. biceps femoris posterior or long head (caput longum) from tuberosity of ischium short head (caput breve) from lesser trochanter of femur in linea aspera nerve sciatic

-buccinator cervicis
m. capiti whi h. uia y has a t n. i. n. u. in
m. n. p. m.
-buccinator mandibularis = m. digastricus
-bra hial 1 104 105 205-208 218 221 222 227
228 232 235
ri. lach a. a l. cu. or l. u. e. two-thirds d. s. t. r. i. g.
surface d. h. u. m. e. r. u. s. c. o. m. m. u. n. i. c. a. t. i. o. n. e. s. of l. n. e.
m. u. s. c. u. l. u. s. c. u. t. a. n. e. a. l. (u. u. a. l. y) r. a. d. i. a. l. (m. c. l. a.
p. a. r. a. l) d. i. s. t. a. n. c. e. i. n. v. e. r. t. e. b. r. a. t. i. o. n.
-br h. o. r. a. c. i. a. l. i. s. 195 197 205-208 218 220-222 227
228 231 24 242 250
m. p. n. t. o. r. i. m. g. n. o. r. e. t. e. r. a. l. s. p. e. c. i. e. s. m. i. l. l. i. d. i. r. i. g.
of l. m. e. r. u. s. i. f. r. o. n. t. d. l. a. v. e. d. t. y. l. i. d. p. r. o. c. e. s. s.
of r. a. u. e. r. r. e. t. i. l. (m. u. s. c. u. l. u. s. s. p. e. r. a. l) a. c. t. i. v. e. f. o. r.
f. o. r. e. a. r. m. a. n. d. a. s. t. i. g. h. t. l. y. i. n. s. p. e. n. a. t. i. o. n.
-bronchopharyngeus
m. u. s. c. l. e. f. a. c. i. l. 1. a. r. y. n. g. f. r. o. m. t. h. w. a. l. l. of t. h. l. i. f. t.
b. e. m. h. u. w. h. c. h. r. e. v. e. r. s. e. t. h. e. m. u. s. c. l. e. t. u. r. e. of t. h. e.
e. m. b. r. a. n. e. s.
-b. c. e. i. n. a. t. o. r. 7 31-32 70 86-88
(h. e. e. k. m. u. s. c. l. e.) o. v. l. a. v. i. n. t. o. r. i. g. i. n. of m. i. l. l.
p. r. e. t. e. r. p. a. r. t. o. n. d. l. a. v. e. p. r. o. c. e. s. s. d. m. x. i. l. l. n. i.
p. t. e. r. y. g. m. d. i. l. l. a. r. l. a. m. e. n. t. x. r. a. p. h. e. o. r. i. c. u. l. i. r. i.
o. n. t. a. n. d. e. m. o. u. t. h. i. n. s. e. f. i. e. n. s. c. h. e. e. k. r. e. t. r. a. c. t.
a. v. e. o. f. m. o. u. t. h. w. r. e. s. u. p. p. l. y. f. a. c. i. a. l.
-brucepharyngeus
p. a. r. t. m. of m. c. o. n. t. r. i. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. s. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. a. n. g.
i. n. t. o. t. h. e. p. t. e. r. y. g. m. n. i. l. l. u. l. l. g. m. e. n. t.
-bulbocavernosus 143 145 146 179 288 289
r. i. a. c. u. l. t. o. r. s. e. m. n. e. r. i. a. c. u. l. t. o. r. o. r. a. c. c. e. l. e. r. a. t. o. r. r. i. n. g.
s. t. h. i. t. o. r. v. a. g. i. n. e. o. r. c. e. n. t. a. l. p. a. r. t. of t. h. p. e. n. i. u. m.
i. n. t. h. e. m. a. l. u. n. i. c. o. s. u. r. f. a. c. e. of t. r. a. n. s. v. e. r. s. a. l. g. l. m. e. n. t.
m. e. m. b. r. a. n. e. c. o. n. t. r. i. g. t. h. e. c. o. r. p. u. s. v. e. n. o. s. u. m. r. e. t. h. e.
n. d. f. a. c. i. a. s. of t. h. d. o. r. s. u. m. of t. h. p. e. n. i. s. r. e. p. u. d.
e. i. n. c. o. n. t. r. i. c. t. s. b. u. l. l. o. u. s. u. r. e. t. h. e. i. n. t. h. e. f. e. m. a. l. t.
d. i. v. i. s. i. o. n. s. n. i. p. a. s. s. e. s. o. n. e. i. t. h. e. a. l. of t. h. v. a. g. i. n. a. l. i.
e. t. h. e. r. a. b. o. v. e. t. e. r. i. e. d. i. s. t. r. o. n. t. of t. h. l. i. o. n. i. s.
a. c. t. s. l. i. g. h. t. l. y. a. s. a. p. u. n. c. t. e. r. of t. h. v. a. g. i. n. a.
-clau s. 5 7 66 84 86
(c. a. n. t.) m. l. e. t. t. o. r. a. n. g. u. l. i. o. n. o. r. c. n. e. f. o. c. a. s. of
r. i. a. l. l. a. m. o. r. e. c. u. l. a. r. i. o. n. a. n. d. l. a. t. a. n. g. l. e. of
m. o. u. t. h. i. n. s. e. r. v. a. c. e. a. n. g. l. of m. o. u. t. h. n. e. r. v. e. f. a. c. i. a. l.
-cephalopharyngeus
-c. o. n. t. r. i. c. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. s. u. p. e. r. i. o. r.
-ceratohyoideus
a. f. a. s. c. i. c. u. l. u. s. f. r. o. m. t. h. m. e. n. c. o. a. r. y. t. a. n. o. i. d. e. u. s. p. o. s. t. e. r. o. r.
i. n. s. e. r. t. e. d. i. n. t. o. t. h. e. i. n. f. e. r. i. o. r. c. o. r. n. u. of t. h. t. h. y. r. o. i. d. c. a. r. t. i. l. a. g.
-ceratopharyngeus
m. l. e. r. a. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of t. h. c. o. n. t. r. i. t. o. r.
p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. m. e. d. i. u. s. a. n. g. f. r. o. m. t. h. g. r. e. a. t. e. r. c. o. r. n. u. of t. h.
h. y. o. i. d. e. u. s.
-cervicalis ascendens = abocostalis cervicis
-chondyloides
m. s. c. u. l. f. i. b. e. r. s. o. c. c. a. s. i. o. n. a. l. y. s. e. p. a. r. a. t. e. d. f. r. o. m. t. h.
h. y. o. g. i. n. e. s. a. b. t. u. s. u. a. l. l. y. f. o. r. m. i. n. g. p. a. r. t. of t.
-chondropharyngeus
p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of t. h. m. c. o. n. s. t. r. i. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. m. e. d. i. u. s. a. n. g.
f. r. o. m. t. h. l. e. s. s. e. r. c. o. r. n. u. of t. h. h. y. o. i. d. e. u. s.
-cili r. i. a.
(1) B. w. m. n. s. m. u. s. c. l. e. a. c. i. c. u. l. a. r. b. a. n. d. f. n. o. n. s. t. r. i. t. e. d.
f. i. b. e. r. s. o. n. t. h. o. u. t. e. r. s. u. r. f. a. c. e. of t. h. h. o. r. n. d. b. e. t. w. n. t. h. a. t.
a. d. t. h. i. n. t. c. o. n. s. i. s. t. s. of c. e. r. u. l. f. i. b. e. r. s. (f. i. b. e. r. e.
c. i. l. i. e. s. o. f. M. u. l. l. e. r. s. m. u. s. c. l. e.) a. n. d. t. h. g. f. i. b. e. r. s. (f. i. b. e. r. e.
m. e. d. i. o. c. l. i. n. e. a. l. e. s. o. f. B. r. u. c. e. m. u. s. c. l. e.) (2) a. s. e. p. a. t. e.
b. u. d. i. f. i. c. a. t. i. o. n. o. f. t. h. m. o. b. i. c. u. l. a. r. n. t. h. m. a. g. n. of t. h. d. i. s.
-circumferens palati = m. tensor veli palatini.
-cl. domat. d. s.
t. h. p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of t. h. s. t. e. r. n. o. c. l. e. i. d. o. m. a. s. t. o. i. d. m. u. s. c. l. e. p. a. s. s. i. n. g.
b. e. t. w. e. n. t. h. e. c. l. a. v. i. c. l. a. n. d. t. h. e. m. a. s. t. o. i. d. p. r. o. c. e. s. s.
-cl. doocipitalis
t. h. p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of t. h. s. t. e. r. n. o. c. l. e. i. d. o. m. a. s. t. o. i. d. m. u. s. c. l. e. b. e. t. w. n.
t. h. d. i. c. l. e. a. n. d. t. h. e. p. e. r. i. o. n. c. u. r. v. e. d. i. n. of t. h. o. c. c. i. p. i. t. a. l.
b. o. n.
-coccygeus 177
m. i. n. c. u. s. c. o. c. c. y. g. e. u. s. o. r. p. n. e. of r. e. c. t. u. m. a. n. d. s. a. c. r. o.
s. p. i. n. o. u. s. (m. a. l. l. s. a. c. r. o. s. c. a. t. i. l. i. g. a. m. n. t. a. n. d. s. f.
l. i. n. e. p. a. r. t. f. a. c. i. u. m. a. d. u. p. p. e. r. p. a. r. t. of o. x. e. r. r.
31 d. 4. t. h. s. a. c. r. a. l. a. l. o. w. a. s. s. t. i. n. a. s. i. n. g. a. n. d. u. p.
p. o. r. t. f. o. r. p. e. l. v. i. f. l. o. o. r.
-comp. r. i. s. = m. s. m. i. s. p. a. l. i. s. c. a. p. i. t. i. s.
-c. m. p. l. e. x. u. s. m. i. n. o. r. = m. l. o. n. g. u. s. m. c. a. p. i. t. i. s.
-c. m. p. r. e. s. o. r. n. a. s. i. u. m.
(c. m. p. r. e. s. o. r. of t. h. n. t. r. i. l.) = p. a. r. t. i. s. n. a. v. r. a. s. of
n. a. s. i. s. o. r. s. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. m. v. i. l. l. a. b. e. n. t. h. l. i. v. a. t. r. l. a. b.
a. l. t. e. r. n. a. t. i. o. n. a. p. o. n. u. o. n. s. b. r. i. d. g. e. of n. o. s. e.
a. c. t. o. n. n. o. r. o. w. n. o. s. t. r. i. l. s. r. e. f. a. l.
-c. m. p. r. e. s. o. r. u. t. h. r. a. e. = m. s. p. h. i. n. c. t. e. r. u. t. h. r. a. e. m. e. m.
b. a. n. a. s. e.
-c. o. n. s. t. r. i. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. i. n. f. e. r. o. r. 67 73 87 90-92
155
o. v. e. r. s. u. r. f. a. c. e. s. of t. h. y. o. i. d. n. d. n. i. d. a. r. t. i. l. g.

m. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of w. l. l. of p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. a. r. p. h. a. r. y.
g. r. a. l. p. l. e. x. a. l. o. w. n. a. r. r. o. w. s. l. o. w. e. r. p. a. r. t. of p. h. a. r. y. n. g. i. n.
w. l. l. m. x.
-c. o. n. s. t. r. i. c. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. i. s. m. e. d. i. a. l. 73 87 88 90-92 155
o. v. t. s. l. i. g. h. t. m. a. n. i. f. e. s. t. a. n. t. o. r. n. u. s. d. t. h. h. y. o. i. d.
l. i. n. m. i. l. l. e. d. i. t. h. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. w. a. l. l. of t. h. p. h. a. r. y. n. g.
i. n. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. a. l. p. l. u. s. a. l. o. w. n. a. r. r. o. w. s. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. i. n.
t. h. a. c. t. of s. w. a. l. l. o. w. i. n. g.
-c. o. n. s. t. r. i. c. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. i. s. s. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. 61 73 87 88 90-92 155
m. c. e. r. h. a. l. o. p. h. a. y. o. g. e. u. s. x. i. t. e. r. n. a. l. p. t. e. r. y. g. i. l. l. i. t.
p. t. e. r. y. g. m. a. n. i. f. e. s. t. r. i. g. a. m. n. t. a. l. m. y. o. l. o. h. y. l. i. g. i. t.
n. a. n. i. l. l. a. n. i. m. u. s. u. s. m. m. i. b. r. a. n. of s. v. o. r. of t. h. m. a. u. t. h.
u. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. w. a. l. l. of p. h. a. r. y. n. g. s. a. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. a. l. p. l. u. s.
a. l. a. n. a. r. r. o. w. s. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. i. n.
-c. o. n. s. t. r. i. c. t. o. r. u. r. e. t. h. r. a. e. = m. s. p. h. i. n. c. t. e. r. u. r. e. t. h. r. a. e. m. e. m.
b. r. a. n. a. c. e.
-c. o. r. a. c. o. b. r. a. c. h. i. a. l. i. s. 120 194 206 210 231 232 245-247
o. v. o. r. a. c. i. l. p. r. o. c. e. s. s. of a. c. a. p. u. l. a. m. i. d. i. l. e. of i. n. e. r.
b. o. r. d. e. r. of h. u. m. e. r. u. s. e. r. r. e. m. u. s. c. u. l. o. c. u. t. a. n. e. o. u. s. a. c. t. i. o. n.
o. r. i. m.
-c. o. r. r. a. g. i. o. r. s. u. p. e. r. e. i. l. i.
s. f. i. r. m. o. r. i. t. a. l. p. a. r. t. o. n. of o. r. b. i. t. a. r. i. a. l. o. c. u. l. i. a. n. d. n. a. s. a. l.
p. r. o. n. n. e. c. e. l. o. n. of e. y. b. r. i. w. a. c. t. i. o. n. d. a. w. s. n. n. e. r.
a. l. d. of e. y. e. b. r. o. w. d. o. w. n. w. a. r. d. a. n. d. w. r. i. n. k. l. e. s. f. o. r. h. e. a. d.
v. r. i. a. l. l. y. e. r. r. e. f. a. c. i. a. l.
-c. r. e. m. a. s. t. e. r.
f. o. r. m. of o. b. l. i. q. u. e. s. t. e. r. n. u. s. a. n. d. F. o. u. p. a. r. t. s. l. i. g. a. m. e. n. t.
c. r. e. m. a. t. e. r. i. c. f. a. s. c. i. u. s. a. n. d. s. p. e. m. p. u. b. i. s. a. l. o. w.
s. e. n. t. e. l. e. r. e. g. e. n. t. o. c. r. u. r. a. l. i. n. t. h. m. a. l. t. h. e.
m. u. s. c. l. e. m. l. o. p. s. t. h. s. p. e. r. m. i. c. o. r. d. a. n. d. t. e. s. t. i. s. i. n. t. h. e.
f. e. m. a. l. t. h. r. o. u. n. d. l. i. g. a. m. e. n. t. f. i. t. h. u. t. e. r. u. s.
-c. r. e. o. a. r. y. t. a. n. o. i. d. e. u. s. l. a. t. e. r. l. i. s.
o. r. u. p. p. e. r. m. a. r. g. i. n. of a. r. c. h. of c. r. i. c. o. i. d. c. a. r. t. i. l. a. g. e. s. m. u. s. c. u. l.
p. r. o. c. e. s. s. of a. r. y. t. e. o. i. d. e. r. r. e. c. u. r. r. e. n. t. l. a. r. y. n. g. a. l.
i. n. a. r. r. o. w. s. n. i. m. a. g. l. o. t. t. i. d. a.
-c. r. e. o. a. r. y. t. a. n. o. i. d. e. u. s. p. o. s. t. e. r. o. r.
o. r. d. e. p. r. e. s. i. o. n. o. n. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. s. u. r. f. a. c. e. of l. a. m. n. a. f. e. m. o. i. d.
m. u. s. c. u. l. a. r. p. r. o. c. e. s. s. of c. r. i. c. o. i. d. e. r. r. e. c. u. r. r. e. n. t.
l. a. r. y. n. g. a. l. a. c. t. i. o. n. w. i. d. e. n. t. m. a. g. l. o. t. t. i. d. a.
-c. r. i. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. u. s.
p. o. r. t. i. o. n. of t. h. c. o. n. t. r. i. t. o. r. p. h. a. r. y. n. g. i. s. i. n. f. e. r. o. r. a. n. s. i. n. g.
f. r. o. m. t. h. c. r. i. c. o. i. d. a. r. t. i. l. g. e.
-c. r. i. c. o. t. h. y. e. d. e. u. s. i. i. s.
o. r. a. n. t. e. r. i. o. r. s. u. r. f. a. c. e. of a. r. c. h. of c. r. i. c. o. i. d. p. a. r. t. i. s.
t. e. n. o. r. of b. l. o. q. u. e. p. a. r. t. p. a. s. s. e. s. u. p. w. a. r. d. to a. l. a. of
t. h. y. r. o. i. d. p. a. r. t. o. f. a. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. o. h. o. r. i. z. o. n. t. a. l. p. a. r. t.
p. a. s. s. e. s. m. o. r. e. o. u. t. w. a. r. d. to i. n. f. e. r. i. o. r. c. o. r. n. u. of t. h. y. r. o. i. d.
e. r. r. e. s. u. p. e. r. i. o. r. l. a. r. y. n. g. e. a. l. a. c. t. i. o. n. m. e. s. v. o. c. a. l. o. r. d.
t. e. n. e.
-c. r. u. s. u. s. = m. v. a. s. t. u. s. i. n. t. e. r. m. e. d. i. u. s.
-c. u. c. u. l. a. r. i. s.
m. t. r. a. p. e. u. s.
-d. e. l. t. d. e. u. s. 25-27 107 120 121 130 148 156-158
194 195 206-208 148 220 245 246 247
o. u. t. r. t. h. r. d. of l. a. v. l. e. o. u. t. e. r. b. o. r. d. e. r. of a. c. r. o. m. i. o. n.
p. r. o. c. e. s. s. l. o. w. e. r. b. o. r. d. e. r. of e. p. i. o. f. a. c. u. l. a. o. u. t. e. r.
s. i. d. e. f. a. s. t. a. f. t. h. u. m. e. r. u. s. a. l. i. t. t. l. e. b. o. v. e. t. i. n. d. d. i.
r. e. c. u. r. v. e. d. a. f. r. o. m. 5. t. h. a. n. d. 6. t. h. c. e. r. v. i. a. l. t. h. o. u. g. h.
b. a. c. h. a. l. p. i. u. s. a. c. t. i. o. n. a. b. d. u. c. t. i. o. n. f. i. x. i. o. n. x. t. e. n. s. i. o.
a. n. d. r. o. t. t. o. n. f. a. r. m.
-d. e. p. r. e. s. s. o. a. l. m. n. a. s. i.
(d. p. r. e. s. s. o. r. of t. h. w. i. n. g. of t. h. n. o. s. e.) p. a. r. a. l. r. i. a. of m.
a. s. i. a. o. r. u. p. p. e. r. p. o. r. t. i. o. n. m. i. n. i. o. r. l. o. s. s. of m. l. l. a.
a. l. a. of n. o. s. e. d. c. a. r. t. i. l. a. g. u. s. s. e. p. t. u. m. r. e. f. a. c. i. l.
-d. e. p. r. e. s. s. o. r. a. n. g. u. l. i. r. i. s.
(d. p. r. e. s. s. o. r. f. t. h. a. g. i. t. h. m. o. u. t. h.) = m. t. r. i. a. n. g. u. l. a. r. i. s.
-d. p. r. e. s. s. o. r. l. a. b. i. i. n. f. e. r. i. o. r. 15
(d. p. r. e. s. s. o. r. of t. h. l. o. w. e. r. l. i. p.) = m. q. u. a. d. r. a. t. u. s. l. a. b. i. i. n.
f. e. r. i. o. r.
-d. p. r. e. s. s. o. r. p. h. i. s.
a. v. e. r. t. i. c. a. l. f. a. s. c. i. u. s. f. o. m. t. h. m. o. b. i. l. i. t. a. r. i. o. n. s.
p. a. s. s. i. n. g. u. p. w. a. r. d. g. t. h. m. d. n. i. n. f. i. t. u. p. p. e. r. l. i. p.
a. n. d. i. n. s. e. r. t. e. d. i. n. t. o. t. h. a. r. t. i. a. l. a. g. u. s. s. e. p. t. u. m. of n. o. s. e.
-d. p. r. e. s. s. o. r. u. r. e. t. h. r. a. e.
a. b. a. n. d. of f. i. b. e. r. s. of t. h. m. p. h. i. n. c. t. e. r. u. t. h. r. a. e. m. e. m.
b. a. n. a. c. e. p. a. s. s. i. n. g. v. e. r. t. h. u. t. h. r. a. e.
-d. e. t. r. u. o. r. u. r. a. n. e.
t. h. e. t. e. r. a. l. l. o. n. g. i. t. u. d. i. n. e. f. i. t. h. e. m. u. s. c. u. l. a. r. c. o. a. t. of
t. h. b. i. l. d.
-d. i. a. p. h. r. a. g. m. a. = d. i. a. p. h. r. a. g. m. a.
e. r. i. f. o. r. m. c. a. r. t. i. l. a. g. e. t. h. to 2. t. h. r. i. b. s. t. e. r. a. l. a. n. d.
t. e. n. t. a. c. r. u. r. a. t. i. g. a. m. n. t. a. n. d. l. u. m. b. e. r. i. b. r. a.
e. n. t. r. a. l. t. a. d. o. n. f. o. r. i. n. c. a. e. s. p. a. c. t. y. of l. i. e. s. t.
r. e. p. h. r. e. n. e.
-d. i. g. i. t. c. u. s. 7 17 18 22-25 28 29 31 32 67 70 86
89 90 104 107
m. b. a. v. e. n. t. r. i. m. d. i. l. l. a. r. c. o. n. s. i. s. t. s. of t. w. b. e. l. l. e. s. u. t. e. d.
b. y. a. e. n. t. r. a. l. t. a. d. o. n. w. h. i. c. h. i. s. c. o. n. n. e. c. t. s. t. o. t. h. b. o. d. y. of
t. h. h. y. o. i. d. b. o. n. o. r. b. y. p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. b. e. l. l. y. f. o. m. l. g. a. t. r. i. c.
g. r. o. o. v. e. b. e. t. h. m. a. s. t. o. i. d. p. r. o. c. e. s. s. b. y. a. t. e. r. i. b. e. l. l. y.
a. n. t. o. l. o. w. e. r. b. o. r. d. of m. a. d. i. b. a. n. y. m. p. h. y. s. a. l.
p. o. s. t. e. r. i. o. r. t. h. y. h. e. l. p. to f. i. x. h. y. d. b. o. n. n. t. i. o. r. b. e. l. l. y.

- [illegible]

-obliquus superior 4 III III 6 8 2
 m. 1. the inn. sm. m. of the optic foramen 6u ly
 a tendon passg. through the trachlea or pulley and
 then directed backward downward and outward to
 the sclerotic between the superior and external recti
 near trachl. of nerve & it rotates eyeball on its
 a transverse axis.

--obturator externus, 120 145 120, 1 8 1 9 255 250
290 310, 322
on lower half of margin of thyri 1 foramen and
adjacent part of internal surface of iliac foramen.

-obturator internus, 14' 149 175 1 8 250 25 385, 200
 -obturator foramen, no w/ margin d. thyroid 175
 -inner surface of gr. 1 trochanter 17
 -sacral plexus w/ w. erator ch. outward

occipitalis, 3, 9 83
posterior part of the eye
surrounds of occipital bone
47.04 pm. scalp backw rd eye facial

—omohyoidens, 17 18 25 2 27-31 67 93 93 107-111
120 143 155 155

lateral 1/2 of 1st rib attached to intercostal 1 & 2nd
by dense belly from upper border of scapula
between inner angle and notch of 1st superior belly
of hyaline bone of os dermohyal. very upper
corn at through anast. hyaline
-mammals duct anast. mammae and of 2nd 3rd 4th

m. opponens rwn m d g t or hamula of unciform
(ham i) base m i ner m rwn of 5th m ta rpal
bone ante ulnar s / ow draws ulnar i of hand
toward center of palm

- opponens digiti & lat. pedis, 2/3
- opponens minimi digiti = m. opponens digiti quinti.
- opponens pollicis 101 211 221 231

opposes thumb to other f. gars.
(of multangular maju) and annular ligam. of
anterior surface of 1st metacarpal bone. rev third an.

orbicularis oculi, 20 33 52 60 67 81 84 85 102 105
m. orbicularis palpebrarum, 10 15 18 21 23 25 27 29 31 33 35 37 39 41 43 45 47 49 51 53 55 57 59 61 63 65 67 69 71 73 75 77 79 81 83 85 87 89 91 93 95 97 99 101 103 105 107 109 111 113 115 117 119 121 123 125 127 129 131 133 135 137 139 141 143 145 147 149 151 153 155 157 159 161 163 165 167 169 171 173 175 177 179 181 183 185 187 189 191 193 195 197 199 201 203 205 207 209 211 213 215 217 219 221 223 225 227 229 231 233 235 237 239 241 243 245 247 249 251 253 255 257 259 261 263 265 267 269 271 273 275 277 279 281 283 285 287 289 291 293 295 297 299 301 303 305 307 309 311 313 315 317 319 321 323 325 327 329 331 333 335 337 339 341 343 345 347 349 351 353 355 357 359 361 363 365 367 369 371 373 375 377 379 381 383 385 387 389 391 393 395 397 399 401 403 405 407 409 411 413 415 417 419 421 423 425 427 429 431 433 435 437 439 441 443 445 447 449 451 453 455 457 459 461 463 465 467 469 471 473 475 477 479 481 483 485 487 489 491 493 495 497 499 501 503 505 507 509 511 513 515 517 519 521 523 525 527 529 531 533 535 537 539 541 543 545 547 549 551 553 555 557 559 561 563 565 567 569 571 573 575 577 579 581 583 585 587 589 591 593 595 597 599 601 603 605 607 609 611 613 615 617 619 621 623 625 627 629 631 633 635 637 639 641 643 645 647 649 651 653 655 657 659 661 663 665 667 669 671 673 675 677 679 681 683 685 687 689 691 693 695 697 699 701 703 705 707 709 711 713 715 717 719 721 723 725 727 729 731 733 735 737 739 741 743 745 747 749 751 753 755 757 759 761 763 765 767 769 771 773 775 777 779 781 783 785 787 789 791 793 795 797 799 801 803 805 807 809 811 813 815 817 819 821 823 825 827 829 831 833 835 837 839 841 843 845 847 849 851 853 855 857 859 861 863 865 867 869 871 873 875 877 879 881 883 885 887 889 891 893 895 897 899 901 903 905 907 909 911 913 915 917 919 921 923 925 927 929 931 933 935 937 939 941 943 945 947 949 951 953 955 957 959 961 963 965 967 969 971 973 975 977 979 981 983 985 987 989 991 993 995 997 999 1001 1003 1005 1007 1009 1011 1013 1015 1017 1019 1021 1023 1025 1027 1029 1031 1033 1035 1037 1039 1041 1043 1045 1047 1049 1051 1053 1055 1057 1059 1061 1063 1065 1067 1069 1071 1073 1075 1077 1079 1081 1083 1085 1087 1089 1091 1093 1095 1097 1099 1101 1103 1105 1107 1109 1111 1113 1115 1117 1119 1121 1123 1125 1127 1129 1131 1133 1135 1137 1139 1141 1143 1145 1147 1149 1151 1153 1155 1157 1159 1161 1163 1165 1167 1169 1171 1173 1175 1177 1179 1181 1183 1185 1187 1189 1191 1193 1195 1197 1199 1201 1203 1205 1207 1209 1211 1213 1215 1217 1219 1221 1223 1225 1227 1229 1231 1233 1235 1237 1239 1241 1243 1245 1247 1249 1251 1253 1255 1257 1259 1261 1263 1265 1267 1269 1271 1273 1275 1277 1279 1281 1283 1285 1287 1289 1291 1293 1295 1297 1299 1301 1303 1305 1307 1309 1311 1313 1315 1317 1319 1321 1323 1325 1327 1329 1331 1333 1335 1337 1339 1341 1343 1345 1347 1349 1351 1353 1355 1357 1359 1361 1363 1365 1367 1369 1371 1373 1375 1377 1379 1381 1383 1385 1387 1389 1391 1393 1395 1397 1399 1401 1403 1405 1407 1409 1411 1413 1415 1417 1419 1421 1423 1425 1427 1429 1431 1433 1435 1437 1439 1441 1443 1445 1447 1449 1451 1453 1455 1457 1459 1461 1463 1465 1467 1469 1471 1473 1475 1477 1479 1481 1483 1485 1487 1489 1491 1493 1495 1497 1499 1501 1503 1505 1507 1509 1511 1513 1515 1517 1519 1521 1523 1525 1527 1529 1531 1533 1535 1537 1539 1541 1543 1545 1547 1549 1551 1553 1555 1557 1559 1561 1563 1565 1567 1569 1571 1573 1575 1577 1579 1581 1583 1585 1587 1589 1591 1593 1595 1597 1599 1601 1603 1605 1607 1609 1611 1613 1615 1617 1619 1621 1623 1625 1627 1629 1631 1633 1635 1637 1639 1641 1643 1645 1647 1649 1651 1653 1655 1657 1659 1661 1663 1665 1667 1669 1671 1673 1675 1677 1679 1681 1683 1685 1687 1689 1691 1693 1695 1697 1699 1701 1703 1705 1707 1709 1711 1713 1715 1717 1719 1721 1723 1725 1727 1729 1731 1733 1735 1737 1739 1741 1743 1745 1747 1749 1751 1753 1755 1757 1759 1761 1763 1765 1767 1769 1771 1773 1775 1777 1779 1781 1783 1785 1787 1789 1791 1793 1795 1797 1799 1801 1803 1805 1807 1809 1811 1813 1815 1817 1819 1821 1823 1825 1827 1829 1831 1833 1835 1837 1839 1841 1843 184

—orbicularis oris 20-23 86 88 100
m. sphincter oris or by nasolabial b nd from septum
of the nose by superior incis e bundl from nrisor
fossa of maxilla by inferior incisv bundl e from low

jaw each end of symphysis fibers surround mouth
between skin and mucous membrane of lips & cheeks
and are blended with other muscles act to close lips
and facial

Müller's muscle a rudimentary nonstriated muscle crossing the inf. orbital groove and phenonically fusing intimately united with the peritarsus of the

- b. totalpebralis = m. levator palpebrum sup. tioris
- palatogl. ssus = m. glossopalatinus
- palatopharyngeus = m. pharynx palatinus
- palat. saliv.

—palmar + brevis 206 221 223 245 24 250
of ulna sud of ent al port on (th palm apo-
ne rosa kn of uln side of h n l were uln
det on wrn kles skin on ... de of hand

—palmaris longus 194 206 221 232 235 241 249 250
of internal condyle of humerus, ant root a nuli
lg ment of wri t and palm fascia p r m d an
tion makes palmar fascia te se and flexes fo arm

—papillae of the group of columnae (tubercles) around which the chordae tendinae are attached to the heart.

—pectineus 120 140 176 178 180 18 256 257 250

or crest of pubis pectineal line of femur near

It is of a femoral ad. a. ad. a. thigh n. l.

—pectoralis major 25 27 31 107 148 158-164 181
194 206 218 219 231 245
or by pa 3 la la is from inner half of cla 7 le by
pa 3 sternocostalis from anterior surface of man. brum
and base of sternum and ventral 2 of 3 an. fish ribs

and body of sternum and cartilages of 1st to 6th ribs
by pectoralis abdominalis from aponeurosis of rectus abdominis or obliquus externus, and a tensor bicipital
ridge of humerus and neck of scapula and rotator muscles.

—pectoralis minor 26 27 120 145 158 160 161 219
 31 to 5th rib at the ostochon [r c l
 ti f tip f oracoi proces f scapula & low
 law d wn scapula of f 12th ribs ac re nterior

—*peroneus brevis* 350-363 368 370 375-377 287 393
39 314

1 w r two-th rd d outer urfac of fibula
1 w d 5th met tarsal bon fr peroneal act n
t t t t

-peroneus longus 260 261 263 267 268 270 275-277
 28 225 306-314 328
 on upper two-thirds of outer surface of fibula and
 external condyl of tibia by tendon passing behind
 external malleolus of foot and sole of foot

—peroneus tertius 262 275 276 313 314
or in common with extensor digitorum longus "

the m of base of 5th metatarsal bone were deep
by n h of pc near at m at n dorsal flexion of
foot

- petrosalpingostaphylinus = m. lev. tor. veli palatini.
- petrostaphylinus = m. levator veli palatini.
- pharyngopalatus

m palatopharyngeus forms th posterior p11 of the
t uces or soft pal te posterior border of thyro d
e lary n d non ures of pharynx cen pharyngeal

—*viriformis* 130 175 1 6 183 285

of margin of a terror sacral foramina and gre t
sacrosci notch of ilium upper border of gre t
trochanter nerve sciatic ple us how rotates thg
outward

—plantaris 235 251 274 277 293 304 312
or ternal sup acondylond rign (external picondyl)
of femur * na m rign of: nd Achill and nter
a) ngular lig m nt of ankle erre t bal o ion
a) nda foot

—platysma 5 12 20 21 26 70 90-93 104 109 155 156
m platysma myoides m t t agonu or clavi l a d
fasci covering pectoralis major and deltoid at level of
1st or 2d rib low border of m and bl risonus

and platysma of opposite sides; depressor jaw
and lower lip wrinkles; skin of neck and upper part of
chest; nerve cervical branch of facial

muscular fasciuli arising from the mediastinal pleura which reinforce the muscular ture of the esophagus

poplit us 255 259 261 05 287 300
of sternal condyl (ep ondl) femur poste-
rior surface of tibia b v obliqu l m nerve tibial
of flexion and rotation inward

popliteus minor
popliteal space of femur posterior ligament of
knee joint wrist tibia lower arm posterior liga

ment during fl n of knee
-procerus 8 83
m pyramidis nasi or from membran covering

bridge of nose into frontal et on as tsf ntal
 erve b an h of facial
 —pronator ped s
 in fl or ac exoritus lonius d out man veds as

—pronator quad atq 196 197 221 222 274 279 239
240 250

of lower fourth of ant r t urfac of ul a low
fourth f ant no urfac of du err v la nter
osseou of on pronates fore rm

—pr nat r teres 194 196 197 206 218 2 1 235-238
249 50
in pron ter rad teres or superficial he d (aput
hum rale) from the internal condyl of th humeri

deep head (put ulnar) from the 1st side of the
crone d. process of the ulna mid of the outer
urial of the adus were med. l. p. l.

th mu ular t su of the prost te involunt ry n

- psoas major or magnus** 11-170 124 130 130 140 140 167-173 183 191
or body of ver ebrae and intervertebral disc from the 12th thoracic to the 5th lumbar and transverse processes of the lumbar vertebrae in lesser trochanter of femur nerve lumbar plexus act on flexes thigh and rotates it slightly in ward
- psoas minor or parvus** 140
an inconstant muscle absent in about 40 per cent or body of 12th thoracic and 1st lumbar vertebrae a disc between them in iliopectineal line a prominence with iliac fascia nerve lumbar plexus action make ilia fascia tense
- pterygoideus externus** 7 23 83-86
or anterior and larger head from outer plate of pterygoid process of palatal bone tuberosity of maxilla the other superior and smaller head from the under surface of the great wing of the sphenoid into pterygoid fossa of head of mandible and intercuticular fibrocartilage a lion brings jaw forward and external pterygoid from third division of trigeminal
- pterygoideus internus** 7 23 9 33 8-86
or pterygoid fossa of sphenoid and tuberosity of maxilla in inner surface of lower jaw between angle and mylohyoid groove action raises mandible closing jaw nerve internal pterygoid from third division of trigeminal
- pterygopharyngeus**
portion of constrictor pharyngi superior arising from the internal pterygoid plate
- pubococcygeus**
pubococcygeal muscle fibers of the levator ani arising from the posterior surface of the inferior ramus of the pubis
- pubovesicalis**
the external longitudinal directed muscular fibers of the bladder attached to the lower part of the base of the symphysis pubis
- pyramidalis** 120 175-177 200 90
or crest of pubis in lower portion of linea alba action makes linea alba tense nerve last thoracic
- pyramidalis nasi** = m. processus
- pyriformis** = m. piriformis
- quadratus femoris** 130 178 256 259 285
or outer border of table of ischium in intertrochanteric ridge nerve sciatic action rotates thigh outward
- quadratus labii inferioris** 5 70 88 89
or depressor labii inferioris or anterior portion of lower border of mandible nerve sublingualis oris and skin of lower lip action depresses lower lip nerve facial
- quadratus labii superioris** 5 70 22 66 83 83 86
composed of three heads usually described as three muscles apud angularem levator labii superioris alaeque nasi apud infraorbital levator labii superioris apud symphyseum zygomaticus minor
- quadratus lumborum** 130 140 168-170 183 186 191 257
or iliac crest of ilio-lumbar ligament and transverse processes of lower lumbar vertebrae nerve 12th rib and transverse processes of upper lumbar vertebrae act on flexes trunk laterally nerve upper lumbar
- quadratus menti** = m. quadratus labii inferioris
- quadratus plantae** 20 163 260 264 295 313 314
in flexo adducts onis digitorum or by two heads from the outer and inner borders of the inferior surface of the os calcis (calcaneus) m. tendons of flexor digitorum longus nerve external plantar action assists long flexor
- quadriceps femoris** 170 260 264 286 292 293 303
m. quadratus posterior femoris or by four heads - rectus femoris vastus lateralis vastus intermedius and vastus medialis in patella and then by ligamentum patellae to tubercle of tibia nerve femoral (anterior crural) a lion extends leg
- radialis externus brevis** = m. extensor carpi radialis brevis
- radialis externus longus** = m. extensor carpi radialis longus
- radialis internus** = m. flexor carpi radialis
- radialis** = m. flexor carpi radialis
- rectococcygeus**
a band of muscular fibers arising from the anterior surface of 21 or 23 coccygeal segment and passing to the posterior surface of rectum
- rectovesicalis**
fibers (present only in the male) connecting the deep longitudinal musculature of the rectum with the external muscular coat of the bladder
- rectus abdominis** 120 140 142 144 150 166-172 174 177 182 190
or crest and symphysis of the pubis a lion process and 5th to 7th costal cartilages a lion draws in capacity of abdomen draws thorax downward nerve branches of lower thoracic
- rectus capitis anterior** 7 85 86
rectus capitis anterior minor or base of atlas in base of process of occipital bone a lion turns head inclines head forward nerve 1st and 2nd cervical
- rectus capitis anterior major** = m. longus capitis
- rectus capitis anterior minor** = m. longus capitis
- rectus capitis lateralis** 86
or transverse process of atlas in jugular process of occipital bone act on in lines head to one side nerve suboccipital
- rectus capitis posterior major** 7 33 86-88 112
m. rectus capitis posterior major or spine of atlas in middle of inferior curved line of occipital bone a lion rotates head draws head backward nerve posterior branch of 1st cervical (suboccipital)
- rectus capitis posterior minor** 7 33 86
m. rectus capitis posterior minor or from posterior tubercle of atlas into inner third of inferior curved line of occipital bone act on rotates head and draws it backward nerve suboccipital
- rectus externus** = m. rectus lateralis
- rectus femoris** 120 176-180 256 272 273 284 297 302 319 320 321
or anterior inferior spine of ilium and upper margin of acetabulum in common tendon of quadriceps femoris
- rectus inferior** 47 50 54-54 70 83
or by a common tendon with the rectus medialis the annulus tendineus communis or ligament of Zinn from the lower and inner margin of the optic foramen sclerotic coat of the eye nerve oculomotorius a lion moves eyeball downward
- rectus internus** = m. rectus medialis
- rectus lateralis** 47 50-54 70 72 82
m. rectus externus or by two heads from the outer margin of the optic foramen and from the lower margin of the sphenoidal foramen and the ligament of Zinn in sclerotic nerve abductus action turns eyeball outward
- rectus medialis** 47 51-54 70
m. rectus internus or by a common tendon with the rectus inferior the annulus tendineus communis or ligament of Zinn from the lower and inner margin of the optic foramen in sclerotic coat of the eye nerve oculomotorius a lion moves eyeball inward
- rectus superior** 47 50-54 82
or upper margin of the optic foramen and fibrous sheath of the optic nerve in sclerotic coat of the eye nerve oculomotorius a lion moves the eyeball upward
- retinobulbus aureus or auricularis** = m. auricularis posterior
- rhomboides major** 131 157 158 161
or spinous processes and correspond on a sprang of ligaments of first four thoracic vertebrae nerve 1st brachial border of scapula below spine a lion draws scapula toward vertebral column nerve dorsal scapular for brachial plexus
- rhomboides minor** 111 157 157
or processes of 6th and 7th cervical vertebrae nerve 1st brachial margin of scapula above spine a lion draws a scapula toward vertebral column and slightly upward nerve dorsal scapular from brachial plexus
- risorius**
or from platysma and fascia of masseter in orbicularis oris and skin at corner of mouth act on draws corner of mouth toward face nerve facial
- rotator spine**
one of a number of short muscles chiefly developed in the thoracic region. They are of two sets - short (short rotators) and long (long rotators) the former arise from the transverse process of one vertebra and are inserted into the root of the spinous process of the vertebra above the latter are inserted into the sacrum or the 12th vertebra above their origin a lion rotates the vertebral column nerve posterior spinal nerve branches of the spinal
- sacrocoecygeus anterior**
an inconstant muscle on the anterior surface of the sacrum and coccyx the remains of a portion of the caudal musculature of lower animal
- sacrocoecygeus posterior**
an inconstant and poorly developed muscle on the posterior surfaces of the sacrum and coccyx the remains of a portion of the caudal musculature of lower animal
- sacrospinatus** = m. iliocostalis lumborum

- sacrospinalis** 183 237
m. erector spinae or from dorsal surface of sacrum
spines of lumbar vertebrae and great of ilium then
divides into ilio costalis and longissimus dorsal muscles
of os extends spinal column nerve posterior branches
of spinal nerves
- salpingopharyngeus**
fibers of the pharyngopalatin arising from the
cartilaginous end of the Eustachian tube
- sartorius** 120 173 18 180 255 25 260 272 275
or nieri w s joint joint of ilium m i ner bord
of tubercle of iliac crest f moral art fl co
thigh a lig rot leg w rd an lth gh outward
- scalenus anterior** 27 91-93 103 220 133 155 157
219
m. scalenus anticus or anterior tubercles of trans-
verse processes of 1st to 6th cervical vertebrae
m. scalenus tubercle of 1st rib a sion raises s t rib
cervical p l
- scalenus medius** 88 89 93 93 108 155 156
or posterior tubercles of transverse processes of 2 to
6th cervical vertebrae s t rib to outer side of
scalenus anterior s ion raises s t rib cervical
p l
- scalenus posterior** 153 156
m. scalenus posterior or posterior tubercles of tra-
verse processes of 4th to 6th cervical vertebrae
outer end of upper border of 2d iliac crest
s t rib cervical and brachial p l
- scanorius**
m. accessorius gluteus minimus m. gluteus quartus
anterior fiber of the gluteus minimus (accord p to
spin anatomy is the piriformis) which are sometimes
divided from the m. psoas of the muscle
- semimembranosus** 1 9 180 255 256 261 265 273
274 2 6 277 287 297-305 320 321
or tuberosity of ischium m. erector berony f t baa
and by m. ilio psoas to internal lateral ligament of knee-
joint popliteal fascia and external condyle of femur
erector bial act flexes leg and rotates it ward
a f makes capsular ligament of knee-joint
- semispinalis capitis** 7 32 32 84-91 93 132 155-157
m. semispinalis capitis or transverse processes of 6th
or upper thoracic and 1st cervical vertebrae
occipital bone between superior and inferior curved
lines action rotates head and d w s backward
erector suboccipital great occipital and brain hies of
cervical
- semispinalis cervicis** 80-93 155 156
m. semispinalis cervicis consists with semispinalis
dorsal or transverse processes of 2d to 5th cervical
vertebrae s pines of axis a d 3 to 5th cervical
vertebrae action rotates cervical p l e nerve branches
of cervical
- semispinalis colli** = m. semispinalis cervicis
- semispinalis dorsalis** 155 160 16 163 164 167 87
or transverse processes of 5th to 11th the cervical
vertebrae s pines of first four thoracic and 6th and 7th
cervical vertebrae extends vertebral column
erector bial act
- semispinalis lumbalis** 170 180 256 260 274 277 287 297-
31 320
or semispinalis lumbalis m. s d of half of transverse
tubercles of lumbar vertebrae action d w s leg and
rotates it
- serratus anterior** 120 130 157-16 165 225
m. serratus magnus or serratus anterior f ternalect
of first 10 ribs m. pectoralis minor or angles and
intercostal vertebral border of scapula s ion moves
scapula v mouly levates ribs erector long thoracic
f om b h l p l u
- serratus magnus** = m. serratus anterior
- serratus posterior inferior** 1 168 183
or with 12 s m m dorsa m p n of two lower
thoracic and two upper lumbar vertebrae
into low b d m of last 12 ribs s ion d w s lower
ribs backward and downward nerve 9th to 12th
intercostal
- serratus posterior superior**
or from p e of two lower cervical and two upper
thoracic vertebrae s ion outer side of glides of d
t s t h rib m l t t 4th intercostals
- soleus** 26 73 275-277 287 293 305 310 315
or post n uria e of h d and upper third of half
of fibula oblique d m d l th d of er bord
f t b and a t d m h pass g b t w e e n t b
d fibula verth popliteal vesal with gastroc-
m us by t d i o eus (A h l) to t b e o d
f os calcis (a l angus) nerve f bial s ion p duces
p l t m of foot
- stylomastoid** = m. tensor veli palatini

- apopharyngeus** 143-145 150 170 188
a fusiform ring of muscular fibers surrounding the
anus attached posteriorly to the coccyx and anteriorly
to the center of the point of the perineum
- apopharyngeus** 143 150, 170
a muscular ring formed by an increase of the circular
fibers of the rectum situated at the upper end of the
anal canal
- apopharyngeus** = m. orbicularis oris
- apopharyngeus**
a ring of muscular fibers surrounding the pupillary
border of the iris
- apopharyngeus**
a thick ring of the middle (circular) layer of the gastric
musculature surrounding the pylorus
- apopharyngeus** = m. membranaceus 146
m. compressor urethrae m. constrictor urethrae or
ramus of pubis s ion with fellow n med an raph
behind and in front of urethra erector pud c tion
constricts membranous urethra
- apopharyngeus** = m. bulbosacrus
- apopharyngeus** = m. annularis urethrales
- apopharyngeus** 86
n constant or spines of upper thoracic and lower
cervical vertebrae forms spinal segments of semispinalis
capitis and blends with it
- apopharyngeus** 156
spinalis colli constant or rudimentary or spines of
6th and 7th cervical s pines of axis and 3d cervical
vertebrae action extends cervical spine s t r branches
of cervical
- apopharyngeus** = m. spinalis cervicis
- apopharyngeus** 160-163 168
or spines of upper lumbar and two lower thoracic
erector bial s pines of middle and upper thoracic
vertebrae action support and extends vertebral
column nerve branches of dorsal
- apopharyngeus** 7 20 27 32 84-89 93 92 112
121 155 156
or from spines of last four cervical and first three
thoracic vertebrae into outer half of superior
curved line of occipital and mastoid process
rotates head th t w t g e t h e r d w h ad backward
erector s d to 8th cervical
- apopharyngeus** 32 88 90-93 121 156 157
s p l n u s l l o r f o m s p e s of 10 to 11th (or 4th to
6th) cervical vertebrae posterior tubercles of
transverse processes of 10 and 11th (or 4th and 5th)
cervical vertebrae s ion rotates head both together
draw head backward nerve s d t 8th cervical
- apopharyngeus** = m. spinalis cervicis
- apopharyngeus**
or under surface of the pyramid s n k of the
stapes action draw head of tape backward
- apopharyngeus** = m. tensor veli palatini
- apopharyngeus** = m. levator v l palatini
- apopharyngeus** = m. uvulae
- apopharyngeus**
n constant muscle running parallel to the sternum
across the costal origin of the pectoralis minor
usually connected with the sternocleidomastoideus
and rectus abdominis as well as the pectoralis
major
- apopharyngeus** 5 7 14 18 20-22 25 29
31 3 67 86-89 91-93 100 97-110 112 120 121
130 143 155 158 18 19
or by the h d from anterior u r f of m n u b r u m
sterni and s t m a l end of l v s t m m a s t o i d p o c s s
and outer half of superior u r f of m n u b r u m
d t u r n s h a d b i q u e l y to opposite side w h n
a c t g t o g t h t w o p u l l h a d d o w n w a r d and for
w a d n e r s p n a l a c c e s s r y
- apopharyngeus** 17 18 2 27 29 67 92 93 95 107
110 120 155-57 181
or posterior u r f of m n u b r u m s t e r n u m d t
costal artige m b o d y of h y o i d b o n a c t o n d e p r e s s e s
h y o i d b o n e n e r v e u p p e r c e r v i c a l t h r o u g h a n a
h y o g l o s s u s
- apopharyngeus** 25 26 29 93 107 120 120 156
157 159 181
or posterior u r f of m n u b r u m s t e r n u m a t o
ad costal cartilage m b o d y i n of t h y r o i d a r
t i l a g e s i o n d e p r e s s e s l a r y n x n e r v e c e r v i c a l
t h o u g h t h e a n s a h y o g l o s s u s
- apopharyngeus**
an osseous small muscle extending from the root of the
styloid process to the thyroid gland
- apopharyngeus** 5 7 24 9 83 89
or lower end of styloid process m s u d n d
surface of tongue nerve hypoglossal a s ion
tongue

- stylohyoideus** 1 22-24 26 2 20 80-91 104
or styloid process of temporal bone in hyoid bone by two slips on either side of attachment of digastric action fixes hyoid bone and nerve facial
- stylopharyngeus**
that part of the masseter stylopharyngeus which is in contact with the thyroid cartilage
- stylopharyngeus** 5 7 88 90
or root of styloid process in thyroid cartilage and wall of pharynx nerve glossopharyngeal action elevates pharynx
- subcaponeus**
an occasional muscle or the lower end of the humerus in the posterior ligament of the elbow joint and radial (musculospiral) action makes posterior ligament tense
- subclavius** 120 126-128 219
or 1st costal cartilage in under surface of acromial end of clavicle action fixes clavicle or elevates 1st rib nerve subclavian from brachial plexus
- subcostalis**
in infracostalis one of a number of inconstant muscles having the same direct on as the intercostales inferior but usually passing over one or more ribs
- subcutaneous** = m. articularis genu
- subcutaneous colli** = m. platysma
- subscapularis** 148 157 158 161 192 194 200 225 246
or subscapular fossa in lesser tuberosity of humerus nerve upper and lower subscapular from 5th and 6th cervical action rotates arm inward
- supinator** 104 106 107 228 236 237
supinator radii brevis or external epicondyle of humerus and supinator ridge of ulna in anterior and outer surface of radius nerve radial (dorsal interosseus) action supinates the forearm
- supinator longus** = m. brachioradialis
- suprascapularis**
- supraspinatus** 121 156 157 194 200 201
or supraspinous fossa of scapula in great tuberosity of humerus nerve suprascapular from 5th and 6th cervical action abducts arm
- suspensorius duodeni**
suspensory muscle of the duodenum muscle of Treitz a broad flat band of unstriated muscle attached to the left crus of the diaphragm and continuous with the muscular coat of the duodenum at its junction with the jejunum
- tarsalis**
slips from the m. orbicularis oculi inserted into the lateral borders of the eyelids
- temporalis** 5 20 22-24 51 59 60 70 71 78 9 81 85 101
or temporal fossa in anterior border of ramus and apex of coronoid process of mandible, action closes jaw supplies deep temporal branches of third division of trigeminal
- tensor fasciae latae** 120 174-177 1 9 180 256 272 273 284 297 319 321
m. tensor fasciae latae or anterior superior spine and adjacent surface of dorsum of the ilium iliofemoral band of fascia lata nerve superior gluteal action makes fascia lata tense
- tensor palati** = m. tensor veli palatini
- tensor tarsi**
Homer's muscle pars lacrimalis of orbicularis oculi
- tensor tympani** 61 62
or the cartilaginous part of the Eustachian tube and under surface of the petrous part of the temporal bone it passes through the canal just above the body portion of the Eustachian tube into the handle of the malleus action draws the handle of the malleus inward and makes tense the drum membrane
- tensor vaginae femoris** = m. tensor fasciae latae
- tensor veli palatini** 7 80
m. tensor palati m. apophysis laryngis-staphylinus or spine of sphincter scaphoid fossa of internal pterygoid process and outer wall of cartilaginous Eustachian tube in posterior border of hard palate and apophysis of soft palate nerve otic ganglion action stretches the soft palate
- teres major** 121 130 148 161 194 218 220 231 246 247
or lower third of dorsal aspect of axillary border of scapula in inner border of bicipital groove of humerus nerve lower subscapular from 5th and 6th cervical action adducts and extends arm and rotates it inward
- teres minor** 121 158 195 201 230 237
or dorsal aspect of a ilary border of scapula in lower part of great tuberosity of humerus nerve circumflex from 5th and 6th cervical action adducts arm and rotates it outward
- tetragonus** = m. platysma
- thyroarytenoideus** 155
m. thyroarytenoideus externus or inner surface of thyroid cartilage in muscular process and outer surface of arytenoid nerve recurrent laryngeal action relaxes the vocal cords
- thyroarytenoideus externus** = m. thyroarytenoideus
- thyroarytenoideus internus** = m. vocalis
- thyroepiglotticus**
thyroepiglottic or thyroepiglottic deep muscle fibers of the thyroarytenoideus arising upward to be inserted into the aryepiglottic fold and margin of epiglottis
- thyrohyoideus** 20 31 67 91 92 155
apparently a continuation of the sternothyroideus, or oblique line of thyroid cartilage in body of hyoid bone action approximates hyoid bone to the larynx nerve upper cervical through ansa hypoglossi
- thyropharyngeus**
portion of the constrictor pharyngis inferior arising from the thyroid cartilage
- tibialis anterior** 260 267 269 275 2 6 286 294 306-314 324
m. tibialis anticus or upper two-thirds of outer surface of tibia interosseous membrane and distal interosseous septum in nite nail cuneiform and base of first metatarsal nerve deep branch of peroneal action dorsal flexion and supination of foot
- tibialis gracilis** = m. plantaris
- tibialis posterior** 260 261 263 267 269-271 287 288 306 308 314
m. tibialis posticus or shaft of fibula between interosseous border and oblique line shaft of tibia between interosseous border and vertebra line and interosseous membrane, in navicular three cuneiform cuboid sustentaculum of calcaneus and 2d 3d and 4th metatarsal bone nerve tibial action pronates plantar flexion and supination of foot
- trifasciatus** anterior or anterior
separate fibers of the tibia anterior inserted into the fascia of the dorsum of the foot
- trachealis**
the band of unstriped muscular fibers in the fibrous membrane connecting posteriorly the end of the tracheal rings
- trachelomastoideus** = m. longissimus capitis
- tragicus**
muscle of the tragus a band of vertical muscular fibers on the outer surface of the tragus of the ear
- transversalis abdominis** = m. transversus abdominis
- transversalis capitis** = m. longissimus capitis
- transversalis cervicis** = m. longissimus cervicis
- transversalis nasi** = m. compressor narium
- transversus abdominis** 130 140 168 170-174 182 184 257 318
or fifth to sixth costal cartilages lumbar fascia of Cooper and Poupart's ligament in upper part of cartilage and linea alba and the upper half of inguinal space and crest of pubis and iliopectineal action compresses abdominal contents beneath the anterior lower thoracic
- transversus articulae**
a band of sparse muscular fibers on the external surface of the tibia and tibia from the meniscus to the eminentia scaphae
- transversus linguae** 87
an intrinsic muscle of the tongue the fibers of which arise from the septum and late to the dorsum of the sides
- transversus menti** 20
superficial fibers of the triangulus which turn back and cross to the opposite side
- transversus nuchae**
an occasional muscle passing between the tendons of the trapezius and sternocleidomastoid possibly a fasciculus of the auricular posterior
- transversus perinei profundus** 179 180 257
or ascendant ramus of ischium in central point of perineum nerve pudenda action draws back and fixes the central point of the perineum
- transversus thoracis** 163 163 165
m. triangular sterni or back of xiphoid cartilage and lower portion of body of sternum in costal cartilages of 2d to 6th ribs action draws heart ventrally
- trapezius** 5 7 20 22 25 27 32 80-82 91-93 112 120 121 155 193 206 207
m. occipitalis or lateral third of the posterior curved

h of the occipital bone = t small occipit l prot ber
ance l ameri nnu lar p a f t's ical n l the
thorac vert l're an l correspond ing up p in a
l ments in into outer th r l of post nor of e of
cl le l n r a l of acrom in process d upper
border a d tubercly at inner end of base of th hum
of the scapula d r on draws head to one m le or back
ward rotates a pul a r r e spinal accessory and
cerv a l p l

—triangularis, 3 20 31 32 89
m d p rector angul er or l wer border of lower j w
ten rly r a l n l with oth r muscles in lower l p
near angle of mouth a l iow pull down corners of
mouth r r e facial.

—triangularis labii inferioris = m. triangularis.
—triangularis labii superioris = m. caninus.
—triangularis sternalis = transvers a thoracis.

—triceps brachii 121 130 143 159 195 197 300
301 306-308 318 320 321 323 328 331-333 346
347

er jor or ac pul r h ad (caput longum) from axillary
border d ac pul a below gl ad fossa outer edge of
p ut lat r al from outer an l posterior surface of
h merus bel w greater t b e r c i in er h ad (aput
med l) from posterior surface of humerus below radial
(musculospiral) groove s olec on process of uln
nerve r a l a l (musculospiral) s c i o s tend forearm

—triceps surae
triceps of the alf th gastrocnemius and soleus con
sidered as on muscle

—ulnaris externus = m. extensor carpi ulnaris.

—ulnaris internus = m. flexor carpi ulnaris

—uvula
muscle of the uvula m. uvula uvula or post nor
n a l p l f o r m s h e l f bulk of the u v u l a nerve
pharynx m p l u s c l o n a s c h uvula.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—vastus internus 20 178-180 238 259 29-303
319 32

m crureus or upper three-fourth of ant nor surface
d shaft m fem s i . common tendon d A quadriceps

—vastus internus = m. vastus medialis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

—v. latus = m. vastus lateralis.

vagus in the jugal r foramen s rlying th card o
in history and the vascuomotor fibers of th t nerve
th apical port n pa ses down th neck a d supplies
th sternoma toid an l trapezius muscl s

—acusticus 9 30 42 44 45 83 84

aco ic nerve aul tory o r r e port o moll s 8th
cran l nerve m n r v e of h aring it has two roots
vestibular a d cochlear the former terminates in a
gangl on close to the rest form body the l t r n a three
nucle but ch 9y in the m cleus of Deiters in th
later l wall of the fourth ventric le th r a l a vestibul
laris merges from th brain between the ol ve and the
res form body the rad x o hle s winds round the
outer s d of the res o m body the two root u r t e nd
pass through t e ternal acoust c meat s when the
root ag in separate to form the n. vestibul a i n.
cochlear.

—alveolar inferior 22-24 69 70 86-89 101

inferior alveolar nerve i f r o r d tal n r v e on of
the terminal bra ches f t e m n i bul pa n e down
to enter th inferior dental canal th n distribut g
b a ches to the teeth

—alveolar superior 22

superior alveolar n r v e posterior dental nerve a
branch (sometimes two br ches) of th maxilla y n
the pterygopalat ne canal pass ng th ough th
pterygomaxillary fissure a d supplying gums nd
molar teeth.

—ampullaris
mull nerve one of three branches of the acoustic
nerve two from th vestibular trunk going to th
ampullae of the s perior and lateral semicircular canals
the th rd from the cochlear trunk going to the ampulla
of the inferior semicircular canal.

—nervi anococcygei, 128 43

anococcygeal rrv ac e al small nerves an g from
the lower port on of th pudendal pl us (coccyg al
plexus) supply ng th posterior port on of th levator
ani muscl a d th n n over the coccyx.

—auricular = m. auricularis.

—auricularis magnus 20 21 23 32 35 36 67 91 92

gre t auricul r nerve arise from th d a d 3d er
cal supply the skin of th p r t of the adja ce t
port n of the scalp and beek and angl of the jaw

—auricularis posterior 20

posterior auricular nerve a branch of th n fac al s
plying the posterior surface of th auricle

—auriculotemporal 20-24 83 100

nul t e m r r a l n r v e a b a ch of th mand bul
t passes backwa d beneath th e ternal pteryg d
muscle betw en th e ternal lat r al ligament a d the
neck of the m nd bl and through th parotid gl nd
term ating in the km of th r mple and scalp

—axillaris 35 36 153 158 2 5 217 220 246 47

axillary nerve e r c u m l x r v e arises from th
posterior cord of th b a ch a l p l u s in th axilla
passes downward and outward with th post nor cr
cumflex artery and wind round the su gical eck f
the humerus supplying the delto d and teres min
muscl s.

—buccalis = m. buccinator 22.

—buccinator 21 3 24 70

bu n tor erve buccal nerve a sensory branch f
the mast tor nerve pass g downw rd and f r w d
on the bu ci ato m xle s plying the buccal mu ous
membran and the skin of the cheek n ar the a gle
of th mouth.

—canalis pterygo dei

nerve of th pterygoid canal V l h n nerve th nerv
o t t u t g th motor a d sympath roots of
Meckel s g ngl on t s formed n th f ram n lacrum
by the un on of the la g superficial pet r m an l th
deep petrosal nerves and runs th ough th v d i n
(pt r ygo d) and to th pterygopalat n fossa.

—c 1 scus inferior

inferior cardiac rrv e a n r v pa s g from the inferior
r v e a l gangl on of the symp th t receiving fiber
also from the first tho acic gangl on to th d
pl u s

—cardiacus medius 27

m d i l a d ac rrv a band of fibers running d wn
w rd from th m d d l e cervi al g l i o n of th y m p a
th t along th ubula r a n artery (n the left) or th
n o m n a t (on th right s d) to join th a d ac
pl u s.

—cardiacus superior 27

superior ard ac nerv arises from th lower part of
th superior cervi al g l i o n of th symp th t
and passes down to form with branches of th agus th
a d ac pl u s.

—carot cotympanicus
carot otympa n r v m d l deep petrosal

of two sympathetic branches from the internal carotid plexus to the tympanic plexus
nervi carotici externi
external carotid nerves a number of sympathetic nerve-fibers extending upward from the superior cervical ganglion along the external carotid artery forming the external carotid plexus
caroticus internus
internal carotid nerve a sympathetic cord extending upward from the superior cervical ganglion along the internal carotid artery forming the internal carotid plexus
cavernosus plexus
caernous n ry of the penis one of two nerves major and minor (chiefly sympathetic) running from the cavernous plexus at the root of the penis to the corpus cavernosum
cervicalis 87-92 130 153 156
cervicalis superficialis = n. cutaneus colli.
chorda tympani 62 84
cho da tympani nerve a nerve given off from the facial canal (probably fibers of the n. intermedius) in the facial canal it passes into the cavity of the tympanum crosses over the membrana tympani and handle of the malleus and passes out it joins the lingual branch of the mandibular tract is probably a nerve of taste
ciliary brevis 50
one of a number of branches of the ciliary ganglion supplying the ciliary muscles iris and tunics of the eyeball
ciliary longus
one of two or three branches of the nasal nerve supplying the ciliary muscles iris and cornea
circumflexus = n. axillaris
coccygeus
coccygeal nerve a small nerve the lowest of the spinal nerves entering into the formation of the pudendal plexus
nervi clunium inferiores 143 285
branches of the posterior femoral cutaneous (mall sciatic) nerve supplying the skin of the lower half of the gluteal region
nervi clunium medii 82
branches of the posterior ramus of the sacral nerves supplying the skin of the mid gluteal region
nervi clunium superiores 82
branches of the posterior ramus of the lumbar nerves supplying the skin of the upper half of the gluteal region
cochlear
the lower of the two trunks of the acoustic nerve in the internal acoustic meatus its branches go to the sacculus posterior semicircular canal and organ of Corti
communicans peroneus = ramus anastomoticus peroneus
communicans tibialis n. communicans poplitei
tibial or popliteal communicating nerve = n. cutaneus su medialis
cruralis anterior = n. femoralis
cutaneus antibrachii dorsalis 217 220 232-235 247
lateral cutaneous branch of the radial (musculospiral nerve) supplying the skin of the dorsal surface of the forearm
cutaneus antibrachii lateralis 217 232-236
terminal cutaneous branch of the musculospiral nerve it is purely sensory supplying the radial side of the forearm
cutaneus antibrachii medialis 35 216 217 219 231-238 250
internal cutaneous nerve arises from the inner (medial) fasciculus of the brachial plexus passes downward in company with the brachial artery and then the basilic vein and supplies the skin of the flexor and ulnar surfaces of the forearm
cutaneus brachii lateralis 215-217
a sensory branch of the axillary supplying the skin over the lower portion of the deltoid and for a distance below its insertion
cutaneus brachii medialis 216 219 231
lesser internal cutaneous nerve of Wrisberg arises from the inner (medial) fasciculus of the brachial plexus unites in the axilla with the second intercostal nerve and supplies the skin of the inner side of the arm
cutaneus brachii posterior 216 217
upper external cutaneous branch of the musculospiral nerve a branch of the radial (musculospiral) supplying the skin of the posterior surface of the arm
cutaneus colli 28 3 107
peripheral cervical nerve arises from the 2d and 3d cervical supplies the skin over the anterior triangle of the neck

cutaneus dorsalis intermedius 286 310-312
one of the branches of the superficial peroneal (musculocutaneous) nerve supplying dorsal nerves to the toes
cutaneus dorsalis lateralis 282
the continuation of the sural nerve in the dorsum of the foot
cutaneus dorsalis medialis 286 310 312
one of the terminal branches of the superficial peroneal (musculocutaneous) nerve
cutaneus extensus = n. cutaneus femoris lateralis
cutaneus femoris lateralis 128 129 130 140 153 171-174 176-179 182 281 282 284 298 318 319 321
external cutaneous nerve arises from the 2d and 3d lumbar nerves passes forward beneath the iliac fascia to the anterior superior spine and extends a short distance down the front of the thigh supplying the skin of this region and of the outer side of the buttock
cutaneus femoris posterior 128 143 178 180 183
29 281 285 298-305
small sciatic nerve arises from the first three sacral nerves accompanies the sciatic nerve to the lower border of the gluteus maximus muscle and then supplies the skin of the posterior surface of the thigh and of the popliteal region
cutaneus internus minor = n. cutaneus brachii medialis
cutaneus surae lateralis 279 281 282 304 306 308
arises from the peroneal in the popliteal space and is distributed to the skin of the calf
cutaneus surae medialis 282 305-308
n. communis cutaneus poplitei arises from the tibial in the popliteal space passes down the calf between the two heads of the gastrocnemius and unites in the middle of the leg with the ramus anastomoticus peroneus of the common peroneal to form the sural (short saphenous) nerve
dentatus inferior = n. alveolaris inferior
dentatus posterior = n. alveolaris superior
depressor
depressor nerve the cardiac branch of the n. vagus
nervi digitales dorsales 278 316
dorsal digital nerves of the hand and foot supplying the skin of the dorsal surface (the fingers and the
nervi digitales dorsales hallucis lateralis 2d digitalis secundus medialis
dorsal digital nerves branches of the n. peroneus profundus supplying the lateral surface of the great toe and the medial surface of the second toe
nervi digitales plantares communes 290 318 316
common digital plantar nerve a branch of the n. plantaris medialis and of the superficial ramus of the n. plantaris lateralis
nervi digitales plantares proprii 279 280
proper digital plantar nerves branches of the n. plantaris lateralis and of the superficial ramus of the n. plantaris lateralis
digitalis volaris communis 215 223 229 242 243
251 252
common volar digital nerve one of three branches of the median passes beneath the superficial (palmar) arch to the fingers where they divide into the seven proper volar digital nerves
digitalis volaris proprius 223
proper volar digital nerve collateral palmar digital nerve one of seven sensory nerves of the fingers derived from the common volar digital nerves
dorsalis pedis 128 143
the deep terminal branch of the popliteal running along the dorsum of the penis supplying the skin of the penis the prepuce and the glans
dorsalis scapulae 35 157
posterior scapular nerve nerve to the rhomboid arises from the 5th to 7th cervical nerves and passes downward to supply the levator anguli scapulae the rhomboides major and minor muscles
ethmoidalis anterior 20-22 24
a branch of the n. nasociliaris
ethmoidalis posterior
n. branch of the n. nasociliaris
facialis 20-25 28 36 39 42 44 45 60 62 61
78 104
7th cranial nerve port of the thalamus motor nerve of the face its origin is in the thalamus of the brain portion of the pons and emerges from the brain between the posterior border of the 4th and 5th upper end of the 1st of the medulla oblongata (auritory) cranial cavity through the internal acoustic (auritory) foramen where it joins the petrosal part of the temporal bone and enters the parotid gland where it forms the parotid plexus

—femoral s 128 130 130 140 143 147 149 151 172 180 182 212 281 282 284 297 299 318 319 321 322
a tensor crural nerve arises from the 31 31 n 1 4th l mbar nerve in the substance of the psoas m w l a 1 passing down enters th thigh, lateral to the femoral v. s. breaking up in 5. s. p. a. triangl to number of termi in br chev it supplies the muscul a 1 s k n of th thigh
—frontal s 20 24 51, 53 51 70 11
a bra h of th ophthalm wh b divides with th orbit i to the sup atrochlear a 1 the s pra xial nerves
—genitocruralis = n. genitofemoral s.
genitofemoralis 128 129 130 140 169-172 186 281 301
ge to crul n rrv answ by two root from the 1st and 2 lumbal nerves passes i wnw rd with th lac vessels a 1 d i des abo Poup rta i g ment into genital a 1 f moral bran hcs
—glossopharyngeus 9 33 39 42 44 45 72 84 85 89
p h e r i l e e r v e emerges from th med ll oblong ia between th olve ani the rest from body by five r mus root to wh havo j an to f rm one trunk t deep rel tions are with the n cleus ani gus th f scicul a solitane ani a terminal nucleu n th med lla i t e e th ran um through the j ual f ram d is i stributed a nerve of sensati m to th t gue and phary x
—gluteus inferior 128 177 183 285
arises from the 5th l mbar ani 1st and 2d sacral l s p p l e a the gl i mu maximu m cle
—gluteus super or 125 130 183 279 285
arises from th 4th a 1 5th l mb n i t t sacral nerves nd suppl the gl iatus med u ani m mu m cle
nervi haemorrhoidales inferiores 128 143
se eral bran hcs of the p d ndal s pply q th sphner n ani l n of th anal reg n
nervi haemorrhoidales superiores 128 143
number of anal nerves from the pul l l ple supply g the portion of th rectum l y g just abo e th floor of th pel s
nervi haemorrhoidales superiores
rectal branches of th n r m nesentia pl u which themselves form the super a hemorrhoidal gl u
—hypoglossus 9 24 31 33 36 42 6 2 84-90 10 110
12th cr al nerve arises from an oblong u leus in th med lla n i emerges from th m dull by se eral rad cles between the pyramid and th l on ther side it passes downward n d n curves forw rd to th tongue all th ntrin muscles f wh ch t supplies th descend ng ramus s p p l e s the omohyoid terno hyoid a d sternothyroid muscles and other mall ramus s pply other n shoning muscles
—obdyopagi s 128-130 139 140 153 172 172 180 281 282 318
rises from the first lumb nerve passes th ough the psoas d then f rward abov the crest of th ilium d passes th m to th groin t supplies th abd m al m ples a d th slan f th low r part of the ntrin r bd m l wall
—iliolumbalis 128 129 139 140 153 17-173 182 80 281 318
rises from the first lumbal passing th ough th ps as forwa d in th bd m al wall n d th n thro gh th lateral abd m al ring wh n t becomes superficial t supplies the muscles f th bd m al w l d the kn of th mons v ners or in the mall oot of th pen
—inf aorb talis 21-24 49 50 60 70 84 85 102 103
th n n a t o of the m x l l rrv nft t has entered th orb t tran versing the inf aorb tal m t each the f n th f orbital n l t n f th m d d l and teno uperior lve l ram or th middle and anten superior d ntral nrv wh d desc end in bony ca al to the alveol arch supplying the prem i d th ncis ani nnet th
—infraorbitalis 9-24
n f t ochi r nrv a b a uch of the m ocul n run n g ben th pulley of the open obliq m cle to th front of the orb t and applying th skan of the nyel ds and oot of th n se
nervi intero t les 35 36 7 9 134 135 140 153 157-159 162 65 107 169-173 83 281 318
a t n r i ch f the nrv thora l
nervi inter costob hales 7 35 36 15-217 219
b hes f the nrvs te t l
—intermed u 9 44
r v f W n b e r g p a s s n e e d a a sensory nerve f rm m th sensory p r i on of th facul ts n t al t r m n t m n e l t n w th t o f the gl s oph y

grus in its course it lies between the facial and acoustic ner es and joins the facial at the granulate n cleus
—interosseus anterior = n. interosseus volaris
—interosseus cruris
a nrv g v n of from on of the muscular branches of the t bial wh h passes down over the posterior urface of the int roseous memb ane supplying t and the two bones of the leg
—interosseus dorsalis 237
dorsal interosseous nerve posterior interosseous nrv the deep terminal b anch f the rad al (musculosp al) nerve applying the sup ator and all the t nsor muscles in the for arm.
—interosseus posterior
dial n e e rrvs interosseus dorsalis.
—interosseus volaris 224 237-239 240
a t n r i n t roseous nrv a branch of the med an pply m the pron tor quad tns muscle
—ischiadicus 129 130 153 176-180 183 2 9 283 287 206-202 320
great act c nerve arises by the un on of th two main trunks of the sacral pl us passes th ough the great sacroac t c foremen and d wn th thigh t about the middl f wh h it divides i to the t bial nd a mmon peroneal nerves.
—jugularis
jugular nerve a common ating branch between the superior cervical ganglion of th ym p h t i c a d the g ntion nodosum of the vagus d the petrosal ganglion of the glossopharyngeal
—lacrimalis 51 53 54 81
a br h of th ophthalmic sensory nerve of the upper eye l co n cti a and l rymal gland.
—laryngeus inferior 27 33 36 109 156
t r m al br h of the recurrent l y geal
—laryngeus recurrens = n. recurrens
—laryngeus superior 27 29 30 33 36 90 91
a br h from th ndose gangl n of th vagus pass ng downward nd nward to the thyroed art l ge d v d ng into two ram e ternal a d ternal laryng al perves which supply th mu os memb ane of th larynx d epiglottis a d th nferior constrictor muscul f th pharynx and the crn thyroid muscl
—lingualis 23 24 29 3 67 86-89
one of th two term al d v i on of the m nd bul pass ng d wn bene th e ternal pterygoid m scl between th internal pterygoid and the m nd bl and ben th the mu os mbran of th floor of the mouth to th med f th tongue er th a teri two-thirds f wh h t u s d tributed t supplies also th m cou memb an f th floor and outer wall of the mouth
—nervi lumbales 129 133 168-173
five nrv on ach s e r n e g f om th lumb port n of th p n al ord th first 50 nerves ter int th farm t n of th lumbal plexus th fo rth nd fifth into th t of th sacral pl u th f rih lumb nrv be g forked to nter n th formation of the t r plexes call d n f cal
—lumbriguinalis 128 2 9 140 70 173-175 182 281 209 318
the femoral b anch of the n gen tofemo ala pass ng bene th Poup r t l e a m n d n th h th f th femoral essel pass g thr ough th sacri lata nd applying th kn of th anterior a pect of th pper half of th thigh.
—mandibularis 9 24 39 42 50 58 81 85
nferior maxill ry nrv th th d v i on of the trig m n g a form d by th ruon f th sensory fibers f om th f assian g ngl m d f the m r root of the trig u nus n the f ram m oval th ough wh h th nrv em ges on the fac fter pving off b anches t divides into th inf n r alve l a d the l ngual
—mass t eus 2 86
motor branch f the masseter torus pass ng to th m t rnal surfac of th masseter muscle wh ch t suppl a
—ma t eator us
a very h r t ch efly motor bran h of the mandibula d v i d t at on nt the masset n tempo al bu ci tor and p r r y d nerves
—maxillar 9 39 42 50 53 58 84 99 103
uperior maxill ry nrv the sec nd d vision of the trig m n n s pass ng from th Gasserian g glon through the fo m n a o ndum into the sphen m d lary (pterygopal t n) fossa where t gives off th sphenopal t n rrv and ont u s forw rd to enter th orb t wher t is named th n f aorb tal
—maxillar inferior = n. mandibular s
—maxilla superior = n. maxillaris
—meatus and fori ext rni
a branch of the m ancul t mporal s supply l n g of th t rnal d tory

- medianus 35 36 107 158 159 215-219 221 222 230-242 245 249 250
an. by two roots from the 5th cervical to 1st thoracic
ne. c through the two fasciculi of the brachial plexus
the roots join at the lower end of the axillary artery to
form one nerve which passes down the arm on the
outer side of the brachial artery crossing it near the
bend of the elbow and then through the middle of the
flexor surface of the forearm to the wrist it gives off a
number of cutaneous and muscular branches in the
forearm
- membranæ tympani
a branch of the a. auriculotemporalis supplying the
drumhead
- meningeus = n. meningeus medius
- meningeus medius
recurrent meningeal nerve a small branch of the
maxillary which passes back into the middle cranial
fossa supplying the dura mater
- meningeus recurrens = n. meningeus medius
- mentalis 27-23 60 88-90
a branch of the inferior alveolar arising in the inferior
dental canal and passing through the mental foramen
to the chin and lower lip
- motor oculi = n. oculomotorius
- musculocutaneus 35 36 158 215-217 219 231 245
246 250
musculocutaneous nerve (1) arises from the 5th 6th
and 7th cervical passes outward to the coracobrachialis
muscle and then downward between the brachialis and
biceps supplying these three muscles and being pro-
longed as the sensory lateral cutaneous nerve of the
forearm (2) = n. peroneus superficialis
- musculospinalis = n. radialis
- mylohyoid 23 24 26-29
mylohyoid branch of the inferior alveolar given off just
before the nerve enters the inferior dental foramen
distributed to the anterior belly of the digastric and to
the mylohyoid muscle
- nasalis = n. nasociliaris
- nasociliaris 50 51 53 54 82
nasal nerve a branch of the ophthalmic in the sphenoidal
fissure passing through the orbit entering the
anterior cavity through the anterior ethmoidal foramen
and then the nasal cavity through the nasal fissure
its branches are the long root of the ciliary
ganglion the long ciliary nerves the infraorbital
and nasal branches supplying the mucous membrane
of nose the skin of the tip of the nose and the con-
junctiva
- nasopalatinus 70
nasopalatine nerve a branch from Meckel's ganglion passing
through the phenopalatine foramen down the
nasal pituitary and through the incisive foramen to
supply the mucous membrane of the hard palate
- obturatorius 128 129 140 153 172-178 278 281 282
297 298 319
arises from the 2d 12d and 4th lumbar nerves by three
roots in the posterior muscle passes downward and for-
ward below the biceps of the pelvis and enters the thigh
through the obturator groove of the thyroid foramen
it supplies muscles and skin on the inner side of the
thigh
- obturatorius accessorius 128
- occipitalis major 20-22 25-27 32 36 85-88 112
occipital branch of the posterior primary division of the
second cervical nerve ending branches to the semi-
spinalis capitis and multioleus cervicis but a mainly
sensory supplying the back part of the scalp
- occipitalis minor
occipitalis minor 20-22 25-27 32 35 86-90 112
arises from the second and third cervical nerve supply-
ing the skin of the posterior surface of the parietal and
the adjacent portion of the scalp
- occipitalis tertius 32
occipital minor muscle medial branch of the posterior
primary division of the third cervical nerve this is
usually joined with the occipitalis major but may
exist as an independent nerve supplying sensory
branches to the scalp and nucha
- oculomotorius = 42 44 50 51 53 70 82
motor oculi 3d cranial nerve supplies all the extrinsic
muscles of the eye except the external rectus and
superior oblique and also the levator palpebrae super-
ioris the ciliary muscle and the sphincter of the iris
originates from the aqueduct of the midbrain it emerges
from the brain in the oculomotor foramen pierces the
dura mater to the side of the posterior choroid process
passes through the cavernous sinus and enters the eye
or it through the superior orbital fissure (phenoidal)
- olfactorius 42 44
olfactory nerve 1st cranial nerve of smell one of 20
nerves on each side arising from the olfactory bulb and
distributed to the nasal mucous membrane
- ophthalmicus 9 30 42 58 83
the ophthalmic branch of the trigeminal nerve passes for-
ward from the semilunar ganglion in the outer wall of
the cavernous sinus entering the orbit through the
superior orbital fissure (phenoidal) fissure through the
branches frontal lacrimal and nasociliary it supplies
sensation to the orbit and its contents the anterior
part of the nasal cavity and the skin of the forehead
- opticus 9 39 40 42 50-52
2d cranial nerve of sight taking origin from the retina
passes out of the orbit through the optic foramen to the
chiasm where most of the fibers cross to the opposite
side and pass through the optic tract to the geniculate
bodies and superior corpora quadrigemina
- orbitalis = n. zygomaticus
- palatinus 70 84
one of a number of branches anterior middle (exter-
nal) and posterior from the sphenopalatine ganglion
supplying the mucous membrane of the palate
- patheticus fourth nerve in trochlearis
- peronei 128 143 183 186
the superficial terminal branch of the peroneal nerve
supplying most of the muscles of the peroneum as
well as the skin of that region
- peroneus communis 279 285-287 296 303-305
external popliteal nerve one of the terminal divisions
of the sciatic passing through the lateral portion of
the popliteal space to opposite the head of the tibia
where it divides into the superficial and deep peroneal
nerves
- peroneus profundus 278 281 286 296 306-315 324
anterior tibial nerve one of the terminal branches of
the common peroneal nerve passing down the front
of the leg on the front of the interosseous membrane
and lower part of the tibia supplying the tibialis
anterior extensor popliteus hallucis extensor digi-
torum and peroneus tertius muscles and also the
skin of the anterior and inner surface of the foot
- peroneus superficialis 278 281 282 286 296 306
309 324 327
musculocutaneous nerve a branch of the common
peroneal passes downward in front of the fibula to the
lower third of the leg where it divides into branches
supplying the long and short peroneal muscles and the
skin of the dorsum of the foot and the toes
- petrosus profundus
great deep petrosal branch of the carotid plexus the
sympathetic part of the vagus nerve it arises from
the internal carotid plexus and joins the lateral
facial petrosal at the entrance of the pterygoid canal
- petrosus superficialis major 58 83
the motor part of the vagus nerve a branch of the
glossopharyngeal ganglion of the facial nerve running through
the groove on the anterior surface of the pyramid of
the temporal bone to the foramen lacerum and the
pterygoid canal
- petrosus superficialis minor
the sensory root of the otic ganglion derived from the
tympanic plexus it leaves the tympanic through the
petrosal tympanic canal and passes through the
foramen to the sphenopetrosal nerve through which
or the foramen innominatum it reaches the otic
ganglion
- pharyngeus
one of several nerves of the pharynx branches of the
sympathetic and vagus
- phrenicus 26 27 30 31 35 36 108 131 132 134
135 153 157-163 219
arises from the cervical plexus chiefly from the
fourth nerve passes downward in front of the scalen
anterior and enters the thorax between the ubia
artery and vein behind the sternal vessels and
artery then passes in front of the root of the lung
the phrenic is mainly the motor nerve of the dia-
phragm but sends sensory fibers to the pericardium
- plantaris externus = n. plantaris lateralis
- plantaris internus = n. plantaris medialis
- plantaris lateralis 279 282 289 295 313 315 328
external plantar nerve one of the terminal branches
of the tibial supplying the muscles and skin of the
outer portion of the sole of the foot
- plantaris medialis 279 282 284 285 295 313 314 328
internal plantar nerve one of the terminal branches
of the tibial supplying the muscles and skin of the
inner portion of the sole of the foot
- pneumogastricus = n. vagus
- popliteus externus = n. peroneus communis
- popliteus internus = n. tibialis

- pterygoideus**
one of the motor branches sternus a l internus f the buccal artery plying the extern l and intern l pteryg m wlea.
- pudendus** 129, 143, 153, 176-181, 183
pudic nerve formed of the greater portion of the pudic plex. It p wss through the greater sciatic foramen and accom ies the t n l pul lal artery forming the dorsal n r l f th pe i or of th cl ions.
- pudicus = n. pudendus**
-radialis 35, 39, 153, 159, 215, 218, 220-223, 226, 228, 230-241, 247, 248, 253
(1) m. sculoepal n rve rise from the post row cord of the brach al ple us of whi h it pratically th cont uation after mergi g from th alla it urves round th posterior a face of th h merv a l p wss down to th cubital fossa wh re it d al a l it two termi al bran hes the a p r h l ram (radi l erve) wh ch is sensory l th leep r m u (posterior int roweod a l wh h) m ror (2) ramus p r h l of th cl ions (musculospiral) erve.
- recurrens** 31, 33, 93, 107, 110, 121, 133, 135, 137, 153
(1) recurrent lary geal erve i feru laryna l nrv.
a bra h of th v u ura p upward on th right m l round th root of th uic l nrv on th left m l round th rch of th a r t h n f s a g u s behind the common m l tery and between the trach a and th ewphagus to th laryna al th m w cles of wh h e cept th (recothyroid) it uplies t also sen l bra hes to th can l ac pl u x a t the cervi al port m f th trache d th cervi al port on of the ewphagu (2) n. pinosua.
- sacculus**
sacculus nerve a branch of th enchl ar nerve g ng to th macula aculic of the arcu l
nervi sacrales 129, 130, 153, 172, 173, 175
h e nerves i ung from th sacral foram n on either u l three enter to th form tion of th sacral pl us and three to th t of th pudendal pl the third sacral (n bign us) goe g l both pl uses.
- saphenus** 128, 180, 275, 281, 282, 284, 288, 297-310, 320, 321, 325
long or internal saphenus erve th termi al bran h of the f m ror ext nd ng from Scarpa s n gle to th foot becoming cutaneous on the inner si of the knee it e p p s sensation to the sk n d th leg a d foot
-saphenus bre is or externus = n. suralis
-saph nus longus = n. saphenus.
nervi scrotales anter ores
sensory bran hes of the n. il o gu nal d strbuted to th kn of th root of the penis a d the anten su fac of th crotum
nervi scrotales poster ores 143
se eral t munal bran he of the penn al nerve supplying th kn of the posterior portion f th scrotum correspond ng to m l bala post rior th female
- spermaticus externus** 128, 129, 140, 170, 171, 173-175, 318
the gen tal b n h of the genitof m ror or g n to cru al nerve p ng along th psoas m gnus muscul and th ough th internal abdom nal nrv upplying the crema ter muscul n th mal and terminating a the row d i g m t i the f m l e
- sphen g latus** 103
ne of tw n b n hes g v n off by the max l l ry n th ph om l l ry fossa whi h c n t t u t th hort (sensory) root of th ph nopalat e (M ck l) g ng l on
nervi sphenales 108
those whose n lei f gn are located in the g ay columns f th p n al o d
- sphen us**
-trent nerve a b n h of the m d bul e t ring the lull by the f ram n p um to upply th du a mater
- splan hnicus mus**
m l est spl n h n n rv a nerv s t g th sympathet fbra for th e al pl nrv us ually on t n d n t l e s u r pl n h n nrv but occas on lly e t ng as an d pendent ord
- splan hnicus major** 134, 135, 140, 161-164, 166
arises from the 5th or 6th to 9th or 10th th ac g ng l t th symp th t d passes downward long th sides f th bod f th thoracic vert brae t j n th l pl
- splan hn us m nnu = n. spissuchn cus inn**
-splanchnica minor 163, 164, 166, 167
se from th la t tw th ac ga gla of th ympha thet d passe down o th outerd side of th greater pl n h n nrv i th l nd ren l pl use
- stapedius**
a b anch f th facial aris ng in the facial can l and p l ung forwa d to the tym p m
- subclavius** 35, 219
one f the a tery r thora ic nerves supply g the subcl v ius m wlea
- sublingualis**
a branch of th l ing l to th sublingual gland and mucos membrane of the floor of the m u th
- suboccipitalis** 32
posterior primary divis on of the first cervi al nerve pa ng through the suboccipital tria gle a d send ng b anches to th rectus cap t posterior maior n l minor ob l i qu caput superior a d inferior ectu lateralis and semi pl al s p s
- nervi subscapulares** 35, 36, 218, 246
branches of th brach al pl us supply g the s b scapulari muscul
- suprascapularis longus = n. thoracodorsalis**
-suprascapularis = n. suprascapularis posterior
-suprascapularis = a. praelavicularis med us
-suprascapularis anterior 30, 35
pr a ternal nerve arises f om the 3d and 4th cervi cal uppl es the sk n over the upper part of the thora
- suprascapularis s med us** 30, 35
praci vicular nerve rises in m th 3d and 4th cervi cal supplies the kn of th inf r ac l avicular fossa.
- suprascapularis s posterior** 30, 35, 36, 216, 217
s praeacromi al nrv arises from the 3d and 4th c r v al p p l es the sk n of the shoulder
- supratroch talis** 20-24, 50, 51, 111, 102
branch of the frontal l avi g the orbit through th upraro tral foram n or groov a d d v id ng into bra hes d strbuted to th foreh ad and scalp upper ey l d nd frontal musc.
- suprascapularis** 30, 35, 36, 126, 137, 225
nset from th 5th and 6th c vical pases down rd parall l to the cord of th bra hial pl u then through the suprascapular f m n supplying the upraspatus and ind aspi atus muscles and also send ng bran hes to th hoid 30 nt
- supratrochalis = n. a. praelavicularis anterior**
-supratrochalis 20-24, 102
a branch of th frontal supply g th nn canthus f the y th central part f th kn of th foreh ad nd the root of th nose
- suralis** 281, 282, 287, 308-312
h r t or ternal saph nous nerve formed by the un on of the medial a cutaneous from the t bial and th peron al anatom t bran h of th common peron al abo t th middl of th lf th n t mpa ea th sm l saph nous v n ou d th l t r al (external) malleol to th dorsum of th fort
- temporalis profundus** 24
on of tw b an hes anterior and posterior given off f om th mast car nerve upplying th f mpo al muscles
- tempo omalar s**
n r gomat us
- tens s tympani**
tympani mu cl a motor branch of th ot c g ng l on supply g th tensor tym p muscul
- tens s veli palatini**
nerve of the tensor muscul f the v lum p lat m a motor bran h of th ot c g ng l on supply g th t n or palat m wlea
- tentorium**
a br n h of th n ophthalmicus upply ng the t n t rum
- nervi thoracales** 130, 137
tw l v rves on each s d m aed m t n l ensory upply ng the muscul and skin f the chest
- tho acal anterior** 26, 7, 35, 36, 97, 158, 159
n of the p mbe of n rv an g f om the 5th to 8th rvi al pas ng f r w d to be d strbuted to th pectoral m n nd m jo m w l
- thoracal l agus** 27, 36, 158-161
posterior th c c terna l esp torv nrv of B l l arises f om th 5th 6th and 7th cervi cal nerves desc d the neck beh nd th br h al pl a d d t n b red t the serr t n gnus muscul
- tho acalis poste ar**
a nam appl ed to the dorsals scapulae and th acal s longus nerves collect ly
- thoracodorsalis** 27, 35, 36, 158-160
long bscapula nerve r from th 6th a d 7th rvi l rva nd supplies th l t nru d r s m l
- th b l s anticus**
peronaru p ofund s
- th b l s** 128, 79, 282, 285, 287, 288, 296, 303, 304, 306-313, 3, 5, 327
ternal popl t al erve o e of th two termi

branches of the sciatic passing down in company with the popliteal and posterior tibial arteries giving off a number of terminal branches behind the medial (internal) malleolus it supplies the knee muscles of the calf and skin of the leg

—tibialis posterior

—trigemini 9 42 44 45 83

5th cranial nerve the chief sensory nerve of the face and the motor nerve of the muscles of mastication its nuclei are in the mesencephalon and in the pons extend downward into the cervical portion of the spinal cord it emerges by two roots sensory and motor from the lateral portion of the surface of the pons and enters a cavity of the dura mater at the apex of the petrous part of the temporal bone where the sensory root expands to form the Gasserian ganglion from there the three divisions — ophthalmic maxillary and mandibular — branch forth

—trochlear 9 42 45 50 51 53

fourth nerve pathetic nerve supplies the superior oblique muscle of the eye its origin is in the floor of the aqueductus cerebri its fibers decussate in the anterior medullary velum and it emerges from the brain at the side of the frenulum and enters the orbit through the sphenoidal fissure

—tympanicus

Jacobson's nerve a nerve from the petrous ganglion of the glossopharyngeal passing to the tympanum forming there the tympanic plexus which supplies the mucous membrane of the tympanum mastoid cells and Eustachian tube

—ulnaris 3 36 158 159 215-218 220-224 226 230-242 246 250

arises through the inner cord of the brachial plexus from the 8th cervical and 1st thoracic nerves pass down the arm through the interval between the olecranon process and the inner condyle of the humerus and down the ulnar side of the forearm to the wrist it gives off numerous muscular and cutaneous branches in the forearm

—utricularis

a branch of the vestibular trunk of the acoustic supply the macula a uticula of the utricle

—vagus 9 21 22 24 26 27 29-31 33 36 39 42 44

45 71 84 86-93 107 108 131-135 155-161 219 pneumogastric nerve 10th cranial nerve arises by numerous small cords from the side of the medulla oblongata between the glossopharynx above and the aortic arch below the pons it contains several nerves to those of the glossopharynx it gives the cranial cavity by the jugular foramen and passes down to supply the larynx lungs heart esophagus stomach and most of the abdominal viscera it is a mixed nerve both of sensation and of motion

—nervi vesicales inferiores

inferior vesical nerves several small nerves passing from the pudendal plexus to the bladder

—vestibular

nerve of the vestibule vestibular nerve the upper of the two trunks of the acoustic nerve the internal acoustic meatus its terminal branches pierce the lamina cribrosa and supply the utricle and the superior and lateral semicircular canals

—zygomaticus 20-22 70

orbital or temporomalar nerve a branch of the maxillary in the inferior orbital fissure through which it passes and emerges on the face through the zygomatico-orbital foramen here it divides into two branches supplying the skin of the temple and over the malar bone

NUCLEUS

—abducens

nucleus acusticus

—ale cuneus

the sensory nucleus of the glossopharyngeal and vagus nerves in the floor of the rhomboidal fossa external to the hypoglossal nucleus

—ambiguus

the nucleus of origin of the motor fibers of the vagus and glossopharyngeal nerves composed of large multipolar cells arranged in a slender column in the floor of the rhomboidal fossa posterior to the olive

—amygdala 44

almond nucleus a rounded mass of gray matter in the anterior portion of the temporal lobe of the cerebrum near the uncus anterior to the inferior horn of the lateral ventricle it is continuous with the cortex of the temporal lobe

—anterior thalamus

a small collection of gray matter forming the anterior tubercle it is partly enclosed by the internal medullary lamina which also divides it into two parts

nuclei arcuati

cells in the medulla in front and to the inner side of the pyramids

—caudatus 43

caudate nucleus an elongated curved mass of gray matter consisting of an anterior thick portion the caput or head which projects into the anterior horn of the lateral ventricle and an elongated curved thin portion the cauda or tail which curves downward and backward in the temporal lobes to the wall of the descending horn

—colliculi inferiores

a circumscribed collection of gray matter forming the central part on of the colliculus inferior (testis) of the corpora quadrigemina

—corporis geniculati lateralis 44

nucleus of the lateral (external) geniculate body a collection of gray matter in the lateral geniculate body

—corporis geniculati medialis 44

nucleus of the medial (internal) geniculate body a collection of gray matter in the medial geniculate body

nuclei corporis mamillaris

nuclei of the mammillary body three clusters of cells within the corpus mamillare the fibers from which form the fasciculus thalamomammillaris and fasciculus pedunculomammillaris

—cuneatus

cuneate nucleus the upper part on of the cuneate fasciculus in the medulla oblongata

—dentatus 44 72 84

dentate nucleus corpus dentatum a body formed of many folded layers of gray matter enclosing a central core of white substance situated in the center of each cerebral hemisphere

—dorsalis

dorsal nucleus Clarke's column posterior vesicular column a group of column cells extending longitudinally from the 7th or 8th cervical nerve to the level of the 2d lumbar nerve in the cervix of the posterior gray column or horn of the spinal cord

—fastigi

roof nucleus a small mass of gray matter in the white substance of the vermis of the cerebellum near the middle line

—funiculi cuneati

nucleus of the wedge-shaped funiculus or Burdach's column a group of cells in the cuneate cerebellum the level of the upper end of the decussation of the pyramids

—funiculi gracilis

nucleus of the slender funiculus or Goll's column a group of cells in the clava at the level of the upper end of the decussation of the pyramids

—globosus

phenical nucleus a group of two or three small masses of gray substance in the white center of the cerebellum to the inner side of and a little below the emboliformis

—habenulae

nuclei of the habenulae ganglion habenulae a collection of cells in the trigonum habenulae the avas of which form the fasciculus reticulatus

—hypothalamicus 81

subthalamus a Lays body an almond shaped collection of gray matter lying below the thalamus above the tegmentum of the cerebral peduncles

—lateralis thalami 80 81

lateral nucleus of the thalamus a collection of gray matter between the internal and external medullary laminae in the thalamus

—lemniscus lateralis

nucleus of the lateral lemniscus or fillet a collection of gray matter in the angle between the medial and lateral fillets

—lentiformis 44 80

lenticular nucleus a mass of gray matter on the outer side of the caudate nucleus forming with the thalamus the striatum

—lentic

nucleus of the lens the external or inner dense portion of the crystalline lens

—medialis thalami 80 81

medial nucleus of the thalamus a collection of gray matter in the thalamus between the internal medullary lamina and the massa intermedia of the third ventricle

—medullaris oblongata

nucleus of the inferior

—medullaris cerebelli

corpus medullare

—motorius n. trigemini

a mass of gray matter in the dorsal portion of the pons at the inner side of the restiform body

d abducent

(fth abducent (fth cr. ial) m ere. ma. of gr y ter to th exter al fth th post rior l ingul al de (f scia lu long tu n l m el l) of the l w r of th pon. ben th the floor of th 4th e tr l l el neri acustic

lei of th acou tic nerve a litory n a fff som s gray matter lying in the floor of the 4th ventri l w the area arcu tica.

lei n rri cochlearis

lei of th cochl r nerve the ventri l port n of th lei neri arc ticl.

lei neri facialia

lei of th facial nerve a collection of gray matt g ventrally an l lterally in relation to the al f a eos in the dorsal surface of the pon r hypoglossal

fth hypoglossal nerve the n f origins f the 12th al nerve composed of a. er l groups of l g rular cell e t l g from about th l vel of the sation of th pyrami to th stria acutic in th lla.

ri oculomotorii

(fth ocul motor nerve n of the 3d neri a group els a in the ventral p rt of th t tum gneum alele. ath the s penor qu trigeminal l l)

ri t ocliearis

(fth trochle r nerve n al mass of gray matter the vent al portion of the cent l gr y at atum lousing the cerebral ag duct.

lei neri vestibularis

lei of the vestibular nerve the dorsal port on of th lei n rri acu tici

a s ac rorius

nerve of vary n leus one of two bands of gr y ter lying medially (a med l l) or dorsally (a d r l l) to the interior of a y n leus.

ria inferior

ria inferior n a wavy l m d gray m t l g at s below surface of th n v n th med l l ngat i t l pu k red i k a purse th open n l of ch d rected medially l called th h lum or h lous.

ria superior

ria superior n a collect on of gr y matt r t th r side of the facial n leu in th dorsal o t g tal port on of the pons.

l l pontis

lei of th pon th gra m matter in the entral ion of the pons l varol fll g th paces between transverse dionst rinal bundles f what fibers a d ascend nti n rri trigeminal

of the descend g root of th trigem al nerve sencephal c root nucleus a m l l cter of cell end g cephalad from the region of th locus nulus.

er 51 82

n n longated mass of gray m tter of a redd h n th fresh bra n l y g t the pper port on f th me t m n ar the medi n pl a

tus l t rari

of the solary tract or respi atory bundl the n term at on of th vagu nd glossopharyngeal ves t n ng f m somewhat abov the d cussa n f the pyr m ds to about th lei l of the tras

vt ca

trus ap nalis neri trigemin

of th p n al e t or ascend ng out of th tri n n al nerv ga glon lls n th med lla nd uppe r f the cervi al spin l co d th ubst an a g l

sa R l d to wh h th fibers f th sp n al act th trig m al n rve e d str b ted

OPHAGUS 33 93 110 116 9 133 135 138 139 147 148 50 154 55-62 64

gull t the sw l low th port on of the d g t v al between the pharyn and th o h it at d m the lower bord f th rro d e r l l m pposit

th cervi al vert bra t th n d ac rifice of the mach pposit the lenth dorsal vert b a d s a of about 25 cm (n h) mouth of the th

et on of the ph ry s nd oph g t th le el of l w b rder of th crri ord artlag

CRANON 196 207 233

VA 44

ENTUM

tu 150 169 171 172 174

n 75

RCULUM 79 80

s lare 13

l r bon th basal p r o c s f the occup tal b

uch unt with th ondyli port bout th

arth or fifth yea

calcis = calcaneus

capitatum 193 193 198 204 205 227 230 241

capitate bone of magnum the la gest of the carpal bones the inner f the two mille bone of the second row it articulates with the 2d 3d and 4th m t acarp l multangulum minus hamatum naviculare and luna t m

coccygis 3 177

occy th terminal brn of the spinal c lumn formed by the f ion of four sud mentary vertebrae st art cu lates with the sacrum

coxae 256 257

hip-bon r ominate bone a large l t bone formed by the fusi n of the ilium ischium l pub s (in the adult) constitut ng the lateral huf of th pel s it articulates with its f llow anteriorly with th sacri m posteriorly an l with the femur som what below the m lile of its out r surface

cuboideum 262 263 271 314

bone of the t rru about the m d file of the outer sid of the foot articulating with the os alci sternal cuneiform acaphoi (osca onally) an l 4th and 5th m t al rial bones.

cuneiforme = os triquetrum

cuneiforme primum 262 263 267 269 271 294 314
1st or internal cu niform or wedge bo e th l rgest of the three of th same in the t rru on th nner border of the foot art culating with the 2d cu niform nav u l r and 1st an l 3d m t al rial bone s.

cuneiforme secundum 262 263 314
sec nd or middle cuneif rm or wedge bone of the tars art cul tes with the 1st and 3d cu niform na cular nd 3d m t al rial bones

cuneiforme tertium 262 263 271 314

th rd or external cun form or wedge bone of th foot r articulates with th 2d cuneif rm cuboid na cul a d 2d 3d a d 4th met tarsal bones

ethmoidale 10 63 81

th m al bone a irregularly haped bon lying between the orb tal pl tes f the f o tal and anterior to the phenoid bone t con t of two lat al masses f th pl tes enclos ng aur-c l l attached above to perfo ted hor ontal f mna th cr brform pl t from wh h desc ds a mes al cer cal or perpend cul pl te in th t r val between th two lateral mas e the bone r t cul tes with th sphenad fr ntal mas e rior m lary lacrymal nasal palate nd n rior tu b nated bones nd the m and nters nto th format n of th anterior cranial fossa the orb ts nd the nasal fossae

frontale 4 8 50-53 70 73 75 80 82 95

f ontal bone the l ge m gl e br n forming the forehead and th uppe ma gn and roof f the orb t on either sid t articulates with th p n tal bones abo e th parietal nd t mporal bones on th ds d th nasal ethmoid and pen nasal rry and mala bones and the les cr wing f the pheno d below

hamatum 192 193 198 205 227 230 24

hooked bon unc f rm br e the bone on th nn (ulnar) ide f th e ond row of the rpu t art cu l tes with th 4th and 5th metacarpal t nquetrum lunatum and e p tatum

hyoideus 17 24 29 31 33 35 37 39

hyoid bon a U-sh ped bon l y n g between the ma d bl and the l ryn art ul t ng withn th bon

ilium 115 117 119 130 141 117 149 171 177 54-57 90 90

la or fl nk bon th bro d flaring port n of th nom n t bone t consists of a body wh h j th pubi nd i hum t form th c tulum nd a b ad th n port on like th fl t h ru of a buck all d the ala.

inc s vum

nc ve bon nt m lary bone p em xilla the ant rior and nn port on f th superior m lla.

inominatum 56 27

inn an n te b n h p-bone h un h bon os coxae

int maxillare = os inc s vum

int par etale

os lnc the upper part of th squama f the occip tal bone oc asion lly (pec lly n ancient Per vi n

kull) eu t ng as a sep at bone

ischu 115 146 170 256 257 279

ischium the lower nd p t rro p rt of th innom n t bo e it s l s of a body where t j us th ilum and puba to f m th acetabulum and two ram

lacrimal 47 65 83

lacrymal bon ungo an irregularly rectangul th n pl te forming p rt of the nn wall of th o b t bch n l the frontal p oc ys of th superior ma l l t art culates with th f rior tu b n ted

fr nt l a f uperi m lary bones

- lingua** = os hyoideum
 —**lunatum** 107 197 201 227 241
 lunate bone acuminated bone o e of the first row in the carpus between the scapho d (naviculare) and cuneiform (trapezium) it articulates with the radius naviculare triquetrum hamatum and capitatum
 —**magnum** = os capitatum
 —**malare** = os zygomaticum
 —**mastoidium** 4 6 12 22 55 57 61
 mastoid bone the mastoid portion of the temporal regarded as an independent bone
 —**metacarpale** pl *os met carpalia* 193 198 201 205 22 230 241-243
 one of the metacarpal bones five long bones form the skeleton of the metacarpus or palm they are numbered 1-5 beginning with the bone on the outer or thumb side and articulate with the bases of the second row of the carpus and with the five first or proximal phalanges
 —**metatarsale** pl *os metatarsal* s 263 267 271 293 314-316
 one of the metatarsal bones the five long bones forming the skeleton of the anterior portion of the foot articulating posteriorly with the three cuneiform and the cuboid bones anteriorly with the five first or proximal phalanges
 —**multiangulum majus** 192 193 198 205 227 230 241
 large multangular bone a sesamoid bone of the second row of the carpus it articulates with the 1st and 2d metacarpal naviculare and multangulum minus
 —**multangulum minus** 193 198 205 227 230 241
 small multangular bone trapezoid a small bone in the second row of the carpus articulating with the 2d metacarpal multangulum majus capitatum and naviculare
 —**nasale** 4 63 65
 nasal bone an elongated triangular bone which forms with its fellow the bridge of the nose it articulates with the frontal bone above the ethmoid and the frontal process of the superior maxilla behind and its fellow anteriorly
 —**naviculare majus** 192 193 198 205 227 230 241
 navicula bone of the hand a saphoid the largest bone of the first row of the carpus on the outer or thumb side articulating with the radius lunatum capitatum multangulum minus and multangulum majus
 —**naviculare pedis** 262 263 267 271 293 314
 navicula bone of the foot a saphoid a bone of the tarsus on the inner side of the foot articulating with the head of the 1st metatarsal the three cuneiform bones and occasionally the cuboid
 —**occipitale** 4 6 8 10 13 23 26 84 85
 occipital bone at the lower and posterior part of the skull consisting of three parts (basilar condylic and squamous) enclosing a large oval hole the foramen magnum it articulates with the parietal and temporal bones on either side the sphenoid anteriorly and the atlas below
 —**palatinum** 6
 palatine bone an irregularly shaped bone behind the maxilla which enters into the formation of the nasal fossa the orbit the hard palate it articulates with the superior maxilla inferiorly the pterygoid and ethmoid bones the vomer and its fellow of the opposite side
 —**parietale** 4 10 55 72 73 75-79 82
 parietal bone a flat curved bone of irregular quadrangular shape at either side of the vault of the cranium it articulates with its fellow above with the frontal anteriorly the occipital posteriorly and the temporal and sphenoid below
 —**pisiforme** 107 230
 pisiform bone a small bone resembling a pea in size and shape at the first row of the carpus lying on the anterior surface of the distal end of the os triquetrum with which it articulates it is an extension to the tendon of the flexor carpi ulnaris muscle
 —**planum**
 lamina basypterygia a bital plate of the ethmoid bone
 —**præmaxillare** = incisivum
 —**pterygoideus** = processus pterygoideus
 —**pubis** 145 147 150 179 215 236 257
 pubis bone a platy bone the forepart of the inferior portion of the ischium a bone it is composed of a part where it joins the ischium and a part to form the acetabulum two parts and a part where they meet sometimes also called the body where it articulates with the femur at the symphysis pubis
 —**sacrum** 2 273
 sacrum the segment of the spinal column forming part of the pelvis it is formed by the fusion of six

vertebrae articulated with the last lumbar vertebra the coccyx and the os coxae (innominate bone) on either side

- sphenoidale** 4 6 8 10 17 47 51 52 65 82 84
 sphenoid bone a bone of most irregular shape occupying the base of the skull it is described as consisting of a central portion or body and six processes two great or temporal wings (alsphenoid) and two small or orbital wings (orthosphendoid) and two pterygoid processes it articulates with the occipital frontal ethmoid and vomer and with the paired temporal parietal maxilla palatine and sphenoid turbinal bones fourteen bones in all
 —**temporale** 4 8 10 55 56 61 80 83 85 101
 temporal bone a large irregular bone lying about the center of the lower half of the side of the skull it articulates with the occipital behind a below the sphenoid in front and below and the parietal above it consists of four parts the squamous tympanic petrous and mastoid which are distinct at birth except the two latter which are united to form the petromastoid portion thus portion consists as the origin of hearing
 —**triangulare**
 os trigonum
 —**trigonum**
 triangular bone an independent ossicle sometimes present in the tarsus usually it forms part of the talus constituting the external cuneiform or tubercle
 —**triquetrum** 193 198 205 227 245
 three-cornered bone a form or pyramidal bone a bone on the inner side of the first row of the carpus articulating with the lunatum pisiforme and hamatum
 —**zygomaticum** 4 6 23 24 55 70 84 85
 zygomatic or yoke-bone malar bone cheek bone a three-sided bone which forms the prominence of the cheek it articulates with the frontal sphenoid temporal and zygomatic bones

PALATUM

- durum** 6 63 68 86 94
 hard palate a concave elliptical bony plate constituting the roof of the oral cavity formed of the palatine process of the maxilla and the horizontal portion and part of the pyramidal process of the palatine bone on either side
 —**molle** 63 68
 soft palate velum pendulum palati the posterior muscular portion of the palate forming an incomplete septum between the mouth and the pharynx and between the pharynx and the nasal fossa

- PANCREAS** 114 128 130 150 151 154 165-168
 abdominal salivary gland an elongated flattened gland devoid of capsule extend from the convexity of the duodenum to the spleen it consists of a flattened head (capitulum) at the duodenal end a curved neck (collum) and an elongated three-sided body (corpus) extending transversely across the abdomen The tail (cauda) is the pointed left extremity of the body in contact with the spleen The gland secretes the pancreatic juice discharged into the intestine as a duodenal secretion

- accessorium**
 a detached portion of pancreatic tissue sometimes found in the wall of the stomach or of the duodenum
PARS
 —**analis recti** 135
 —**cardiacus ventriculi** 131
 —**extremus urethrae** 145
 extremity of the urethra the distal portion of the male urethra, spongy about 2.5 inches in length which traverses the corpus cavernosum of the urethra or corpus spongiosum
 —**centralis**
 cella media or body of the lateral ventricle of the brain lying in the parietal lobe and directed from the foramen of Monro to the splenium of the corpus callosum
 —**Racida**
 flaccid part of the aponeurosis of the membrane
 —**horizontalis**
 horizontal part or horizontal plate of the palate bone forming part of the floor of the nasal fossa
 —**intermedia fossae rhomboides**
 the broad middle part of the rhomboid fossa
 —**lirid ca setinae**
 eyelid tract
 —**maxillares** 4 6 17 22 55-57 61
 maxillary portion of the temporal bone
 —**membranacea urethrae** 145
 the second portion of the male urethra about half an inch in length extending from the prepuce to the beginning of the spongy urethra just beyond the bulb
 —**membranacea urethrae**
 a triangular part of the urethra

PLEYUS

-celiacus 329
celiac p (1) solar p abdominal brain the largest of the sympathetic plexuses lying in front of the aorta at the lev l of origin of the celiac artery behind the stomach it is formed by the splanchnic and the pneumogastric nerves and cords from the celiac and superior mesenteric ganglia through its connections with the other abdominal plexuses it sends branches to the abdominal viscera (2) a lymphatic plexus of the fifteen or twenty celiac nodes behind the stomach diaphragm and pancreas together with the con-
-coronarius cordis anterior
anterior coronary p of the heart derived from the cardiac p and accompanying the anterior coronary artery
-coronarius posterior
posterior coronary p derived from the cardiac p and accompanying the posterior coronary artery
-deferenstalis
a sympathetic c p on the seminal vesicle and ampulla of the vas deferens on each side derived from the hypogastric
-dentalis inferior 32 69
inferior dental p formed by branches of the inferior alveolar nerve interlacing before they supply the teeth
-dentalis superior 69
superior dental p formed by branches of the inferior alveolar nerve p gives off dental branches (pans dental and branches to the gums (pans dental)
-femorals
femoral p a sympathetic c p surrounding the femoral artery derived from the iliac plexus
-gangliosis ciliaris
ciliary ganglionic plexus a nerve p lying on the ciliary muscle derived from the oculomotor trigeminal and sympathetic
-gastricus
gastric plexus one of two plexuses anterior and posterior formed by a continuation of the esophageal plexus and containing the terminations of the vagus nerves they communicate with the abdominal sympathetic plexuses and send ram to most of the abdominal viscera
-gastricus inferior
inferior gastric p lying on the greater curvature of the stomach formed by branches from the hepatic p
-gastricus superior
superior gastric p an unpaired sympathetic c p on the lesser curvature of the stomach extending thence to the anterior and posterior surfaces and uniting with the gastric plexuses of the vagus
-hemorrhoidalis
hemorrhoidal plexus of veins rests upon the posterior and lateral walls of the rectum from it run the superior hemorrhoidal vein to the portal the middle hemorrhoidal vein to the hypogastric (internal iliac) and the inferior hemorrhoidal to the inferior pudendal
-hemorrhoidalis medius
a sympathetic p on the rectum derived from the hypogastric
-hemorrhoidalis superior
superior hemorrhoidal p on the artery of the same name derived from the inferior mesenteric and distributed to the rectum
-hepaticus
an unpaired sympathetic n lying on the hepatic artery and its branches in the liv
-hypogastricus
a large unpaired sympathetic p lying in front of the 5th lumbar vertebra an promontory of the sacrum and the r connecting vessels it has twelve lymph nodes and the r connecting vessels situated on the wall of the pelvis on either side along the hypogastric vessels
-iliac
lying on the iliac arteries derived from the hypogastric
-iliacus externus
a lymphatic c p formed by the lymph nodes along the external iliac artery on either side and then afferent and efferent vessels
-inguinalis 124
a lymphatic p formed of ten to fifteen lymph nodes with their connecting vessels lying superficially or deeply along the long saphena vein and more pectively along the femoral artery and vein in the ilio-inguinalis 14
a lymphatic plexus formed of many lymph nodes with their afferent and efferent vessels extending along the internal iliac vein
-lingualis
a sympathetic p lying on the lingual artery
-lingualis
a sympathetic p on the artery of this name derived from the external carotid p
-lumbalis 124 128 130 140
lumbal p formed by the first four lumbar nerves it is in the substance of the psoas muscle (2) a lymphatic c p formed of about twenty lymph nodes and connecting vessels situated along the lower portion of the aorta and the common iliac vessel
-lumbosacralis 130
formed by the union of the anterior p urinary division of the lumbar sacral and coccygeal nerves it is usually divided into lumbar and sacral and pudendal plexuses
-mamillaris
a lymphatic c plexus formed of small lymph nodes with their vessels situated along the course of the internal mammary arteries
-mammaria interna
a sympathetic plexus on the artery of this name derived from the subclavian p
-maxillaris
a sympathetic p on the artery of this name derived from the submaxillary ganglion and running along the external carotid p
-maxillaris interna
a sympathetic c plexus on the artery of this name derived from the external carotid p
-mentalis
a sympathetic nerve plexus on the cerebral meninges derived from the external carotid plexus
-mesentericus inferior 127
rounding the inferior mesenteric artery and the aortic sac
-mesentericus superior 168 169
an unpaired sympathetic c p on the aorta and sending nerves with the vagus the mesenteric and subcostals
-myentericus
p of Auerbach a ganglionic plexus of the nervous fibers derived chiefly from the superior mesenteric p lying in the muscular coat of the intestine
-nervus
a p formed by the interlacing of nerves by means of numerous anastomotic branches
-occipitalis
a sympathetic p on the artery of this name derived from the external carotid p
-oesophagus 161-164
a p consisting of two nervous plexuses posterior and anterior on the walls of the esophagus the first is formed by branches from the vagus and the second by the second by the anastomosing trunks of the vagus after leaving the pulmonary plexus branches supply the mucous and muscular coats of the esophagus
-ophthalmicus
a sympathetic p entering the orbit in company with the ophthalmic artery derived from the internal carotid p
-penpudendus - 128
a p lying in the male by veins from the testis in front of the vas deferens and forming part of the spermatic cord in the female the omental vein from this plexus between the layers of the broad ligament
-parotidus
p anastomosing the diverging branches of the facial nerve passing through the substance of the parotid gland connected by numerous loops and a common plexus
-pharyngeus 4
a venous plexus on the posterolateral walls of the pharynx emptying through the pharyngeal veins into the jugularis interna
-pharyngeus ascendens
ascending pharyngeal p a sympathetic c p on the artery of the same name formed of fibers from the upper cervical ganglion
-phrenicus
a sympathetic p surrounding the inferior phrenic artery
-popliteus
a sympathetic p surrounding the posterior artery derived from the femoral p
-prostatico-ovularis
prostatico-ovarian plexus a venous plexus around the prostate gland and neck of the bladder
-prostaticus
a sympathetic p on the prostate derived from the hypogastric

-triangularis
a fold of mucous membrane at the point of junction of the anti- or pillar of the fauces with the tongue
-umbilicalis lateralis 138 139 142 1 4 7
lateral umbilical fold p hypogastrica a fold of peritoneum on the anterior abdominal wall covering the oblique inferior hypogastric artery on either side of the umbilicus
-umbilicalis media 138 139 142 190
middle umbilical fold p urachus a fold of peritoneum on the anterior wall of the abdomen covering the urachus or remains of the allantois
-ureterica
a fold of mucous membrane extending from the orifice of the ureter on either side to the medial line of the bladder

-ventricularis
ventricular fold false vocal cord a fold of mucous membrane on either wall of the larynx above the true vocal cord it is concerned little if at all in voice production
-vesical transversa
transverse vesical fold a duplication of peritoneum passing over the empty bladder but obliterated when the viscus is full

-vocalis
vocal fold true vocal cord the sharp edge of a fold of mucous membrane stretching along either wall of the larynx
vocal p ocess of the arytenoid cartilage the true vocal cords are the agents concerned in voice production

POLUS

-temporalis 83
PONS 40 44 71 73

PORUS

-acusticus internus 10 57
PRÆCUNEUS 73 76-80

PROCESSUS

-accessorius
accessory p ocess o tube cle a small apophysis at the back part of the base of the transverse p ocess of each of the lumbar vertebrae
-alaris
ala p ocess a bony p ocess projecting from the crista galli of the ethmoid bone on either side
-alveolaris
alveolar process the p ojecting ridge on the under surface of the body of the maxilla containing the tooth sockets
-angularis externus = **processus xygomaticus** of the mandible articulating on either side with the malar bone and forming the upper outer margin of the orbit
-angularis internus
the internal angular p ocess of the frontal bone articulating on either side with the lacrimal bone articulating on the inner margin of the orbit
-anterior mallei
anterior process of the malleus p gracilis Polan

-articularis 3 92 173
of the malleus with the Glaserian fissure
-auricularis 3 92 173
of the malleus with the Glaserian fissure

-brevis mallei
short process of the malleus = p lateralis

-caudatus 166 167
a narrow band of hepatic tissue connecting the caudate lobe and the lobes of the liver dividing the right sagittal fissure into two

-clavus
one of the radiating pigmented ridges usually seventy in number on the inner surface of the body
-clonoides anterior
a sharp point terminating the posterior margin of the lesser wing of the sphenoid bone
-clonoides medius
an inconstant protuberance from the margin of the tuberculum sellae of the sphenoid bone
-clonoides posterior 10 82
an angular projection forming a corner of the dorsum sellae of the sphenoid bone

-condyliformis
condyliform process or condyle
-coracoides 114 148 15 200 201 225
coracoid p ocess a long curved projection from the head of the scapula overhanging the glenoid cavity
-coronoides 4 60
(1) a bracket p ojecting from the anterior portion of the upper extremity of the ulna. (2) a conic process ascending from the upper anterior part of the ramus of the mandible

-costalis
costal process an apophysis extending laterally from the transverse process of a lumbar vertebra it is the homologue of the rib
-costalis
costal process an apophysis extending laterally from the transverse process of a lumbar vertebra it is the homologue of the rib

-ensiformis

the ensiform process = **processus xiphoides**
-ethmoidalis 65
ethmoidal process of the inferior turbinate bone situated behind the lacrimal p ocess and articulating with the uncinata p ocess of the ethmoid

-falciformis
falciform process falciform ligament a continuation of the inner border of the great sacrotestic ligament upwards and forward on the inner part of the ramus of the ischium

-frontalis
frontal process nasal process the upward extension of the nose and of the maxilla which forms part of the frontosphenoidal process frontal process of the malar bone the ascending process of the external angular process of the frontal

-gracilis mallei
slender process of the malleus = p anterior mallei

-intragularis
a middle pointed process of bone extending from the middle of the jugular notch in both the occipital antrum and dividing the jugula into two

-lacrimalis
lacrimal process of the inferior turbinate bone articulating with the lower border of the lacrimal bone and the edge of the nasal process of the superior

-lateralis mallei
p brevis a short p ojecting from the base of the manubrium of the malleus attached firmly to the drum membrane
-lenticularis 63
a knob at the tip of the long limb of the incus which articulates with the stapes

-mastoides 4 6 12 23 55 57 62
mastoid process the nipple-like projection of the mastoid portion of the temporal bone

-maxillaris 65
maxilla p ocess of the inferior turbinate bone a thin plate of irregular form projecting from the middle of the upper border articulating with the sphenoid antrum of the ethmoid

-orbicularis
orbicular process of the malleus a curved leaflet crest from the middle part of this bone cleft into three parts the orbital part (2) orbital process of the palate bone the anterior part of the orbital process of the bone articulating with the vertical plate of the sphenoid bone

-palatinus
palatine = palatal process the horizontal plate of the mandible forming with its fellow the anterior portion of the roof of the mouth

-papillaris
papillary process the lower angle of the caudate lobe of the liver opposite the caudate p ocess

-pterygoideus 22
a long process extending downward from the body of the bone and great wing of the sphenoid bone on either side it is formed of two plates (laminae) separated below to form the pterygoid fossa (fossa pterygoidea) the pterygoid fossa is formed by the divergence of these two plates posteriorly

-pyramidalis 65
pyramidal process tuberosity or pterygoid process of the palatal bone the portion of that bone between the vertical and horizontal plates

-sphenoidalis
sphenoidal process the palatine process posterior and smaller of the two processes at the extremity of the vertical plate of the bone

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sphenoidal process the palatine process posterior and smaller of the two processes at the extremity of the vertical plate of the bone

—**formix** = **s. medullaris**

—**medullaris** 43

—**medullary** (1) **s. formix** **x. prealis** a longitudinal strand of fiber along the wall of the third ventricle just below the terna thalam. many of the fibers end in the nucleus or ganglion habenuar. others cross to the opposite side on the dorsum of the habenua from auditory s. one of the horizontal white stripes on the floor of the fourth ventricle passing from the medial groove outward over the upper part of the mesencephalic body they divide the rhomboidal fossa into the lower anterior and the superior one on either side

—**olfactoria**

—**ollic** **ory stria** one of three white bands (1) **med al** (2) **medial** (3) **lateral** passing backward from the olfactory trigone the medial s. curves upward behind the sea of Broca and the lateral s. curves upward into the anterior perforated substance the callosal s. the intermediate s. imperfectly developed passes along the border of the anterior perforated substance and joins the intermediate s.

—**striae terminales** 44

—**SUBSTANTIA**

—**adamantina**

—**enamel** the hard substance covering the exposed portion of the teeth

—**burnea**

—**dent** the very form of the mass of the tooth

—**gelatinosa centralis** = **s. grisea centralis**

—**gelatinosa Rolandi**

—**gelatinosa** substance of Rolando it runs the apex of the posterior gray column and when seen on section seems to fit over the caput cornu like a cap

—**grisea**

—**s. cerebra** gray substance

—**grisea centralis**

—**gelatinosa cen** al s. central gray matter of the spinal cord a mass of neuroglia surrounding the central canal

—**lentic**

—**substance** of the crystalline lens it is divided into sub : nce of the lens

—**medullaris**

—**medullary substance** s. n. glia s. s. p. e. a. l. s. m. r. n. s. kidney, m. o. s. m. d. m. r. m. d. m. l. s.

—**nigra** 71 82

—**it extends** from the upper border of the pons into the subthalamus from between the dorsal (segmental) and ventral (p. d. l.) portions of the pedunculus (crus) cerebri

—**perforata anterior** 42

—**loci perforatorius** ant. cus. an area on either side of the olfactory chiasm in the olfactory trigone which is perforated by numerous blood vessels

—**perforata posterior**

—**locus perforatorius** posticus a gray area at the base of the brainstem to the pons contains numerous openings for the passage of branches of the posterior cerebral artery

—**reticularis alba**

—**reticular** white substance of Arnold a thin layer of fibers covering the medial surface of the hippocampal gyrus

—**reticularis grisea**

—**an area** in the medulla behind the olive contains gray and gray matter the latter in considerable amount

—**SULCUS**

—**arteriosus** 10

—**basilaris**

—**menal** groove on the ventral surface of the pons a sulcus in which lies the basilar artery

—**calcaris**

—**interosseous** groove a deep furrow on the upper surface of the calvaria giving attachment to the interosseous ligament

—**callosomarginalis** = **s. cinguli**

—**centralis** 33 39 73-7 9 97

—**cinguli** 73

—**callosomarginal** fissure a fissure on the medial surface of the cerebral hemisphere

—**reticularis**

—**reticular** sulcus of Reil limit ng sulcus of Reil a semicircular fissure separating the sulcus from the operculum above in front and behind

—**coronarius** 153

—**coronary** sulcus a sulcus in the utricular groove a groove

on the outer surface of the heart marking the division between the a. a. (atria) and the ventricles

—**corpus callosum** 1 70 80

—**corpus callosum** callosum a figure separating the corpus callosum from the gyrus cinguli above

—**ethmoidalis**

—**nasal** groove a groove on the inner surface of each nasal bone lodging the internal nasal or anterior ethmoidal nerve

—**frontalis superior** 38

—**inferior** frontal s. a sagittal fissure on the outer surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum separating the middle from the inferior frontal gyrus

—**frontalis superior** 35

—**sagittal** fissure on the upper surface of each frontal lobe of the cerebrum forming the inferior boundary of the superior frontal convolution

—**hamuli piergei** det

—**hamular** groove a groove at the base of the hamular process which form a pulley for the tendon of the tensor vel palati m.

—**horizontal** s. cerebelli

—**horizontal** sulcus of the cerebellum great horizontal fissure a deep cleft encircling the circumnucular sulcus anteriorly and receiving the three cerebellar peduncles anteriorly

—**hypothalamus**

—**hypothalamic** s. s. of the floor of the brain a groove in the floor of the brain between the optic chiasm and the optic chiasm

—**inforsis** tal 47

—**inforsis** tal groove a gradually deepening groove on the orbital surface of the maxilla which leads to the infraorbital canal

—**interparietalis** 2 7 97

—**intraparietal** of Turner it separates the superior and inferior parietal lobules a horizontal band anchoring the middle of the posterior boundary of the posterior central gyrus

—**interfascicularis** 104

—**interfascicular** groove a furrow running down the shaft of the humerus from between the two tuberosities

—**lacrimalis**

—**lacrimal** groove (1) a hollow in front of the lacrimal crease of the lacrimal bone (2) a groove on the nasal process of the maxilla (the upper part of which is the h. (1) a fossa for the lodgment of the lacrimal sac

—**lateralis anterior**

—**lateral** sulcus an incisive furrow on the side of the spinal cord a deep median furrow on the anterior median fissure marking the line of exit of the anterior nerve-roots.

—**lateralis posterior**

—**postolateral** sulcus a longitudinal furrow on the side of the posterior median sulcus of the spinal cord and medulla oblongata marking the line of entrance of the posterior nerve-roots

—**longitudinalis**

—**longitudinal** groove a ventral groove on the cord s. a groove on the anterior surface of the brain marking the location of the septum longum in the two ventricles

—**longitudinalis superior** = **s. sagittalis**

—**longitudinalis**

—**longitudinal** sulcus a deep longitudinal furrow on the surface of the tongue from the foramen caecum.

—**medianus posterior**

—**posterior** median sulcus a deep longitudinal furrow on the shallow furrow in the median line of the posterior surface of the cord

—**myelobondis** 203

—**myelobondis**

—**myelobondis** a groove on the inner surface of the ramus of the mandible leading to the opening of the inferior dental canal

—**nerve radialis**

—**nerve** radial nerve a nerve on the outer surface of the humerus between the teres major and minor muscles of the humerus and the deltoid muscle. with the radial nerve it forms the axillary nerve

—**nerve ulnar**

—**nerve** ulnar nerve a nerve on the posterior surface of the internal epicondyle of the humerus with the ulnar nerve

—**obscuration**

—**obscuration** a broad shallow furrow on the posterior surface of the pole of the brain the olivary sulcus

—**occipitalis** lateral s

—**occipital** sulcus a variable fissure on the lateral aspect of the occipital lobe

TRIGONUM

-palatopalmaris
line of union in the floor of the orbit between th
orbital process of the palate bone and the orbital
surface of the maxilla
-parietomastoidea 8
articulation of the posterior inferior angle of the
parietal with the mastoid process of the temporal bone
-agittalis 75 77
line of union between the two parietal bones
-phenoethmoidalis
line of union between the crest of the sph no d bone
and the perpendicular plate of the ethmoid
-sphenofrontalis 4 8 4
the two wings of the orbital plate of the frontal
bone and the sphenoidal process of the sphenoid
-sphenomaxillaris
an inconsistent suture between the pterygoid process of
the sphenoid bone and the body of the maxilla
-sphenoorbitals
articulation between the orbital process of the palat
bone and the outer surface of the body of the sphenoid
-sphenoparietals 8 10
line of union of the lower border of the parietal with
the upper edge of the great wing of the sphenoid
-sphenosquamosa 4 6 8
wing of the sphenoid articulation of the great
temporal bone with the squamous part of the
sphenoid
-sphenozygomata 47
junction on of the mala bone and greater wing of the
sphenoid
-squamosa 8 10
-squamosomastoidea
mastoid squamosal suture, line of union of the squamous
and mastoid portions of the temporal bone fused in
early life
-zygomaticofrontalis 4 47
line of union between the external angular or zygomatic
process of the frontal and the frontal process of the
mala bone
-zygomaticomaxillaris 6 4
articulation of the mala bone with the zygomatic
process of the maxilla
-zygomaticotemporals
line of junction on of the zygomatic process of the tem
poral and the temporal processes of the mala bone
YMPHYSIS
ossium pubis 144
ZENIA
-acustica = stria medullaris
-choroidea 43
the border of the choroid plexus in the lateral ven
tricle
-tunica
of the falx cerebri one of the three bands in which the
longitudinal muscular fibers of the large intestine
except the rectum are collected these are called
specially m
responding to the mesenteric insertion of the placenta
band opposite the mesocolic band and its ommentum
corresponding to the transverse colon
-ambrye 43
tena of the fibrous sheath of the femur
-forale
ampli after removal of the horned plexus
tena of the fornix the slightly dentated lateral border
of each crus (a t r o pilla) of the fornix
-hippocampi = corpus ambratum
-medullaris = stria medullaris
-semicircularis = stria terminalis
tena of the thalamus thalamus tena the sharp lyce
angle between the superior and inferior medullary
epithelium forming the lateral wall of the fourth ventricle
-ventriculi quarti
tena of the fourth ventricle the line of junction of the
epithelial part of the choroid with the nerve substance
TALUS 262 263 267 291 293 313
Ankle bone a trapezoid bone
articulates with the tibia and fibula to form the ankle
TEGMEN
-tympani 57
ELA
-choroidea
that part on of the pia mater which covers the roof of
the choroid inferius = l. choroidea ventriculi quarti.
-choroidea inferior = l. choroidea ventriculi quarti
choroid tela of the fourth ventricle the choroid inferius
part of the fold of pia mater covering over the lateral
ventricle
-choroidea ventriculi tertii
velum interpositum a double fold of pia mater between
the fornix above and the epithelial roof of the third
ventricle and the thalami below
-submucosa
the layer of connective tissue beneath the tunica
mucosa
-submucosa pharyngis
upper portion of the pharyngeal fascia the
on string of a fibrous membrane attached to the
basilar process of the occipital bone
TENDO
-calcaneus 265 270 276 277 287 288 294 310-
311
TESTIS 144 145 180
THALAMUS
TYMYPUS 71 73
TIBIA 254 255 260 261 264 265 268 271 282 279
Shin bone the inner and larger of the two bones of the
leg articulating with the femur fibula and astragalus
TONSILLAE
-cerebelli 64
-palatinae 67 87
TORSUS
-tubarius 85
TRACHEA 18 31 93 9
155 160
TRACTUS
-obliquus 272-2 6 285 286 303 305
the oblique band of the stomach a fibrous structure
extending from the lesser curvature of the stomach to the
greater curvature of the duodenum
-olfactorius 42 44
a narrow white band lying in the olfactory sulcus
terminating anteriorly in the olfactory bulb and posteriorly
in the olfactory tract
-opticus 44 81
optic tract a flattened white band extending from the
optic chiasm to the optic nucleus
-solitarius
espiatory bundle a small isolated taste anterior and
external to the nucleus of the cinerea
-spinalis nervi trigemini
spinal tract of the trigeminal nerve ascending root of
the trigeminal nerve
-nervus trigemini
nerve running down from the sensory nucleus of the
fifth cranial nerve to the ganglion of the fifth cranial
nerve
TRIGONUM
-collaterale 43
-deltoidopectorale
Mohrenheims fossa a space between the pectoralis
major and deltoid muscle below the clavicle
-Semorale
Scarpa's triangle a triangular space bounded by the
lateral border of the trapezius muscle the axillary artery
and the coraco-clavicular ligament
-Lumbale 122
lumbar triangle an interval bounded by the
edges of the latissimus dorsi and ilio-lumbar muscles
-Nervi hypoglossi
trigone of the hypoglossal nerve a slight elevation on
the floor of the mouth
-Olfactorium
posterior trigone a grayish triangular area on the
posterior extremity of the olfactory tract where it
diverges to the three roots of the olfactory chiasm
-Omoclaviculare
avian triangle a triangle bounded by the clavicle
the omohyoid muscle and the ter minor muscles
-vesiceae 146

TROCHANTER

—major 140 177 254 255 258 259 273 274 278 283
—mn 254 255 258 259 278

TROCHLEA

—humeri 194 195

TRUNCUS

—corporis calli 71
—trunk or body of the corp. || um them in a h l
—port n of th. corpus c ill w m

—costocervical a
the beg n g f th upper w i t scostal artery re
g irded s an i n p e len i t r u k n i n g o f f t w o b n h
—an ascen i n g e r i a l p r o f u n d i a d e s c e n d i n g
interc o l l a p r e m a

—intestinal 124

—intest n al l y m p h t r u k c o n y i n g l y m p h f m t h e
l w e r p a r t o f t h l i t h e s t o m a p l e e p n r e s
and s m a l l i n t e s t i t d i s c h a r g e s t o t h e i t a
c h y l

—jugularis 14

—j u g u l a r l y m p h t e t r u n k r e d u c t o n o c h a l e e n
v e y i g t h l y m p h f r o m t h e w a d e c k t h t n t h
r i g h t i m p l e a n t o t h n g h t l y m p h t d u t t h a t
o n t h e l e f t i t h e t h o r a c d u c t

—lumbalis 124

—l u m b a l l y m p h t i t r u n k o o f t w o l y m p h t d u t
c o n v e y i n g l y m p h f r o m t h l w e r t e m t i s p e l v i
14. a a l w a l l r g t t k n e y s i p r
r e n a l c a p s u l e t h y d c h r g e n t o t h e t r u n c h y l

—lumbosacral 125 14 75

—l a m b o s a c r a l f o r m e d b y t h u n o n o f t h f i f t h l m b
and h r s t s a c r a l w i t h a l n c h f r o m t h e f u r t h l u m b
m r v e w h h e n t r a n t o t h f o r m a t i o n o f t h a c a l
p l

—subclavius 14

—u b c l a v i l y m p h t e t r u n k o d u t f o r m e d b y t h
u n o n o f t h v e s s e l s d r n g t h l y m p h n o s o f t h e
l e f t u p p e r e t r e m t y m p t y n g n t h t h o i d t
a t h o o t o f t h n e k

—sympathicus 27 29 36 60-92 9 133 13 14

135 150 158 159 161-67 168 173
—s y m p a t h i c u s k

—thyrocervicalis 219

—t h y r o c e r v i c a l a s a l r t a r t e r i a l t r u n k n n b f r m t h
s u b c l a v i n a n d d e s c e n d g e n e r a l l y i n t o t h b c h s
—t h y r o c e r v i c a l i n f e r r t r a n s r a a c o l l a n d t n
s c a p u l e

TUBA

—aud i t a 58 60-63 73 85 105

—a u d i t o r y t b e E t a c h a n t b e t u b e i a d g f m
t h t y m p n a v i t y t o t h n a s o p h y n x
—E t a c h i t u b a a u d i t i a

TUBER

—calcanæi 255 263 267 270 77 288

—c a l c a n e i t u b e r t h e p o t n t e m i t y o f t h
a l a n u s o s l c i f r m g t h m j t o n o f t h
h o e l

—cinereum

—s m a l l s l i g h t l y a s s e d a r o f g r a y m t l t h
n t e r p e d u u l a r p a c b e t w n t h c o r p o r a m m i l n
d e o p t c h m

—corpora calli = splen um co poris calli

—fratral

—f o r a l a d m e n t h m o s t p r o m n e n t p t n f t h
f r e h a d o n e i t h d e

—schiaud um 178 257

—t u b e r o s u s t h s c h u m a r u g h p y n f o r m m s s t h
n g l f o r m e d b y t h t w m o f t h h m

—mentale

—p m c e a t t h j u c t o n f t h n e k n i b o d y o f
t h p m a w h c h p o y t a g t t h m a l l o m n t
t m w h n t h t m a c h d t d e d

—par t i l

—p a r t i a l t u b e r p n t a l m n e n c a p m n n t p o r t n
f t h p n t i b o n i t l i b o t h n t f t
t m a l r f u u l l y c o r r e p n d n g t o t h p n t
f m m u m w d t h o f t h b d

—rad

—r a d i a t a a d u

—ma

—t u t f t h m t u b e r v a l u a t h p o t n o
d s o n o f t h n f e r v r n s o f t h b l u m

—zygomatium

—a l i g h t p r o m c e m t h r u g n o f t h z y g o m a t i c
p r o c e s f t h t m p c a d b o

TUBERCULUM

—cuticum

—t h d o r s l n e l u f t h c o c h l n r v

—anter us (atlant)

—t n t b e r l f t h a t l o l p t b e n
o t h t n r f a c o f t h a h f t h i l a s

—anterior (thalam)

—a n t e r i o r t b e r c l o f t h e t h l a m u t h e p r o m i n e n t
a n t e r i o r i m t y o f t h e t h a l a m u s w h i c h p r o j e c t s
i n t o t h l a t r a l v e n t r i c l e

—articulare 12

—a r t i c u l a r e m m c o f t h z y g o m a t i c p r o c e f t h
t e m p o r a l b o w h i c h b o u n d s t h g l e n o d o r m a n j b u l r
f o v e a a t r i c l y i t f o r m s t h a n t e o r r o o t o f t h e
z y g o m a

—caroticum

—C a r o t i d a g n a s t u b e r c l t h e a t e r i o r t u b e r c l o f t h e
t r a n s v e r s e p r o c o f t h s i a t h c e r v i c a l v e r t b a

—cinereum 45

—g y t u l e t e t h e t u b u l o u s e x t m t y i n t h e m e d i l
o b l o g a t a o f t h p o s t e r i c h m o c o l u m n o f t h s p a l
c o n l

—conculatum

—S t o r n i s o r n i a t u b e r c l a r o u n d e l e m i n n e o
o t h p o s t e r i o r p t o f t h r y p g l o t t c o l d f o m d
b y t h u n d l y m o r n l a t e c a r t i l a g e s

—costae

—t b e r c l o f a r i t h k n b o n a r i b n e a r i t s h e l
w h c h a r t i c l e w i t h t h t r a s v e r s e p o c o f a
e r i e t r

—cuneiforme

—V i b e r g s t u b e r c l a r o u n d e m e n c e o n t h p a s t
n o m r t f t h r y p g l o t t c o l d f o m l b y t h e
d e r i s g c u f o r m c a r t i l a g e

—epiglotticum

—s h o n f t h m g l o t t a c n v e x i t a t h l o w r p a r t
o f t h p g l o t t s o v e r t h u p p e r p r t o f t h t h y r o e p i
g l o t t i c l g m e n t

—hypoglossi = trigonum nervi hypoglossi

—intercondylar deum

—i n t e r c o n d y l a r d e b e l f t h b i a o n e o f t w o p o
p e t s i s m e d l e o r i n e r t b e r l a n d f
i s l a y l e o u t t b e r l i p r i g g f r o m t h n t a l
l p f h r t c u l a r u r l e o f t h t b a n e t h e r s d e
o f t h i t e r c o n d y l o i e m u r e n c o p n s

—gulae

—g u l a t u b e r c l a n o v a l e l e v t n o n t h e c e b r a l
u r f o f t h l i t l p r t o f t h o c c u p t i b o n o n
t h d e o f t h f o a m n m a g n u m

—majus hume 194 195

—l y m e r t b e r c l m e t e r t u b e r o t y f t h h u m r u s t h e
p o s t n o f t w t b e r c l e s t e r n a l t o t h t o m
e c k

—mallei

—h o r t p r o c e s s o f t h m a l l e u s = p r o c e s s u s l a t e r a l s
m a l l e
—mentale

—m e n t a l t u b e r c l a p o m m e n c e o n t h l o w e b e l e r
o f t h m n d b l e o n t h d o f t h e m t i p t u b
a

—minus h mæ 194

—m a l l t u b l l t u b e r t y o f t h h u m e r u s t h e
a n t e r i o r o f t w o t u b e r c l e s j u t e t e r n a l t h a n t m l
e c k

—obturatorium

—b u t t u b e l n f t w p e s a n t e r o a d
p o s t e o f t h o n t h m g n o d o f t h p u b p o r t o n f t h
o h t o f m n b o u d g t h t e r m s t o n o f t h
b u t t o g r o o v e

—ossum mltangulo majore

—a p r o m n n t r i d g o n t h t r a p u m o s m u l t g u l m
m j) f o r m g t h e t r n l b o r d e r o f t h g r o o n
w i h r u n t h t d n f t h f l p r a d a l s

—os naviculare 204

—t u b e r o t y f t h p h o d a p o j e c t o n t h n f n o
l a t l n g l f t h n c u l (p h o d) b o e

—pharyngeum 13

—A p o p s t n f m t h u d u r f a c e o f t h b l r p r
t n o n o f t h o c c u p t i l e g n m t t a c h m e n t t h
s i b o n r a p h o f t h p h a r y n x

—posterior (atlant)

—p r o t u b e t h p t t m t y o f t h a h
o f t h a z l a r u d m t f t h m o u p

—posterior (thalam) = pulvinar

—pub cum 77 257 284

—p u b p n m l p r o j t n t t h n t o
t r m t y f t h r t f t h p u b

—scaleni

—s c a l e n t b l f l f n m l l p n o n t h r
e d g o f t h f i r s t r i b

—sellae

—t b l f t h d d l i v a y e m n t h l g h t
l t n n i f o n t f t h p t t r y f s a o n t h b l y
f t h s p h e n d b o n e

—thyroideum inferius

—a l i g h t l a t l p o j t n f o r m t h l o w m m f t h
t h r a d r t l g m t h d t t h h g i n g o f
f n o r n t c h

—thyroideum superius

a blunt projection on the outer surface of the thyroid cartilage on either side near the posterior portion of the pretracheal space

TUBEROSITAS

—coracoides

coronoid tubercle a projection from the posterior border of the clavicle near its acromioclavicular joint

—costae secundae

tuberosity of the second rib a rough oval area about the middle of the outer surface and lower border of the rib

—costalis

rhomboid impression an irregular pitted area on the inferior surface of the clavicle at its sternal end

—deltoidea

a rough elevation about the middle of the outer side of the shaft of the humerus

—femoris externa = epicondylus lateralis

a projection on the outer surface of the external condyle of the femur giving attachment to the gastrocnemius muscle

—femoris interna = epicondylus medialis

a projection on the outer surface of the internal condyle of the femur

—glutea

the point of insertion in the upper portion of the shaft of the femur of the greater part of the gluteus maximus muscle when markedly developed this tuberosity is called the third trochanter

—iliaca

a rough area above the auricular surface on the outer aspect of the ala of the ilium

—infraglenoidalis

a rough surface below the glenoid cavity of the scapula

—maxillaris

a roughened surface on the external aspect of the angle of the mandible

—maxillae = tuber maxillare

—ossis cuboidei

a slight eminence on the external surface of the cuboid bone capped with an articulation for a sesamoid bone in the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle

—ossis metatarsalis primi

a tubercle at the base of the bone to which is attached the tendon of the peroneus longus muscle

—ossis metatarsalis quinti

a tubercle at the base of the bone to the posterior part of which is attached the tendon of the peroneus brevis muscle

—ossis navicularis

a rounded eminence on the inner surface of the navicular bone of the tarsus giving attachment to a part of the tendon of the tibialis posterior muscle

—pterygoidea

a roughened area on the internal aspect of the angle of the mandible giving attachment to fibers of the internal pterygoid muscle

—radialis

bicipital tuberosity an oval projection from the inner surface of the radius just below the neck giving attachment on its posterior half to the tendon of the biceps

—sacralis

a prominence on the lateral surface of the sacrum below the auricular surface

—supraglenoidalis

a rough surface above the glenoid cavity of the scapula giving attachment to the tendon of the long head of the triceps

—tibialis

anterior tuberosity a tubercle of the tibia an oval elevation on the anterior surface of the tibia about an inch below the upper end giving attachment at its lower part to the ligamentum patellae

—tibiae externa = condylus lateralis

—tibiae interna = condylus medialis

—ulnae

a prominence at the lower border of the anterior surface of the coronoid process

—unguicularis

a roughened raised surface of the heel on the palmar surface of the distal end of the terminal or ungual phalanx of each finger and toe

TUNICA

—albuginea corporum cavernosorum

a strong fibrous membrane enveloping each corpus cavernosum penis

—albuginea benis

tunica propria lencis the fibrous capsule of the spleen containing elastic fibers and involuntary muscular tissue

—albuginea oculi

the sclerotic coat of the eye

—albuginea testis

a thick white fibrous membrane forming the outer coat of the testicle

—conjunctiva

the mucous membrane investing the anterior surface of the eyeball and the inner surface of the lids

—cornea

the fibrous part of the cornea a part of the sclerotic coat of the eye

—mucosa

the mucous coat as of the intestine or vas deferens

—muscularis

the muscular usually middle layer of a blood vessel

—serosa

a serous membrane

—submucosa = tela submucosa

a layer of fascia continuous with the transversal fascia of the abdomen enveloping the testes and spermatic cord in the scrotum out of the testis

—vaginalis propria

the serous sheath of the testicle and epididymis derived from the peritoneum consisting of an outer fibrous layer and an inner serous layer

—TURBinate = concha

—TYMPANUM

the ear-drum the middle ear cavity in the petrous portion of the temporal bone which lodges the ossicle

it is closed externally by the tympanic membrane which communicates with the nasopharynx through the Eustachian tube and with the mastoid cells and is lined with mucous membrane

—ULNA

The bone of the forearm on the inner side of the humerus

—UMBILICUS

—UNCUS

The tube conducting the urine from the kidney to the bladder

—URETHRA

the urethra a canal about eight inches in length opening at the extremity of the glans penis into the vagina or into the spermatic fluid as well as the urine

—UTRICULUS

—UVULA

—VAGINA

—VALVULA

—bicuspidalis

bicuspid valve mitral valve left auriculoventricular valve the valve closing the orifice between the left auricle (atrium) and ventricle of the heart

—colli

the collar valve a fold of the outer membrane of the trachea

—mitralis = bicuspidalis

—processus vermiformis

a fold of the outer membrane at the opening of the vermiform appendix into the caecum

—pylori

a prominent fold of the outer membrane at the pyloric orifice of the stomach enclosing the sphincter pyloric

—semilunaris

one of three semilunar segments of the three cusps of a valve preventing regurgitation at the beginning of the aorta a semilunar valve guard the entrance of the pulmonary artery the segments are named respectively by the position of the cusps in the right ventricle and left ventricle

—sinus coronarius

the coronary valve an endothoracic valve at the orifice of the coronary sinus in the right atrium of the heart

—spiralis

valve of Heister a series of crescent folds of the muscular membrane of the cystic duct directed obliquely around the inner surface of the gallbladder

—tricuspidalis

tricuspid valve right auriculoventricular valve the valve closing the orifice between the right auricle and ventricle

(tri m) an l v tral of th h rt its three cu ps an cal ceterior or l funilul n right or m rn l a l post rior m sept l

venae cavae inferiores *af*
vase of the inferior vena cava
en lard al full stenl g from the anterior i f r margin of the i t r o na cava to the nt rior i t f th lnt foveo o l a

VAS DEFERENS = ductus deferens

acromioclavicular = v. thoracoacromialis

angularis 41 82 84 87

a short vein i th anterior nefe of the nbt f formed by the s prant i l n l frontal vein anl continu g as th tior fac l

anonyma 27 31 41 116 124 131 150 153 159 181
n ate or back oceph l v n n formed by th n of th jugul m tern anl subcl a f th l
te right (an v m d st o) rec eath right v r bral s
n l m m m n t m n l th right lymph tic l t
vel l t (on m a f) recet eath l f verteb l
lamm nia i terna tere anl prema thyren i a
na a l various pericardial bron hial and med as n
ud t a interna

n of two ein ecompony g ach internal ultory rtery they l the intern l ar pa out through th ternal l t r y m tus ant mpiv to th lter l n s or the post rior p rt of th l rior petrosal u

auricularis anterior
anterior auricul vein o l se tral empty g h postero facial

auricularis posterior 25 32
ostern ncul dfa th pariet l d posteo rior port m f th tempore l pon lu tes w th he postern f c l to form th ternal; gul

axillaris 27 17 130 133 158 159
all y ei a ont u tion of th ba l runn g rom the lower border of th teres m yor muscl to th ater border of the frst rib where it becomes th sub l r

axgos 124 132-134 147 161 163 164
axgos ei 1104 m yor arises from th right asc l g lumbar ein or th en a inferior acen l through th a r orifice f th d phragm es n th post rior med ast num l term n tes n the vena ca superior

axgos major = v. axgos
172 v minor inferior = v. h mazygos

axgos minor sup or = v. h mazygos Accessoria
3 axlus

basilar vein f Rosenh l es wh h ac n l rom the base of th brain to empty nt th term l

basilaris v. basalis
basilica 2 p 239-24 46 250

basile t n arises i th upper part of th be d of th lbow by th u n of th med anl basal d the post rior ul r ei or rise from th d rual pl f the h nd f l l ang th curve usually descnd a t k n by o e of th ul ar t) th b chal en t form th axillary

basilica 2 2 2 211 235 n
one of two ns n th pper arm ac company g th b ach al ar ry and mping to th xill ry v

basilica cephal ca = v. n yma
b oachialis

ne of m y running n f o t of nd beh n l the bro hial tubes d uning t two m n trunk wh h empty on th right de nt th vena a ygos n th l f t to the vena hem axygos ac eson or the left superior intercost l

canaliculi cochleae
run f om th ochle to th bulb of th jugul v

canalis pt rygoides
V d v n a n company g the V dian rt ry th o gh th pt ryg d n l and empty g nto th ph ry g al v n

ca d aca magna = v. cord s magna
ca infer f 13 38 13 153 163-172

es th blood f m th lower treme s l th g t p r t of th pelv nd abdom l org ns t beg n t the level of th fifth lumb art bra on the right d per the daphr gm t th level of the gthd dor al v r t bra p ses th ough th a t rior m d ast um and empty es nt the back p r t f th right trium (uri l) th h rt

cav superior 31 33 124 133 134 47 145 159 161 181
ce v blood f m th l d a d neck ppe ex trem t e d thora t b t e formed by u n of th tw v a n yma re v l v ygos

venae cavernosae penis
the sm erious venous spaces in th er ctile t sue pc

centralis retinae
central ven of the retina formed by un on r t al ve ns and accomp es the rtery of the name n the optic n e

cephal ca 14 25-27 31 218 219 225 230-235
es at the p r t of un on f o e of the rad al d the m lian ceph l or arises from the plexu of the h n l f l l wng th ource usual ascribed as that of the rad al v ns it empties in uppe part of th axillary v n

cerebelli
one of the numerous cerebellar veins th s drain the upper surfac of the cerebellum and into th straght a d the tran vena sinuse f or drain the under surfac anl empty i f rior petrosal anl transverse s suse.

cerebri inferior
on f n merous ereb al veins wh h drain the fce of the cereb ral hem pheres and empt the cav nou a d transverse nuses

cerebri interna 81
v Gal n of two ve ns runn g in the t la oid a of th th rd ventri le formed by th union choro d ad terminal veins and mping in v or br magna

cerebri magna 9 80
v magn Gal formed by junct on of the two al erebral v n runs in the transverse ce f wire and emptes into the str ght s nus f m a continua n of it

cerebri media 81
n th l t al cer bral fisure anastomosing w r superve oph halm and mping into th ; pa etul u

cerebri superior 5 77
of numerous v ns wh h d a n th surf ce cerebral hem ph re and empty into the su sag tral s us the lateral lacu e

cervicalis profunda 32 41
deep cerv cal n run w th the art ry of th ame between the scm p nalis pt n d semis; r n is and empty es into th nonyria th bral s

cerv ca a transv rsa = v. transversa colli
choro dea

drains th lateral ventricl a d ho od pl u u tes with th ternal v n to form th v c int rior or Galen s v n

cist
m f se eral small ns a tern nd postern ng f om th l r y body

circumfl x femoris medialis 290 322 323
circumflexa hum profunda 140 173 174 318

deep ucmfl x l v n corresponds to th art the same n m and emot es near o n mmon with the deep p gastric nto th ternal l v

circumflexa hum up ficialis
perfl x ucmfl x l v n correspond ng rtery of the sam n me emptying usually n pbn m gna r terna tuma to the t rual al

circumflexa scapulae 159
colica dextra 170-174

comes = v. mutans
c mutans

accompany ng v a deep v m following th urs a t e correspond g art ry

comitans nervi hypogloss
runs w th th hypogloss al nerve below and to th l of the hypoglossus muscl mping usualy the l qualis

cora ant or
on of two or three small ve ns in th ant rior v th right v ntrcl openng i to th right s ndepe d ntly of the s ns coronarius

co d s magna 161
v d m g n l f e oronary vein a trib t t the s ns coron nu beginning t the apex n n ng n th antero nrvventricular d us

corus media 163
inferior c d ac inferior interventricular beg ns ape of the heart and passe through the n nrv ntricular sulcus to the s nu coronarius

c d s minima
Thebes n v n one of a pumbe of small v men ng n th wall of the h rt nd open g tly into the atria ventri les

c d s parva
m l l card v n an racont t esel accom ng th right cor ary artery n the oro ary

from the right margin of the right ventricle and empties into the coronary sinus or the middle cardiac vein

coronaria ventriculi 165
coronary vein of the stomach arises in the gastrohepatic omentum from a union of 4 canals from both surfaces of the stomach, it follows a tortuous course through the gastrohepatic omentum, the left and then the right pancreaticogastric folds, and empties into the portal vein

costoaxillaris
costoaxillary vein one of a number of anastomotic veins connecting the intercostal veins of the 1st to 7th intercostal spaces with the lateral thoracic or the thoracoepigastric vein.

diploca 41 72 78-80
one of numerous veins in the diploe of the cranial bones connected with the cerebral sinuses by emissary veins.

dorsalis linguae
a tributary of the lingualis

dorsalis penis 141 145 150 1 8
an unpaired vein running between the two dorsal veins of the penis and emptying usually by two forks into the prethal coesical plexus

epigastrica inferior 140 175 318
deep epigastric vein corresponds to the artery of the same name and empties into the external iliac vein

epigastrica profunda = **v. epigastrica inferior**

epigastrica superficialis
drains the lower and inner part of the abdominal wall and empties into the saphena magna or long saphenous vein

epigastrica superior
one of the venae comitantes of the artery of the same name tributaries of the mammae interna.

facialis anterior 14 18 20-23 25 6 28 31 41 87-90 104
a continuation of the angular vein at the inner angle of the orbit passes diagonally downward and outward uniting with the posterior facial in the carotid fossa below the border of the lower jaw to form the common facial

facialis communis 22-23 26 28 31 41 92 110 155
arises in the carotid fossa from the union of the anterior and posterior facial veins and empties into the external jugular

facialis posterior 20 21 23 25 27 31 41 85
temporomaxillary vein formed by the union of the temporal veins in front of the ear runs behind the ramus of the lower jaw through the parotid gland and unites with the anterior facial to form the common facial

femorals 116 118 119 123 147 177-180 182 284 290 296 302 318 319 321-323
accompanies the femoral artery in the same sheath being a continuation of the popliteal vein and becomes the external iliac vein at the level of Poupart's ligament a little to the inner side of its center

frontalis 20 41 77
one of several veins which drain the front part of the scalp and unite with the supraorbital to form the trigle

Galei see = **ter br nierna** and = **cereb magna**

gastrica = **vena coronaria**

venae gastricae breves
short gastric veins in the wall of the stomach emptying into the coronary vein

glutea inferior 176 177 179
superior gluteal vein sciatic vein one of the venae comitantes of the branch of the sciatic artery uniting at the sciatic foramen to form a common trunk which empties into the hypogastric or internal iliac vein

glutea superior 130 175
superior gluteal vein one of the vein which accompany the gluteal artery entering the pelvis as two veins which unite into one and empty into the hypogastric or internal iliac vein

hemorrhoidalis
hemorrhoidal vein see **plex hemorrhoidal**

hemorrhoidalis superior 172 173
superior hemorrhoidal vein drains the greater part of the hemorrhoidal plexus and ascends between the layers of the mesorectum to the brim of the pelvis where it becomes the inferior mesenteric.

hemiszgyos 135 163
v. azygos minor inferior begins in the epigastric region pierces the left crus of the diaphragm ascends along the left side of the bodies of the lower dorsal vertebrae crosses the 8th thoracic vertebra crosses the front of the spine behind the aorta thoracic duct and esophagus and empties into the vena azygos.

hemiszgyos accessorius 135 164
v. azygos minor superior formed by the union of the 4th to 7th left posterior intercostal veins passes upward along the side of the bodies of the 5th 6th and 7th dorsal vertebrae then crosses the spine behind the aorta esophagus and thoracic duct and empties into the vena azygos.

vena hepatica 139 153 163-166
hypogastrica 153 174 175
internal iliac vein runs from the upper border of the great sciatic notch to the brim of the pelvis where it joins the external iliac to form the common iliac it drains most of the territory supplied by the internal iliac artery

iliaca communis 130 140 141 173
formed by the union of the external and internal iliac veins at the brim of the pelvis and passes up and behind the internal iliac artery to the right side of the body of the fifth lumbar vertebra where it unites with its fellow of the opposite side to form the inferior vena cava.

iliaca externa 140 142 174-1 6 390
a direct continuation of the femoral vein above the inguinal (Poupart) ligament uniting with the hypogastric (internal iliac) to form the common iliac vein

iliaca interna = **v. hypogastrica**

ilocolica 171-173

iliolumbalis 173-174
accompanying the artery of the same name and anastomosing with the lumbar and deep circumflex iliac veins and emptying into the hypogastric

innominata = **v. anonyms**

intercapularis
one of the veins connecting the dorsal and volar veins in the hand the dorsal and plantar veins in the foot

intercostalis 133 135 138 150 167 169
one of the intercostal veins the 1st or 2nd are tributaries of the musculophrenic or internal mammary vein the 3rd to 11th terminate variably on the right 1st to 11th terminates in the vertebral 1st to 11th to 11th form a common trunk v. intercostalis suprema dextra which empties into the azygos the 5th to 11th empty separately into the azygos on the left side the first empties into the vertebral or anonyms the 2d to 4th form the v. intercostalis suprema sinistra which empties into the left anonyms the 5th to 8th empty into the hem azygos accessoria and the 9th to 11th into the hem azygos.

intercostalis suprema
intercostal superior high at (superior) intercostal vein a trunk formed by the 2d 3d and 4th posterior intercostal veins empties on the right side into the azygos on the left into the anonyms.

interlobularis
branches of the portal vein in the liver dividing up into a network of capillaries which again unite to form the hepatic veins

intervertebralis 136
vertebral vein one of numerous veins accompanying the spinal nerves emptying in the neck into the vertebral in the thorax into the intercostal in the lumbar and sacral regions into the lumbar and sacral veins.

intestinalis 170-172
ischia ca = **v. glutea inferior**

jugularis anterior 26 31 92 107 110 155 157
arises on the digastric muscle from veins from the lower lip and meatal region descends in the anterior portion of the neck superficially passes through Barn's space and turns outward to empty into the external jugular at the outer border of the sternal anticus muscle

jugularis externa 16 18 20 25-28 31 32 41 57-91 93 107-108 120 130 145 153 155 157
formed below the parotid gland by the junction of the posterior auricular and the posterior facial (temporomaxillary) it passes down the side of the neck external to the sternocleidomastoid muscle to the axillary part of the subclavian part on the posterior part of the neck where it crosses in front of the third part of the subclavian artery and empties into the subclavian vein

jugularis externa posterior
begins in the upper and back part of the neck superficially and runs downward and forward to empty into the external jugular at the posterior edge of the sternocleidomastoid muscle

jugularis interna 13 10-13 25-28 30 31 33 41 60 71 85-93 10 110 124 130 131 153 154 155 155-157
a continuation of the transverse sinus of the head at the first rib behind the cartilage of the first rib with the subclavian to form the inferior vena cava

t h l o c p a t a l t h y r o i d a p e r i o r l i n g l
 f a c i a l c o m m u n f a c i a l p o s t e r i o r f a c i a l a t e r o
 p h y r g e a l m g e l n t h v e n a c o m t a n s n e r
 h y p o c l e
 - l a b i a l i f e r i o r
 a t r i t r y o f t h e a t e r r f a c i a l d a n n g t h
 l o w e r l p
 - l a b i a l a s u p e r i o r
 u p e r i o r l i l l e t k n i t l o c i f f r o m t h u p p e r l p a l
 l c h a r g e n t o t h a n t m f a l
 - l a c r i m a l i s
 - h e n a l i s 130 151 153 165 167
 s p l n a r e s b t h u n m o f e a l m l l
 i t h l i u o n t h t r y t a u r f t h s p l e e n p a w
 l a c k w a r d t o t h l f t k l i n e t h e n r u n b e h n t h u p p e
 b o r d e r o f t h p a r a t o t h e c o f t h m c r e w h e r e
 t j o i t h u p e r i o r m e s e n t e r i c t o f m t h e p o r t l
 - l i n g u a l i s 130 104
 r e c e i v e s l f f r o m t h t o n g u e b l g u l a d s b
 m a x i l a r y e l l a l m u s c l e t h e f l o r o f t h
 m o t h e m p t e s i n t o t h j u l a r i s i n t e r n o f t h v l
 c o m m u n
 - l u m b a l i s a s c e n d e n s 140 141
 r i s e s f r o m t h s a c r a l a n d l u m b r
 d i a p h r a g m b e c o m e s t h y p o m v e n n t h r i g h t l
 t h m s g m c t h e l f t
 - m a m m a r i a i n t e r n a 31 159 161 16 163 181
 u s u a l l y t w o a c c o m p a n y a c h a r t e r y f t h v
 n a m e f u n g t o t h p p e r p r i o f t h t h v x
 a n d m p t s i n t o t h a n o n y m f t h a m l
 v e n a m a s e r i c a m
 p l i f o r m v m a c c o m p a n y r t e r e s o f t h s a m
 n a m e w h h m p t y t o t h p t e r y g o n v e n o u s p l x u
 - m e d i a n a s a n t h a c h i
 m e d a n e n o f t h f o r e a r m b e g i n s t h b a s e f t h e
 d o r s u m o f t h t h u m b c u r v e s r o u d t h d u a l s i
 a s c e n t m l l o f f o r e a r m d j u t b e l w t h b e n d
 o f t h l b w d l e a t n t h m e d b a l n d m e d i a
 e p h a l i c v e n s a o m t m e a t d l e a l w e r d o w n n
 b n c h g g t o t h b a s i c t h e o t h e r t o t h m e d
 e n o f t h l i n e
 - m e d i a n a b l e a
 t h i n n e r l i n e o f t h m e d i a n m e d n a a n t b r a c h
 w h i c h b e c o m e s t h b a s i c w h n j o i n e d b y t h p p e r f
 o f t h u l n a r v n a t h p o s t e r i o r u l
 - m e d i a n a c e p h a l i c
 t h o u t e r b r n h o f t h m e d n m d i a a n t b a c h
 w h h b e c o m e s t h c e p h l w h e n j o i n e d b y t h a d a l
 - m e d i a n a c o l l i
 o c c a s i o n a l l y p r e s e n t d u e t o f o n f i t h a t e r n
 j u l i n t e
 - m e d i a n a c u b i t
 m e d i a n v n f t h e l b o w a c n w h b p a s s e s a c r o s s
 t h b e n d o f t h l b o w f r o m t h p h a l t t h b l
 m o r e o m m l y t h v n n t h i s l o c t i o n i s a l l i e d t h e
 m e d n b a s i c
 - m e d i a s t i n a l i s a n t e r i o r
 o n e o f s e v e r a l s m a l l v e n s f r o m t h m e d i a s t u n e m p t y
 n g t o t h a n o n y m a o r t h v e n v a s u p e r i o r
 - m e n i n g a
 o f s e v e r a l s m a l l v n f r o m t h c e r e b r a l m g e s
 m p t y n g n t o t h j u l a r i s t e r n a
 - m e n t e r i c a l a f e r r 153 160-73
 n t n t o n f t h p e r i o r h e m r y h o d l t t h e
 b r i n g o f t h p e l v s a s c e d g t o t h l i f t f t h a o r t a
 b e h n d t h p e r t o e u m a n d e m p t y g n t o t h p l n c
 - m e n t e r c a s u p e r i o r 13 39 150 153 168-170
 b e g i n s t h l u m n t h r i g h t l a c f o s a s c e n d m
 t h r o o t o f t h m e s e n t e r y a n d u t b e h d t h n e c k
 o f t h p n e r a s t h t h p l e n v e n t o f r m t h p o r t l
 - v e n a m t a c a p a d r a l s
 d o r s a l m t a p a l v g e n o f f r o m t h d g t a l
 v e n o u s a c h e s f r o m t h d o r s a l e n o u s e r t o f t h d g l
 d o w h c h t n d t h e p h a l c a n d b a s a l v s
 - v e n a m t a a r p e v l a r e s
 v l m e t a c a p a l v e n s m p t y n g t o t h d p p e r o u
 r c h f o n w h t h a d a l n d u l a r n a r s e
 e n a m t a t a r m d o r s a l e
 d o r s a l m t t r a l v n a r r u n g f o w n t h d o r s l d g t l
 i n f o r m g t h d o r s a l v e n o u s a b f f o o t n d
 m p t y g t o t h l g a p h n o v v n
 - v e n a m e t a t a r s e p l a n t a r e s
 p l n t a r m t t a l v n f o r m d f r o m t h p l n t a
 d g t a l v n s c o n s t i t u t i n g t h d e e p p l n t v n o u s
 h d e m p t y g u n t o t h m a l l s a p l e n o u s v
 - o b l i q u a t r a n s i s t r 61
 b i q u v u n o f M r s h a l l a m l l v e n o n t h p o s t m
 w l l o f t h l f t a t r u m t r a n s i t r y o f t h s u s o
 o n r u t a s d v l o p e d f r o m t h l f t d u c t f C u v i r
 - o b t u a t o r i a 175-177 332
 b t t f m d b y t h u n n o f t r i b u t a r
 d g t h p a n d t h m u s c l o f t h u p p e r a n d b a c k

p a r t o f t h t h g h i t e n t e r s t h p e l v i b y t h o l t u r a t o r
 f r a m n l r u n s b a c k w a r d t o e m p t y i t o t h h y p o
 g a s t r (t e r n a l d i a c) v e
 - o c c i p i t a l s 20 25 26 41 72 76- 9 85
 d r s t h e o c c i p i t a l r e g n a n l e m p t y n g i n t o t h i n t e r
 n a l j u l a r o r t h u o c c i p i t a l p l e u s
 - o e s o p h a g e a
 n f a c e r a l m a l l v e n o u t r u k s b r i g g b l o o d f r o m
 t h e s o p h g n l e m p t y g i n t o t h a n o n y m a o r t h e
 v e n a a s u p e r i o r
 - o p h t h a l m i c a i n f e r i o r 41
 r i s e f r o m t h m l p a l p e b r a l n d l c r y m a l a d
 d d e s i n t o t w o t e r m n a l b r n h e s o n e o f w h i c h r u n
 t o t h e p t e r y g o l p l e x u s w h l t h e o t h e r j n t h p e
 r i o r p h i l l m o r e m p t e s n t o t h c a r n o u s n u s
 - o p h t h a l m i c a s u p e r i o r 41 50 51 53 81-83
 b e g i n s a n t e r i o r l y f r o m t h n a s o l o n t a l v e i n p a s s e s
 a l g t h u p p e r p a r t o f t h n e r w a l l o f t h o r b i
 p a s s e s o u t b o v e t h o p t n e r v e a n d d n d s t o
 e m p t y t h e a v e r n o u s n u s
 - p a l a t a
 d r a s t h p a l t r g o n l m p t e s n t t h t
 n r f a c a l
 - p a l p e b r a l s
 o n o f t h v e i n s o f t h u p p e r a n l i w e r j l l m p t y
 g o f r o m t h m a t p a r t i n t o t h t e r o f l
 - v e n a p a n c r a t i c a
 m n e r e t v s e m p t y a n t t h p e r i o r m s e n t e r
 n o e f t h r o o t o f t h p o r t l n
 - p a r o t i d e a n t e r i o r
 o n e o f s e v e r a l v e i n s w h h d r g p a r t f t h p r o t d
 g l n d m p t y n t o t h a t e r n f a l
 - p a r o t i d e a p o s t e r i o r
 d r a n g p r t o f t h p a r o t i d e g l a n l m p t y n g n t o
 t h p o s t r i f a c a l
 - p e r c a d u c a
 o n o f s e v e r a l m a l l n s f r o m t h p e r i o r d m m p t y
 n g n t o t h n j e m o v e n a v u p e r i
 - p e r o n a 300-308 330
 - p h a r y n g e s 80
 o e o f s e v e r a l v e i n s f o m t h p h y n g a l p l x u m p t y
 i n g i n t o t h j u l a r i s t e r n a
 - p h r e n i c a i n f o r
 d a n s t h s u b s t a n c e o f t h d p h a g r a d m p t e s o n
 t h r i g t a l i n t o t h v e n a a v a n t h l f t d n t o
 t h l i f t u p e r a n t v n
 - p h r e n i c a s p e r o r
 o n e o f t h v n a c c o m p a n y i n g t h p e r i c a r d i a c o p h n a
 r r e r y a n d e m p t y g n t o t h a n o n y m a o r n a a a
 s p e n o r
 - p o p l i t a 285 296 302-306 330
 a r i s e s a t t h l o w e r b o r d e r o f t h p o p l i t a m u l b y
 t h u n i o n o f t h b a l n s a s c e n d s t h r o u g h t h e
 p o p l i t a p a n d p e r o e s t h a d d u c t o r m g n u
 m u s c l t b e c o m e s t h f e m a l v n
 - p o r t a 130 133 166 167 69
 a w i d s h o r t v a f o r m e d b y t h u p e r i o r m e s e n t e r
 a d a p l e n (v l e n a l i s) b e h n d t h n e c k f t h p a n c r e a s
 a s c e n d i n g f r o n t o f t h n f i r o n v n a c v a d d
 d v i d g t h r i g h t r d f t h t r a n v r s e f i s u r e o f t h
 l i v e r n t o t w o b r a n h e a r r i g h t a n d l e f t w h h b r k u p
 t o n u m r o u s a p a l l n e s a m i f y i n g n t h r i g h t a n d
 l e f t l o b e s r e s p e c t v l y o f t h l i v e r
 - p o t o r v a t r u n c u l a s t r e l
 p o s t e r i o r e n o f t h l f v e n t r i l e o f t h h a r t a r i s e
 n t h d i a p h r g m t a u r f o f t h h a r t n e a r t h e
 a p e u p a l l t h l i n g u i d u a l u l c u n d
 m p t e s w t h t h v n a o r m a g n a
 - p r f u n d a f e m o r i s 2 297-301 3
 - p u d e n d a i n t e r n a 143
 - v e n a p d n d a e s t e r n a
 t h e s e r r s p o d t o t h a r t e r i e s o f t h s a m n m t h y
 e m p t y n t h l i n g s a p h e m u s d r e c t l y n t o t h
 f e m o a l n d r e c v e t h s u b c u t a n e o u s d r a l v e s o f
 t h p e n (l i t n s) a n d t h a t e r n r o t l (l b a l)
 v e n s
 - p u l m o n a l i s 3-35 153 160
 n f l o o r v e n t w o n h d n y g t h b l o o d
 f r o m t h l u m g s t o t h l f t a t r u m o f t h h a r t
 - p y l o r c a
 e c c e p t s t h n l e t f m b o t h u r f e s o f t h u p p e r
 p o r t o f f t h s t a m a r h r u n s t o t h r i g h t a l o n g t h
 l e s s e r c u r v a t u r e o f t h t m a c h a n d e m p t e s i n t o t h
 p o r t a l v m
 - r a d i a l i s 36 250
 a r i s e s f r o m t h d o r s l v e n o u s p l x u o f t h h f
 a s c n d t h f r e r m p n g t o t h m s l n d
 e m p t e s i n t o t h c e p h a l c
 - r a d i a l p r o f u n d
 d p r a d l v e i n o n f s e v e r l i o n t n u n g t h e
 d e e p p a l m o n t h o u t e r s i d e a n d
 n g t h r a d l r t r y

VINTRICULUS

quartus 43 43 3 81 ty d roughly rh ml tal h pe
 f m th nt i w ant w will d wh h
 m th l n th fl w ant w will d wh h
 m f m m l y th l real urfar d th f m an
 m l m l i cont u w l w m th th central nal
 d the sp n l conl i mly w h th a queduct of
 syl ue
 -q intus = cavum septi pellucidi
 -mist r 24 143 142 143 n th t n th l ft
 th left r tri l of th h n th t n th l ft
 s le d th h n th h r e r t by th contraction d t
 the left rium an l r e r t by th contraction d t
 wa l nt th a r i a
 -dortus 43 73 81
 th ml ventr l d th bra a n r r o r e ly between
 the two opic thal m extending from th l m
 es read th l all ly
 VERTEBRA 3 00-02 100 115 11 118 13 134 44
 14 135 135 100 142 143 100
 On d th s e m n d th l n l e d m n n m n th
 re th r y three e r t r e e r e r e a l 12 th e a r e
 l m l s a r a l f u e l n t on bon th a r u m l
 a c r y g m l (f u e l t x b e th e a)
 YESICA
 -f l 114 6 8 1 3 52 54 f 82
 gal blat pe l pol rect l a m l n th u d

of d th l e r n h flow between the right l be
 a l th 10 l r t l l e ant n r u g b l
 -proat tica = utriculus prostaticus See S u prostaticus
 -urinae 113 110 117 139 14 142 144 145 147
 150 154 177 190
 urin ry blad r a musculom mbr nous last bag
 h l l g the urine w h c r e c e t e d from the kidn s
 through th two uret r a n l d s h a r g e d voluntarily
 th e n h th urethra
 VESICULA
 -seminalis 142 143 177 190
 n d two h flow sac l l e d structure ly ng between
 the ectum an l the blad r e r apparently d e r t c u l u m
 d th du tu d f e r e n s e r v i n g a s a r e s e r v o r f o r th
 s e m n
 VESTIBULUM
 -burne omentalis 138
 -laryngis 92 95
 -nas 13
 oris 36 8
 -pharyngis 13 84 85
 VOMER 10 f 3 84 85
 A n t b e of t p e s n i a l s e p t u m f o r m i n g th n f r o
 n l p o s t e r i o r p o r t i o n o f th n a s a l s e p t u m t a r t a c u l t e s
 w th th p h n l t h m o i d t w o u p e r i o r m a x i l l a r y
 an l two palat bones

